Foreword

Volume IV of the *Monograph of the Hungarian Stamps* deals with the postage in the period between 1900 and 1945; thus, on top of postage stamps, it embraces postal forms with pre-printed postage stamps and cash franking. The date/location stamps and postal handling stamps of the period from 1867 to the present will be included in a separate volume.

This almost half a century long franking period is divided into two shorter periods, as it was already outlined in Volume I. The use of the adhered postage stamps reached its peak between 1900 and 1920, reducing the previously widespread pre-printed solution. After 1920, however, postage stamps had to give room also to postmarking upon cash payment and machine stamps.

Those philatelists who collect only postage stamps of this transition period of postage techniques in the first place realize that after 1900 a whole range of new types of stamps used for specific purposes appeared, as opposed to the uniform postage stamps of the previous period. 1903 saw the first Hungarian postage due stamps, by which the last remnant of the cash payment disappeared. After this and before 1920, cash payment took place only in exceptional cases. However, the postage stamp payable by the recipient went against the major principles of the reform of 1888 under which the organizationally consolidated letter mail, carriage mail, and telegraph were using single stamps for postage, the only exception being the newspaper postage stamp. The consequence of the change was the diversification of postage stamps. In addition to the postage due stamps and newspaper postage stamps, in 1906 the AUT-pierced 10-filler registration mail stamps appeared (although existing only for a couple of months as an experiment); in 1916, urgent and savings stamps increased the number of restricted use stamps; in 1918, air mail postage stamps, while in 1921, official stamps joined. In 1913, new varieties started to appear among postage stamps for general use, such as flood postage stamps, for which surcharge was payable; in 1916, the first commemorative stamps dedicated to coronation were introduced. The latter started to play the dominant role in the issuing of postage stamps, transforming the philately by providing basis for theme-based collecting, while suppressing the classical approach or that based on countries.

The philatelists collecting entire mail items see even more than what has been described above. They may discover that the postage stamp was only one of the ways to cover postage, namely the use of adhesive items. The dominance of the postage stamp brought along a whole range of adhesive items, as opposed to cash payment and postal stationery. Registration mail label came first as early as 1890; it was soon followed by adhesive labels for urgent mail and postage due mail; next, the handwritten signs or postmarks (’mail not taken over’; ’the recipient has moved away’, etc.) were replaced by adhe-

sive labels. The first two decades of the 20th century were made colourful by the great variety of adhesive labels and postage stamps.

Later, an opposite trend started in 1920. In the years of the war, the shortage of postage stamps was a frequent phenomenon, while the public and corporate correspondence grew. Under such circumstances, cash payment for postage became typical. At the beginning, postmarks were used for this, while later Krag stamp machines made for this purpose were applied (already in operation since 1907, but for location and date postmarks only); later, from 1927, Standard and Francotyp equipment, which could produce different denomination numerals, was applied. In parallel with the cash payment reappearing, stamps for specific use started to rapidly lose popularity. Newspaper, urgent, savings, and official postage stamps were taken out of circulation. From 1931, airmail stamp images became only a theme because these stamps could be used for any kind of mail. Only postage due stamps preserved their specific mail item character.

Although technically more advanced, stamp machines could not oust the adhesive stamps. The reason was only partly technical. Not everybody could afford hiring a stamping machine from the Post Office. People were reluctant to go to a Post Office with only a few letters to stand in a queue at a window there, in order to finally, after either long or short waiting, be able to hand over their mail items and cash to an officer, while they could also drop these items, with postage stamps adhered to them, into a nearby mailbox. It is still long way to go before the franking technology is fully automated. Neither will such advancement put the survival of the postage stamp at risk. Not only because millions of collectors like it but because of its aesthetic and promotional functions on top of the postage.

Promotional potential inherent in the postage stamp was taken into account from the start. This was the reason why rulers, coats of arms, and national symbols were there already on the early postage stamps. However, the purpose of promotion has been truly served by the commemorative stamp; these stamps also have been contributing to the dissemination of knowledge, which was naturally always aimed at serving certain social classes or political systems. The first Hungarian Soviet Republic was the first to be fully aware of this potential. Over the period of its existence, international and domestic revolutionaries were commemorated in the series of postage stamps. The counter-revolutionary regime simply took over this discovery, turning the communicated message the other way round.

There is no room to highlight in detail Hungary’s social and political character between the two world wars. Neither is it necessary, since everybody is familiar with it, either from experience or from school. The evaluation of the actors and historical paragons appearing on the postage stamps will be provided where the postage stamps will be looked into – the reader will be also able to find these descriptions in this volume. However, it is nec-

essary to say a few words about the ideological background. The chauvinism was inherited from the period of Dualism (Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy), but the editions which remained unsettled among the successor states distorted this chauvinism even further. Hatred against the neighbouring nations was instigated also in order to divert attention from the internal social difficulties. The chauvinism appeared very openly on postage stamps, which makes it unnecessary to list these instances here; the cases listed below only demonstrate how this hatred collided with the interests of the normal mail traffic. The annual Hungarian airline stamps of 1933 "Giustizia per l'Ungheria" (Justice for Hungary) of 20 and 40 fillers were not recognized by Czechoslovak post office, and the mail items covered by these stamps were not forwarded. The Hungarian Post Office, in retaliation, ignored two politically "innocent" Czechoslovak stamps of 1934, the 25- and 30h denominations. Mail covered by these postage stamps was marked "*non admis*" and sent back (PRT 122.116 / 4 and 118 557 / 4). The "stamp war", although not always so intensive, was constantly going on between Hungary and its neighbours, widely disseminating and nurturing chauvinist passions.

However, there were such ideological features in the counter-revolutionary era which were not present in the period of Dualism, and were clearly meant to fight the heritage of the bourgeois and democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. The fear of the working people was reflected in the fact that between 1920 and 1944 there was no a single depiction of work, while before the World War I, the series representing harvesters had at least acknowledged that Hungary was not only the land of lords. Workers doing physical work were completely missing; the number of stamps featuring those doing intellectual work was modest. The latter were very few, as compared to kings, politicians, or military commanders. Especially careful attention was paid to not letting these ideas clash with the mentality of the “gentry’ of Hungary. Religious symbols of stamps often loudly proclaimed the clericalism of the counter-revolutionary age; these symbols had been missing even in the conservative era of Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy. The too exuberant St. Stephen's cult on the postage stamps is particularly striking (four separate St. Stephen's series); it represented the fundamental conservatism of this period. It was natural because this cult incorporated both the victory of feudalism, which at the time of Saint István had represented the historical progress, and provided grounds for demanding the old country borders, which was the manifestation of chauvinism. Not to mention the frequent appearance of Horthy and his family, as well as the war propaganda on the postage stamps. All in all, we can say that the counter-revolutionary era produced its unmistakable portrait on the postage stamp series of the time.

No matter how retrograde the social and the political point of view prevailed, the "gentry" Hungary could not exclude progress completely, at least in the field of the postal technology. We saw how the automation of the mail

processing broke in. Progress took place also in the field of printing. The outdated relief printing hindered progress for long; it was abandoned only in 1928, when temporarily the most demanding but also costly gravure printing was chosen (1924 - 1931); experiments with the new method of offset printing also took place (1923-1930); after 1932, the most modern technology of raster intaglio, which was the best for the printing of postage stamps, was introduced. Since then, this technology was mostly applied for Hungarian postage stamps, though sometimes gravure and offset printing has also been applied, in various combinations. Raster gravure printing, as described in Volume I, resulted in uniform and relatively error-free implementation, due to which the type differences disappeared, which otherwise had appeared in the course of plate construction. So modern stamps cannot be classified or collected by 'classical' method. Errors, of course, arose while applying the new procedures too, but they were different in nature from the old ones. The collectors thus should be familiar with the technology used, to be able to understand whether an error is essential, repetitive, and thus worth collecting, as opposed single random errors. In this respect this monograph is not saying the last word – there is still plenty of room for further research.

The improved technology on the one hand and the more thorough inspection on the other resulted in fewer erroneous prints (apart from the intentionally smuggled waste prints), mostly at the time of the relief printing. These include "big postage stamps" of the era, such as 600/800-fillér harvesters (1924), the 35-fillér postage stamps printed in the colour of 50-fillér ones featuring 'turul' (mythical Hungarian bird) (1913), and in particular, the 15- and 50-fillér postage due stamp produced by two rounds of pressing with red numbers and reverse middle part (1915), the 20-fillér official stamps, and 5000-crown ones with "reverse Madonna", which are prominent pieces in collections (1925) .

Wider room for erroneous prints opened when overprinting was introduced (for the first time in 1913, for the flood stamps; later it became ever more frequent on provisoriums related to political changes). The shifted, sometimes inverted overprinting was a common phenomenon; however, the lack of the overprinting on the brown / green 70-fillér stamps with the Crown in 1938 was unique. This was the so-called "Nagymánya".

More uniform perforation and watermarks are associated also with the advancement of technology. Before World War I, some of our rarities included similar postage stamps with different perforation and watermarks (not considering the non-perforated phases): 2-, 3-, and 5-crown postage stamps with 'turul' (mythical Hungarian eagle) from 1900, the 50-fillér postage due stamp from 1903 with line perforation 11x2, and the Hungarian stamp collectors' desire, the 20-fillér postage due stamp from 1914 with vertical cross and black number.

The postage stamps which are rare not because of typographical errors or temporary emergency solutions are only of two kinds: the previously mentioned 10-fillér postage stamps with AUT piercing and ‘turul’ (mythical Hungarian eagle) from 1906 (but these are undoubtedly authentic only on registered entire mail items), as well as booklets and stamp coils with ‘turul’, which are precious pieces of this special field of collecting also abroad.

However, the products of this era also include full postal counterfeits: the fillér denominations of the series released in 1926, namely those of the face value of 8, 16, 32, and 40 fillérs, as well as the pieces of the auxiliary edition of 1931-32, which were overprinted (6/8, 20/25, and 2/6/8); the fraud related to these postage stamps was unveiled, but they still had been previously put on the market.

There is no doubt that the studying of the stamped postal forms so far sadly neglected from the collectors' point of view (especially those which circulated in the mail stream) will lead to discovering previously unknown rarities. Let us mention here the 3-fillér denomination withdrawn from the mail circulation at the end of 1917 with the image of ‘turul’ and used as auxiliary postage stamp on tax warnings; the use of this stamp was mandatory. Even the research of mail forms with stamps, either adhesive or pre-printed, as well as their watermarks may bring surprises.

Partly because of the technological advancement, and partly due to the promotional mission of the postage stamps, their aesthetic quality kept improving. This already began during World War I, which was reflected in the fact that well-known artists started to get commissions to design stamps. The most decisive step was still the change brought about by the Soviet Republic. The portrait series released in the period of the Soviet Republic boldly broke not only the former size standard, but the colouring and styling restrictions. Actually, it has been since then that we can talk about the conscious attempt to find a unique postage stamp style; over that period, the counter-revolutionary ideological limitations did not rule out the possibility for talented artists to produce postage stamps. These are the good traditions of the Hungarian postage stamp art, to which contemporary artists turn back from time to time, while also developing new features.

We have to draw our readers' attention to the numerous collecting possibilities offered by the unique ways to cover postage fees of the time. A wide variety of long- and short-lived editions with overlapping life cycles produced a great variety of mixed postage and combinations of the first- and last-day postmarks. Because of the short life cycle of provisoriums, some of them are very rare on letters actually posted (as for example the overprinted postage stamps of the Soviet Republic). The tariff changes were mainly the result of the inflation between 1920 and 1926 – postage stamps attesting to it may also be an interesting area of collecting. All this allows us make too uniform collector profiles more colourful, enriching them, finding new values and rari-

ties, and saving the material destined for soaking or bundling, perhaps in the last hour. This will become possible especially if our readers, hopefully in a timely manner, start processing postmarks too, for combinations of postage stamps and postmarks enrich collections.

We hope that this new volume of the Monograph will help both specialising and further research in philately, encouraging that the upcoming centennial anniversary of the Hungarian postage stamp coincides with the renewal of the Hungarian philately.

Chapter I

PAYING FOR POSTAGE IN CASH 1903-1967

The first period of cash payment ended in 1903, when the first postage due stamp was introduced. This was a milestone in postage stamp processing. In 1888, the upper limit of franking was set at 20 HUF (Regulation 19021/1888, Article 14, Volume 121). After crowns were introduced in 1900, this amount became equal to 40 crowns. Practically, it meant that cash payment in postage management maintained its hegemony only in the field of the postage payable by the recipient (postage due). When postage stamps were introduced for this purpose too, cash payment was suppressed in this field too. The second period began in 1903 and is still lasting. We decided to choose 1967 as the last year for our description because this way we will be able to embrace an entire century of cash payment in the Hungarian postal administration in volumes III and IV. However, cash franking was not continuous; neither can we speak about even development during this period. In fact, we may not even say that the expansion of cash payment has always been justified by the practical considerations related to the mail traffic. There are no doubts that these considerations did play a role; however, it was rather limited. Much more decisive role was played by the inflation after the two world wars, not to mention the progress of reconstruction which began after the Liberation, which led to the radical changes in the political, social and economic structure of the country. Factors arising from all three phenomena, but especially from the economic changes, affected the development of cash franking as well. This era, which spans 64 years, consisted of five sharply divided and distinct periods, based on the results of impacts of the factors already mentioned.

The first phase lasted from 1903 to 1920. Until the second year of World War I, cash franking remained the same. However, from 1 October 1916, when new postal rates were introduced, changes set out. At the beginning, the process was slow. The number of mail items covered by cash gradually increased. The two subsequent rises of postal charges in the period of the war increased the speed of the ongoing process, just as the permanent inflation

did. The bourgeois revolution and the counter-revolution further speeded up the inflation and led to the soar of cash payment. As a result of these reasons, postage more and more often exceeded the 40-crown limit. This amount was not possible to cover in postage stamps, which resulted in ever more frequent cash payment. This was especially true for telegrams, parcels, and registered letters. By the end of the period, the amount of such mail items was five times bigger than in the last year of the peace period. The only change which took place in the field of handling was the ever increasing amounts to be indicated on the mail items (as a result of tariff changes). Therefore we may say that the first period did not have any consequences for the stamp collectors.

The second period was the longest, and lasted for a quarter of a century from 1920 until the end of World War II. Great variety was typical both in the field of ever-changing cash franking and the resulting amount of the objects for collecting. The first defeat of postage stamp franking was caused by cash payment for large amounts of printed forms. Regulation 5307 of 18 March 1920 (PTRT, Volume 22, 23 March 1920) entitled "*Tömegesen feladott nyomtatványküldemények bérmentesítésidíjának készpénzben való lerovása'* (Payment by cash for sending large amounts of printed forms) experimentally allowed to Budapest offices 62 and 72 accept cash for at least 100 pieces of the same printed matter. There was one further condition: if the amount exceeded 1000 pieces, it had to be sent at Budapest Office 72. The sender had to prepare two copies of the accompanying protocol. On the first copy, the Post Office officers recorded the amount payable and the number of copies, which they then verified by a postmark and returned to the sender. The second copy was kept at the Post Office for records; to keep records of the amount payable, the officer had to stick such number of postage stamps to this second copy which corresponded to the amount payable. To this end, the block of four pieces of the biggest denomination had to be always used. This way, the whole procedure of bookkeeping of these fees could be spared. A location/date hand stamp was applied to the upper right corner of these mail items, while the black text "Készpénzzel bérmentesítve' (covered by cash) was postmarked in the bottom left corner. It is obvious that the text of the regulation was erroneous, since simultaneously with the release of this regulation both offices were provided with the hand stamps with this text. The similarity and the repetition of the past are striking. It was exactly 100 years since the Post Office of Nagykanizsa took over the first hand stamp to indicate cash payment. However, we have to admit that the latter was more practical, because on top of the inscription 'Franco' it also contained the name of the post office. Consequently, it was not necessary to take those mail items in hands twice; now two hand stamps had to be applied to a single mail item. However, we have to admit that it was soon understood that this solution was bad and as soon as a month later the first universal postage location and date hand stamps were ordered. We use the expression 'universal' because these

hand stamps included handling indication, the name of the Post Office, and the variable date. Their practicality is well proven by the fact that even today hand stamps working by this principle are being produced. On 20 May the Post Office took over the produced hand stamps from the producer, and by the end of the month they started to be used. The sending of printed forms this way became very popular within a short period of time. At least this is what we believe, on the basis of the fact that at the beginning of June a new urgent order was placed – both Post Offices ordered three such rollers into the 'Krag' postmarking machine which printed the inscription KÉ-SZPÉNZZEL/BÉRMENTESÍTVE (paid by cash). This was the first occasion when rollers with texts were used in postmarking machines. The postmarking head of the rollers consisted of location and date hand stamp of type Kx. They also started to be used as early as June.

In the meantime, other provisions were issued too. Stopping the growth and then suppressing the amount of telegrams, registered and value mail items paid for by cash to the old level took place as early as the beginning of April. The limit of postage paid for by postage stamps was modified from 40 crowns to 200 crowns (by Regulation 4718 of 12 April 1920, PTRT volume 32 of 17 April 1920). One year later it was lifted to 500 crowns by Regulation 13 917 of 28 April 1921 (PTRT volume 41 of 25 May 1921). The more the postal rates grew, the more excessive the use of postage stamps was. This constant increase prompted the Post Office to take a radical step. A couple of weeks before the regulation mentioned above last, such a measure was taken which targeted the decrease in the use of postage stamps; all in all, it resulted in providing more grounds for cash payment for postage. Regulation 1071 of 18 March 1921 on payment in cash for telegram is and long distance rates (PTRT volume 18 of 22 March 1921) terminated the use of postage stamps for telegram is as of 1 April. As of this date, Post Offices did not accept telegrams with postage stamps, with the exception of closed telegram sheets and telegrams sent in letters. However, the regulation stipulated that these two types of servers were suspended for the time being. There are no doubts that the motivation for this regulation came from inflation; still, it was not withdrawn after stabilising the circumstances. Thus, cash payment for telegrams was introduced on 1 April 1921, remaining the only method of payment until the present.

In the summer of the same year, franking started to become popular again. Private clients' check payments were introduced in 1919. The intermediation fee for them until that time had been payable in stamps. The Regulation of 1 July 1921 no. 6699 effective from 31 July 1921 (PTRT. 8 July 1921 Volume 50) stopped accepting stamps for payment for checks in case of private parties at Treasury Post Offices; a year later, Regulation 15.331 of 1 July 1922 (PTRT. 6 July 1922 Volume 46), with effect from 15 July, introduced that measure for all non- Treasury Post Offices.

At two post offices in Budapest, the experimentally introduced cash payment had brought by far better results than expected. Therefore, kind of treatment was extended in the autumn of 1921 for all Treasury Post Offices. A decision might have been taken long before because the firm Klassohn started the delivery of handling and location/date stamps in autumn 1920; the delivery to the first most important offices completed in November 1921. The extension of the measure is dated 19 September 1921, Regulation no. 16 074. (PTRT. 27 September 1921, Volume 77). The handling rules stated here are generally the same as those provided for for the experiment. The significant difference, of course, was the use of a single handling and location/date stamp instead of two ones. The offices had to store these hand stamps separately from the rest and locked. The use had to be recorded in a way as to determine at any time when and by whom the stamp was applied. Volume of more than 1,000 pieces always had to be sent at the Treasury Post Office operating at the railway station, if there was such.

The year 1922 saw a rich harvest of regulations, one of them so interesting that we have to talk about it. The measures contained in it are inflation - born. Their goal in this case is to reduce the use of stamps. The handling provided for by this regulation lead to a method which had been unprecedented, while later becoming a typical one in the third period. This regulation and the one of 1 June 1922 no. 31.247 (PTRT. 6 June 1922, Volume 38) provided for the cash franking upon sending for parcels as of 16 June. However, the agencies were authorized to fully reimburse in cash the face value of the stamps adhered in advance before 15 July. Handling was very interesting. The sender had to legibly and clearly write " Taxe percue " in front of the amount. Checks were performed by the officer authorised to countersign; if there was no such, then they were performed by the office manager. The checks of the shipping documents of foreign parcels and of the order number postmarks sent at postal agencies and mail collecting points took place at the control offices of the mil points mentioned.

However, the process of re-introducing cash for franking was still far from complete. Two further crucial decrees were released on 25 September 1923 (PTRT. 26 September 1923, Volume 69). The Regulation no. 29 013 provided for postal money orders covered by non-official stamps to be franked by cash as of 1 October. The former still had to be paid for by official stamps at the concerned Post Offices. By this, postage stamps were ruled out for postal money orders; this provision remains in force to this day. Regulation No. 29 015, again as of 1 October, terminated the use of postage stamps for registered letters, registered parcels, bulk mail items, and hand luggage. However, the amounts received under such title had to be recorded in the books as the last entry by adhering postage stamps there (Section 11 of Regulation therein). This provision remained effective until 28 February 1925; then accounting in cash was introduced (PTRT. 10 February 1925, Regulation

5,439, Paragraph 2). Three temporary exceptions were made . Authorities entitled to use official stamps continued to use them for the above listed mail kinds. These offices stopped using stamps when official stamps were withdrawn as of 30 July 1924 (Regulation 14.880 PTRT 16 June 1924, Volume 44, Paragraph 2). Postal employees continued to cover the discount prices they were entitled to in postage stamps. Finally, all items with postage stamps adhered in advance were accepted before October 7. From then on, the full shipping charge had to be paid in cash; the stamps affixed were not considered, and their value was not reimbursed after that date.

These last two regulations were the last step in the battle fought since 1920 of cash franking against the dominance of stamps. The success was substantial, since not only were the old areas taken back, but they were also retained after the stabilization, the introduction of the new currency. The only area of postage stamps to remain was the letters, ordinary and registered.

Exactly two years after the introduction of the new payment instrument, the handling of postal money orders was re-regulated. Regulation no. 20 542 of 4 August 1924 (PTRT. 19 August 1924, Volume 59) is indifferent from the franking point of view; it did not change the situation. However, both this regulation and the one no. 29 013 of 1923 include a very interesting measure, which, however, does not concern franking by cash. Since this measure is interesting for collectors, we consider it appropriate to mention it here. The part of the regulation providing for cash franking also provides for an exemption, " ... with the exception of payment the notification fee, which shall continue to be paid by postage stamps. " The regulation, at the same time, prohibits postmarking of postage stamps adhered to mail items. Post officers accepting the mail items from senders were obliged to write "Kifizetési értesítő" (payment notice) upon the postage stamps of domestic mail and "Avis de payement' upon those of the mail abroad; the words had to be written legibly and in ink, if possible. The notification was delivered to the recipient, so the hand-cancelled stamps may have been collected both in Hungary and abroad.

The Implementation Regulation issued for the Article 1 of Austro-Hungarian Postal Affairs Convention, which was published in Regulation No. 1130 of 14 January 1925 (PRT. 23 January, Volume 4), the rules pertaining to the cash franking of mail items were extended to Austria as the first foreign country - of course, on a reciprocal basis.

The sending of 100-piece bulks of printed forms was further simplified by Regulation 5439 of 20 February 1925 (PRT. 25 February 1925, Volume 10). From this time on, the fees received had to be accounted for in cash, so the copy of the shipping document was no longer required, since there was no need to adhere stamps. Of course, now the shipping document had to be issued only in one copy. Thus the handling process of cash-paid forms acquired its final shape.

Almost at the same time when stabilization took place, in the October of 1925, new Postal Business Conditions (Pénzügyi üzleti Szabályzat - P.Ü.SZ.) were issued. The provisions referring to the areas of cash franking, accepting mail and its delivery was the same as in the regulations in force. However, some new and important details from collectors' point of view still can be found in it. The Article 17 (1) states that "in case of the mail items sent within Hungary, if the amount is at least 100 pieces subject to the same rate and sent at once, the postage fee should be paid in cash, both in case of registered and ordinary letters." The conditions of the use of the indication number hand stamps were also described in this legal act. According to it, the offices which did not have handling/location/date hand stamps, namely the non-Treasury Post Offices, had to record in the upper right corner of each item the amount of the fee, which had to be certified by indication postmark. In addition, all mail items had to be postmarked by the hand stamp of the office and by the location/date postmark of the work station. Perhaps this cumbersome and lengthy procedure was the reason why the non- Treasury Post Offices were not willing to collect mail items to be covered by cash. At least, this conclusion can be drawn from the circumstance that we know of very few such mail items from that time until 1945 which were covered by cash and postmarked by indication number hand stamps. It should be the authorization to accept mail items covered by cash and to be postmarked by handling/location/date hand stamps was subject to permission to do so by the relevant postal directorate.

After the new currency (pengő) was introduced, some regulations interesting for philatelists were issued. Out of these, the first and also the most important was Regulation 1247 of 22 January 1927 (PRT volume 3, 22 January). From its introduction it is already clear that mistakenly many letter mail items for which cash had been paid were also subject to the payment by the recipient. Because these complaints were getting ever more frequent and in order to avoid such mistakes, it was decided to use some visible indication for this kind of mail. Regulation provided for the immediate introduction of red ink for the handling of postage due mail items. Although red ink was purchased centrally, and the Post Offices concerned have been supplied with it centrally ever since, sometimes we can find not only shade differences but really profound colour differences. The ink bought overseas and the good quality domestic ink is of bright red colour. In the first period of use, domestic ink was often yellowish red; around the end of the Second World War, it was brownish red.

The relevant parts of the Postal Business Regulation (P.Ü.SZ.) were modified two times, both times in favour of postage stamps. As of 1 April 1927, all registered letters, value parcels, and all kinds of parcels (bulk and small parcels) had to be paid for by postage stamps. This measure was provided by Regulation 8264 of 9 March 1927 (PRT volume 11 of 23 March

1927). We would like to mention that the next year, which was 1928, was a turning point in the area of franking. The two traditional ways of franking were complemented with yet another way – franking machines were introduced. The first two types were allowed to be used: Frankotyp and Midget franking machine systems. The franking machines, as well as the mail items handled by them will be looked into in volume VI part VII. We had arrived to the last regulation of the second period, which finalised the areas and the procedures of this period. Regulation 73.69 of 18 June 1930 (PRT Volume 30 of 1930) restricted cash franking for the letter mail, first time in five years. As of 31 July, only at least 100 pieces of *ordinary* forms, priced samples, business papers, or packed mail items of the same rate could be paid by cash upon posting. When sent overseas, only printed forms could be paid by cash. Naturally, this measure was motivated by the interests of the Post Office, because the advanced payment system associated with the cash payment also terminated. Post Office employees had to call the attention of those who had used this kind of service to this fact, and ask them to use franking machines (the claimants had to pay rent fee for these). The conquering of the new territory by the stamp franking was kind of outbalanced by the provision that in case of parcels listed on the same delivery note the amount payable by way of postage stamps was limited to 50 pengős. This period closes at the end of World War II. However, the 15 years directly preceding the end of World War II brought along no change.

The *third stage* covered only one and a half year period in 1945-46. Although this period was the shortest, it was the most diverse from the collectors' point of view. Notwithstanding the ever expanding use of franking machines (machine stamps), the traditional payment by postage stamps remained usual too. Liberation brought along changes in this field. Cash-upon-sending became as popular as never before since postage stamps had been invented. This period was characterized by a high degree of cash-upon-sending. However, the reason for this was not the advancement of the automatic mail handling but primarily the impacts of the war, the postage stamp shortage in the first place, which was the consequence of inflation. This must have been the reason of why the order number hand stamps were so widely used for marking mail franked by cash. Despite the fact that these hand stamps had been regulated nearly a quarter of a century earlier too, we have hardly come across such postmarks. The reason is obvious. These postmarks were mainly applied to the shipping documents of the mail items sent abroad. Consequently, they always stayed with the receiving foreign Post Offices, without any opportunity for collectors to obtain them. In the other field where these hand stamps were applied, the bulks of identical mail items of more than 100 pieces, the procedure was much lengthier and more demanding than franking by postage stamps. At this time, however, there were no stamps available, due to

which cash franking authorized, regardless of the number of mail items. This, in turn, entailed very broad use of order number hand stamps.

The first and "transitional arrangement for the eventual shortage of postage stamps" appeared only in the second half of 1945. Ultimately, Regulation 109.680/A.4 of 23 July 1945 (PRT. 1 August 1945, Volume 12) actually only confirmed the established practice of Post Offices. At some Post Offices, the shortage of postage stamps occurred as early as immediately after Liberation, due to such events as evacuation, war consequences, etc. Due to this, these Post Offices, either willingly or not, turned to cash-upon-sending. Finally, the new tariff system was introduced on 2 July, which already reflected the beginning of the inflation. This regulation allowed for cash-upon-sending for all letter mail items before 31 August in case the Post Office concerned did not have postage stamps or was not able to create the required combination of postage stamp denominations. Improvements in the field of postage stamp supply were not realistic if not for other reasons then because of the inflation. At least this is what Regulation No. 135.123/A.4 of 10 November (PRT. 29 July 1946, Volume 46) proved – it not only extended the deadline until 31 December, but expanded cash payment for parcels and fee acknowledgements issued by Post Offices. The latter was again conformation of existing practices.

At the time of stabilization, on 1 September, new postage rates expressed in forints were created. They were declared in Regulation I ad 238 200/4 of 25 July 1946 (PRT. 29 July 1946, Volume 46). The new rate system extended cash payment applicability to bulk printed matter, registered letters and parcels, and foreign parcels.

The *fourth phase* started at the time of stabilization and lasted until about 1960. In the first period, there were still different kinds of mail items covered by cash upon sending, probably because this procedure was very familiar at that time. This was exactly what urged Post Office to edition Regulation 247.079/4 on 7 September 1946 (PRT. 14 September 1946, Volume 55). Cash payment was declared as inappropriate franking form, and was strictly prohibited as such, with effect from September 10. The exception was bulks, registered mail and parcels destined for overseas. Soon the traditional postage stamps were provided for registered letters, registered boxes, and parcels destined for overseas. This was provided by Regulation 224. 178/4 of 30 April 1947 (PRT. 10 May 1947, Volume 23); this measure was effective as of 15 May. By this measure, the former equilibrium between postage stamps and cash-upon-sending was restored to the status of the period between 1920 and 1945. Some changes took place also in the area of handling. Offices and companies which did not have franking machines were again authorised to pay by cash for air mail. The minimum amount of mail items posted this way was decreased to 50 pieces; maximum amount was not identified. The only provision was to pack the mail items in bulks of 50, 100, 500, or 1000 pieces.

At Post Offices which were authorised to accept mail items paid by cash but which did not have handling/location/date hand stamps the handling procedure was modified only in a way that the amount paid did not have to be indicated but only the words "Kp.bérm. " (paid when posted). However, in case of the mail items destined for foreign countries, the amount had to be indicated as part of the expressions "Taxe percue... Ft"or" Port payó ... Ft'. Moreover, the use of the official location/date and check number hand stamp remained mandatory.

We believe that the colour of the hand stamp ink is appropriate to be discussed here, since the third and the fourth periods cannot be separated from this point of view. Due to the ink shortage in 1945, black ink was temporarily permitted. This permit was withdrawn in 1947. The red colour underwent several modifications. Along with irregular brownish and yellowish red used so far, reddish brown, reddish violet, and violet red also occurred.

The *fifth period* started in 1960, and has been lasting until the present. The main feature of this period is the attempt to reach the most complex automation. The origin of this attempt is the broad experiment with franking machines and subsequent use of these machines. Parallel to this, postmarking and universal machines were introduced. Since there were franking inserts into these machines, it became possible to process increasing numbers of cash-upon-sending mail items. The use of franking machines resulted in the expansion of cash-upon-sending at the expense of postage stamps in the area of letter mail. This double impact resulted in the soar of cash and automated franking, which has been taking place parallel to the decrease of the use of postage stamps.

After having outlined the history of cash-upon-sending, it will be very easy to overview the hand stamps used for handling in the certain periods, as well as to categorise them. Although location and date hand stamps used when cash payment was done were not the first from the chronological point of view, they constituted the most significant and largest group. We will use the abbreviation '***kpb-kh***' (készpénzbérmentesítés hely kelet – cash payment/location/date) for them. When naming types, we will only use of the abbreviation '***kpb***'. The use of these hand stamps started in 1920; it has not only been lasting but ever increasing until the present.

Couple of months after the first ***kpb-kh*** hand stamps started to be used, machine franking was also introduced. The number of these machines (we are talking only about few of them) did not even approach the number of manual hand stamps. On the other hand, the great variety of postmarks produced by these machines almost surpasses the postmarks produced by manual hand stamps. The reason was obvious. For the machines, franking heads (***Kpb Bf***) and franking rollers (***KpbH***) were produced from 1920 until 1947. For the Krag equipment modified in 1947, and later for Heinrich roller equipment introduced in 1959, cash-upon-sending insert pairs were produced. For the

universal equipment, cash-upon-sending inserts were produced from 1930. For the roller equipment, commemorative or advertising rollers were produced upon demand; occasionally, commemorative promotional rollers were produced. These, considering the objective of promotion, were used for stamping cash-upon-sending mail items; the cash-upon-sending marks were inserted into these rollers. The great variety resulted exactly from the diverse use of these rollers, inserts, and postmarking heads. When promotional rollers and inserts were used together with cash-upon-sending postmarks, we categorise them into the group of machine franking postmarks instead of promotional postmarks. We did the same with those patches which were used from 1924 until 1926, and which were fixed to the cash-upon-sending/location/date hand stamps. The postmarks produced by these were, naturally, included into the type group ***Lx*** of manual hand stamps.

Both manual hand stamps and cash-upon-sending rollers arrived after the auxiliary hand stamps used to indicate exemption from cash payment, because cash-upon-sending mail items were accepted by the post earlier than the manual hand stamps or cash-upon-sending rollers had appeared. For the Post Offices 62 and 72 of Budapest, four pieces were produced. In the third period, they were broadly used due to the already mentioned reasons.

Due to the increase in the number of the manual cash-upon-sending/location/date hand stamps, replacement hand stamps started to be used instead of the pieces being repaired as of the beginning of the third decade of the century. We are going to mark these auxiliary cash-upon-sending/date hand stamps with the abbreviation '***Kpb. Pt'***. The growing demand was well reflected in the fact that the first one was used as early as 1932, while today all postal directorates have several pieces of such hand stamps.

The use of hand stamps indicating the number of money order, abbreviated as the '***Ujb***', started in 1922. Eight years later, the name of these hand stamps changed to '***check number hand stamps***'. The change of the name was declared by Regulation 94.291 of 2 December 1930, which was published in the PRT of 6 December 1930, Volume 57. As we already pointed out, these hand stamps became really widely used in the third period. This is the reason why we use the new name of these hand stamps when talking about those used for cash-upon-sending mail items. To mark them, we will use the previous edition '***Kpb. Eszb***'.

We are going to discuss the hand stamps of this period according to the groups set above. Before listing hand stamps, we are going to summarise some general and uniform characteristics. The features pertaining to marking or description of individual groups will be provided when appropriate. However, we are going to deal only with those type features or ways of marking which differ from those used in case location/date hand stamps. The hand

stamps which are identical to location ones may be found in Volume I, section *Postal Hand Stamps*, as well as in Volume VI Section I and II.

In case of numbered officers, we will separate the type number from the office number by a dash.

The colour of postmarks was almost exclusively black in the period 1920-1927, red in the period 1927-1945, black or red in the period 1945-1947; therefore, the use of black ink was not general in the third period. The same stands for the different shades of red. In case of some hand stamps, we will provide chronological sequence of the use of black and red colours. For example, in case of a hand stamp used from 1926, it will be marked 'f and v', while for a hand stamp used in the period 1935-1948 – 'v and f'. The versions of the red colour will be provided only in case of the postmarks which are really known. Therefore, we are going to reject the application of probability principle. Consequently, the versions listed do not exclude any other versions or the use of the same version in case of any other hand stamp.

Abbreviations used for colours:

f	black
bv	brownish red
iv	violet red
sv	yellowish red
v	red
vb	reddish brown
vi	reddish violet

To indicate that a hand stamp was demolished in the war, we are going to use the abbreviation '**Hab'** ('war' in Hungarian). In case of the hand stamps of the Post Offices of such localities which acceded other countries due to the treaty of 1947, we are going to use the year 1944 as the uniform end of the period.

1. Permanent Cash-Upon-Sending/Location/Date (Kpb-hk) Hand Stamps of Post Offices 1920-1967

When setting the types of cash-upon-sending hand stamps, we follow the principles already used for location/date hand stamps of Post Offices (see Volume VI Section I Chapter II). The arrangement of the text was uniform: indication of cash-upon-payment/name of the post office. The form was usually Z_3; from the 1950s – Z_2 and Z_6. We will indicate only the latter two in the type number, considering Z3 inherent in it. We have included the types into usual type charts on the basis of the fonts of the office name. In case of type 6, 7, and 796, taking into account the location name written in the bottom ring, the check letter (***Eb***) and the number of the office (***Hisz***) appear in the sequence opposite to that of the location/date (***hk***) hand stamps. Therefore, it was *Eb/Location Name or Hisz/Location Name*. The fonts of the name of the

Post Office were usually antique; Grotesque was rare at the beginning, becoming ever more frequent from 1950s. Letter ‘a’ after the type number refers exclusively to Antiqua fonts of the name of the post office. The hand stamps with check letters of numbered Post Offices always belonged to the type versions ‘***t*$_7$*’**. Both ‘a’ and ‘t’ indications , let them occur together or separately, will be written together with the type number (for example, 63$_7$, 630at$_7$). Type 612 is the one of the bilingual hand stamps of greater Budapest. The abbreviated name of the city BPEST was carved into the bottom section of the circle.

The composition of the cash-upon-sending indication and the way it was written, as well as its position relative to the name of the Post Office will be considered as elements which define types. The dominant way was KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRMENTESÍTVE/Name of Post Office (‘KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRMENTESÍTVE’ means cash-upon-sending). Consequently, we are not going to mark this version because it is inherent in the type number. On top of this, further six versions were used:

t$_0$	KÉSZPÉNZZELBÉRMENTESÍTVE/Name of Post Office
t$_1$	KÉSZPÉNZZEL-BÉRMENTESÍTVE/Name of Post Office
t$_2$	KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRMENTESÍTVE/Name of Post Office
t$_3$	KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRMENTESÍTVE/ОПЛАЧЕНО ГОТОВКОЮ/Name of Post Office
‘t4’	KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRMENTESÍTVE/Taxe Perçue/Name of Post Office
t$_5$	KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRMENTESÍTVE T.P./Name of Post Office

(In case of versions ***‘t*$_4$*’*** and ‘***t*$_5$*’***, the abbreviation ‘***TP***’of Taxe Perçue was written in the upper section of the circle)

Text separation mark, which was always ‘s$_8$’, may be seen only in very few cases. We would like to mention a curiosity here: the second cash-upon-sending/location/date hand stamp of Post Office Pécs 1 did not contain a check letter but a check number ‘II’. This was the reason why philatelists believed it was manufactured in order to replace a lost hand stamp. Later it turned out that it was a mistake, because from 1931 (the year when hand stamp II was manufactured) until 1952 both were used. Thus its literal type number must have been 77; however, since it was not a defining feature but a check number, we decided to allocate it on the basis of the check letter to the type number ‘630atj’.

The type marks of those type versions which derived from some other type as a result of re-carving will be supplemented by the usual letter ‘***v***’. In case the type group changed, then letter ‘***v***’ will appear at the group indication (for example, ‘***Pxv***’); if a version was created, letter ‘***v’*** will appear at the element defining the type (for example, ‘***t*$_{3v}$**’).

In case hand stamps were repaired by re-carving, we will use letter ‘***u***’ (for example, ‘***7u***’).

When the crown was removed in 1946-1947, and Post Office names were modified either to numbered Post Offices or simple ones, which was ac-

companied with the removal of the crown and major decoration elements of striped hand stamps, as well as the numbers of the Post Offices or occasionally check letters, following versions occurred:

F_0 The place of the crown remained empty.

FV_0 The whole upper section of the circle remained empty.

F_0V_1 The crown in the upper section of the circle and the check letter in its bottom section removed; these places remained empty.

F_1F_0 Damaged crown– it was so worn because of several years' use that its place became empty.

F_rV_r The crown and the upper stripes are damaged.

V_1 The place of the carved check letter or Post Office number is empty in the bottom section.

In cases when stripes were carved to replace the removed crown, which happened rather rarely, we are not using any special indication. The mark '***Lxv'*** of the group expresses this anyway. In case of hand stamps with the crown and without stripes, when the crown was removed, the upper section of the circle remained empty. Only a single deviation could occur, the damaged crown.

Kpb-Ly Type Group, 1920-1926

Kr6 system; round hand stamps with stripes and crown; shape exclusively 'Z_3'. After the crown was removed in 1947, the indication of the group became '***Lxv'***. Some worn but still usable hand stamps were repaired by subsequent carving, when the stripes were removed from both circle sections. Consequently, these stamps fell into the type group '***Ox***'. After the crown was removed, the indication of the group became '***Oxv***'. We will deal with them when discussing that group, though we refer to them here as well. Hand stamp patches have been found only in this type group. Logically, we will list these hand stamps according to 3 groups: used, non-used, and those which were used with a patch fixed to them. Before presenting the latter, we have to mention the check letters of Post Office 72 of Budapest. We have already mentioned in the introduction that after the first location/date hand stamp, the two Krag machines of this office were also equipped with a cash-upon-sending roller; on the date postmarks of these rollers letters '***A'*** and '***B'*** were carved. In the next year, which was 1921, it again received two manual hand stamps, one of them without a check letter, while the other with check letter '***C***'. After releasing manual hand stamps with check letters '***D***' and '***E***', the first cash-upon-sending roller was produced where cash-upon-sending mark was carved on the hand stamp head. The two next manual hand stamps, which were presumably produced at the same time, received check letters ***A*** and ***B***.

a/Used Hand Stamps

a) *Használatba került bélyegzők*

BAJA 1 f és v 1922–47 (22. VI. 30.)
és Lxv-1 F_0 v 1947–

BALASSAGYARMAT[1] 1 f és v 1921–39 (20. IX. 23.)
és Lxv–1v F_0V_1 v 1947–
([2]-ből átvésve)

BALASSAGYARMAT 1[2] – 6av v és f 1939–47 ([1]-ből átvésve)

BARCS 1 – 630a f és v 1922–47 (22. I. 21.)
és Lxv–630a F_0V_v 1947–64 ub

BÉKÉSCSABA 1. – 63a f és v 1921–47 (21.V. 20.)
és Lxv–63a F_rF_0 1947–58
és Lxv–63a v 1958–

BÉKÉSCSABA 2. – 63a f és v 1922U–47
és Lxv–63a F_0V 1947–

BERZENCZE 1 f és v 1922U–47
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–

BONYHÁD 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 2.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–

	Típusmutató-táblázat I.	Kpb
	Készpénzzel bérmentesített küldemények kezelési bélyegzői	
Ly	Ly. Típuscsoport	
	Kr6 rendszerű koronás vonalkázott pántos körbélyegzők	

1

1 t_o

6 av

63a

630

630a

630a V_1

635a

636a

630at7

	Típusmutató-táblázat II.	Kpb
	Készpénzzel bérmentesített küldemények kezelési bélyegzői	
Lxv	Lxv. Típuscsoport (korona kivésve)	
	Kr6 rendszerű korona nélküli vonalkázott pántos körbélyegzők	

1v F_0

1v F_0V_1

1 $F_r - V_r$

63a

630at$_7$ t_1

630at$_7$ F_0

BUDAFOK 1 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 23).
és Lxv–630a v 1947–
BUDAPEST 1 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. IX. 4.)
és Lxv–630a v 1947–
BUDAPEST 2 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. XI. 4.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–56
BUDAPEST 3 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. (XI. 4.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–
BUDAPEST 4 – 630a f és v 1921–28 ub (21. XI. 4.)
BUDAPEST 4A – 630at$_7$ f és v 1922–36 ub
BUDAPEST 4B – 630at$_7$ f és v 1923U–47
és Lxv–630 at$_7$ F_0 v 1947–49
BUDAPEST 4C – 630at$_7$ f és v 1923U–47
és Lxv–630at$_7$ F_0 v 1947–49
BUDAPEST 5 – 630a f és v 1921–75U (21. XI. 4.)
hivatalszám keskeny (2,5 mm)
és 63au v 1935U–42 ub
hivatalszám széles (3 mm)
BUDAPEST 5A – 630at$_7$ f és v 1922U–47
és Lxv–630at$_7$ F_0 v és vb 1947–57U
és Lxv – 630 at$_7$ t_{4r} v 1957U–
BUDAPEST 7 – 630a f 1921–22 (21. XI. 4.)
BUDAPEST 8 – 630 f és v 1924–47
hivatalszám széles (2,5 mm)
és Lxv–630u v 1947–
hivatalszám keskeny (1,5 mm)
BUDAPEST 9 – 630a f és v 1921–31U (21. XI. 4.)
hivatalszám belső fejszélessége 0,75 mm
és 630au v 1931U–47 ub
hivatalszám belső fejszélessége 1,25 mm
BUDAPEST 10 – 630a f és v 1911–47 (21.XI. 4.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–
BUDAPEST 23 – 630a f és v 1921–34E (21. XI. 4.)
széles korona (5 mm), hivatalszám: keskeny (5 mm)
és 630au v 1934E–47
keskeny korona (4 mm), hivatalszám: széles (6,5 mm)
és Lxv–630au F_0 v 1947–52 ub

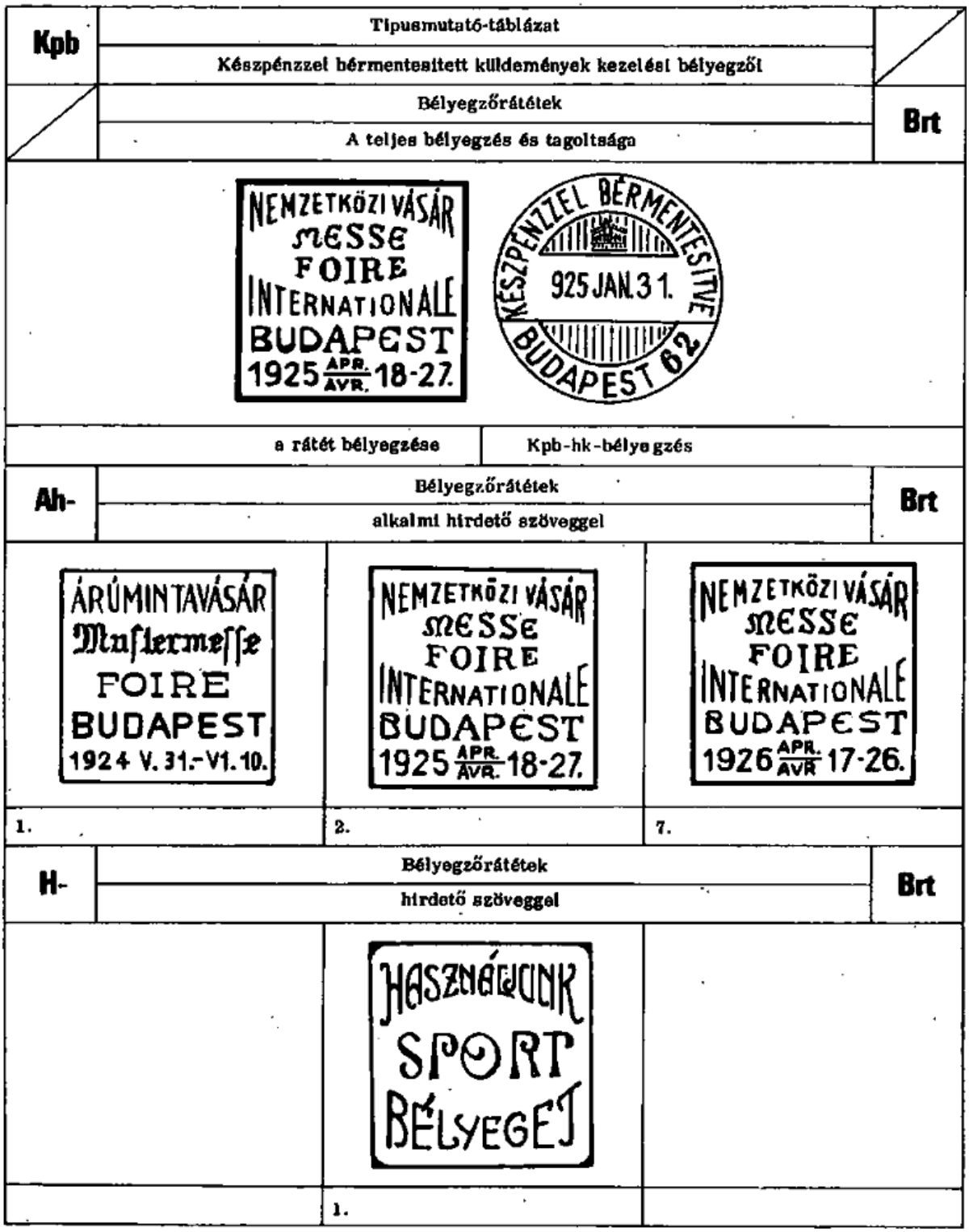
BUDAPEST 51 – 630a f, v és vb 1921–47 (21. XI. 4.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v és vb 1947–
BUDAPEST 53 – 630a f és v 1922U–47
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–
BUDAPEST 53A – 630at$_7$ f és v 1926E–47
és Lxv–630at$_7$ F_0 v 1947–55 ub
BUDAPEST 56 – 630a f és v 1921–53Eub (21. XI. 4.)
BUDAPEST 57 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. XI. 4.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–
BUDAPEST 61 – 630a f és v 1921–35 ub (21. XI. 4.)
BUDAPEST 62 – 630a f és v 1920–32E (20. V. 20.)
hivatalszám magassága 2,8 mm
és 630au v 1932–47
hivatalszám magassága 3,5 mm
és Lxv–630au F_0 1947–
BUDAPEST 62A – 630at$_7$ f és v 1922U–35 ub
BUDAPEST 62B – 630at$_7$ f és v 1923U–44 ub
BUDAPEST 72 – 630a f és v 1920– ? (20. V. 20.)
630a V_1 f és v 1921– ? (21. IV. 20.)
BUDAPEST 72A – 630at$_7$ és v 1926E–41 ub
BUDAPEST 72B – 630at$_7$ f és v 1926R–46 ub
BUDAPEST 72C – 630at$_7$ f és v 1921–41 ub (21. VIII. 27.)
BUDAPEST 72D – 630at$_7$ f és v 1922U–46 ub
BUDAPEST 72E – 630at$_7$ f és v 1923U–47
és Lxv–630at$_7$ F_0 v 1947–49 ub
BUDAPEST 78 – 630a f és v 1923U–
BUDAPEST 79 – 630a f és v 9124–47
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–65 ub
BUDAPEST 82 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. XI. 4.)
és Lxv–630a F_0v 1947–50 ub
BUDAPEST 82A – 630at$_7$ f és v 1922U–27U
BUDAPEST 82B – 630at$_7$ f és v 1923U–34E ub
BUDAPEST 90 – 630a f, v és vb 1921–44 ub (21. XI. 4.)
BUDAPEST 112 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. IX. 4.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–57 ub
BUDAPEST 114 – 630a f és v 1926–47
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–
BUDAPEST 510 – 630a f és v 1926E–33
BUDAPEST 705 – 630a f és v 1926E–32
CZEGLÉD 1–630a f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 23.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–58E
és CEGLÉD 1–630av L! Oxv típuscsoport
DEBRECZEN 1 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (20. XI. 2.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–
DEBRECZEN 2 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (20. XI. 2.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–
DOMBÓVÁR 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 2.)
DUNAFÖLDVÁR 1 f és v 1921–44 ub (21. V. 2.) Háb.
EGER 1 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 23.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–51 ub
ESZTERGOM 1 f és v 1921–40 (20. IX. 23.)
GYÖNGYÖS 1 f és v 1921– (20. IX. 23.)
GYŐR 1 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. VIII. 17.)
és Lxv–630a f és v 1921–47 (21. VIII. 17.)
GYŐR 2 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. VIII. 17.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v és vb 1947–62 ub
GYULA 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 18.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 1947–
HATVAN 1 – 630a f és v 1921–44 ub (20. IX. 22.) Háb
HÓDMEZŐVÁSÁRHELY 1. – 636a f és v 1921–45 ub (20. VI. 23.) Háb
JÁSZBERÉNY 1 f és v 1922–47 (22. VI. 12.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1946–55[1]
JÁSZBERÉNY 1 – [1]-ből átvésve L! Oxv típuscsoport
KALOCSA 1 f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 23.)
és Lxv–1 v 1947–
KAPOSVÁR 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 2.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–51 ub
KARCZAG 1 f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 23.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
KECSKEMÉT 1 f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 27.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1847–58
KESZTHELY 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 2.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
KISKUNFÉLEGYHÁZA 1 f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 23.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 1947–
KISÚJSZÁLLÁS 1 f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 23.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
KISVÁRDA 1 f és v 1921–47 (20. XII. 16.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
KÖRMEND 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. VIII. 17.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 1947–
KŐSZEG 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. VIII. 17.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
MAGYARÓVÁR 1 f és v 1921–40 (21. VIII. 17.)
MAKÓ 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 18.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
MARCZALI 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 2.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 1947–
MEZŐTÚR 1 f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 23.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
MISKOLCZ 1 – 630a 1921–44E (21. VI. 10.)
63au v 1944E–47
és Lxv–63au F_0 v 1947–54E ub
MISKOLCZ 2 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. VI. 10.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–
MOHÁCS 1. – 63a f és v 1922–47 (22. I. 21.)
és Lxv–63a F_0 v 1947–
MOSON 1 f és v 1921–40 (21. VII. 17.)

NAGYKANIZSA 1. – 63a t_0 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 2.)
és Lxv–63a t_0 F_0 v 1947–
NAGYKANIZSA 2. – 636a t_0 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 2.)
és Lxv–63a t_0 F_0v 1947–
NAGYKŐRÖS 1 f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 23).
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
NYÍREGYHÁZA 1 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (20. XII. 16.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–64 ub
NYÍREGYHÁZA 2 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (20. XI. 2.)
és Lxv–630a v 1947–
OROSHÁZA 1 t_0 f és v 1926E–47
és Lxv–1 t_0 F_r v 1947–
PAKS 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 2.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
PÁPA 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. VIII. 17.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
PÉCS 1. – 63a f és v 1922–48 (22. I. 21.)
és Lxv–63a F_rF_0 v 1948–13
PÉCS 2. – 63a f és v 1922–47 (22. I. 21.)
és Lxv–63a F_0 1947–
PESTERZSÉBET 1 – 630a f és v 1924–33
POLGÁRDI 1 f és v 1922U–47
és Lxv–1 F_0 1947–
PÜSPÖKLADÁNY 1 f és v 1921–47 (20. XI. 2).
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–55
SALGÓTARTJÁN 1 f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 22.)
és Lxv–1 F_r–V_r v 1947–60
SÁTORALJAÚJHELY 1 f és v 1921–47 (21 VI. 10.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
SOPRON 1 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. VIII. 17.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–55 ub
SOPRON 2 – 630a f és v 1921–45 (21. VIII. 17.) Háb
SZARVAS 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 18.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
SZEGED 1. – 63a f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 18.)
és Lxv–63a F_0 v 1947–53 ub
SZEGED.2. – 635a f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 18.)
és Lxv–635a F_0 v 1947–
SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR 1 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. VIII. 17.)
és Lxv–630a F v 1947–59 ub
SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR 2 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. VIII. 17.)
és Lxv–630a F_r v 1947–
SZEKSZÁRD 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 2.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
SZENTES 1 f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 23.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
SZERENCS 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. VI. 10.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–54
SZIGETVÁR 1 t_0 f és v 1922–47 (22. I. 21.)
és Lxv–1 t_0 F_0 v 1947–
SZOLNOK 1 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (20. IX. 23.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–58E
és 630av L! Oxv típuscsoport
SZOLNOK 2 – 630a f és v 1922–47 (22. II. 19.) és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–
SZOMBATHELY 1 – 630a f és v 1921–34E ub (21. VIII. 17.)
SZOMBATHELY 2 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. VIII. 17.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–
TAPOLCZA 1 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 2.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
TATA 1 t_0 f 1921–22 (21. VIII. 17.)
1 f és v 1922–39 (22. I. 19.)
TOKAJ 1 t_0 f és v 1921–47 (21. VI. 10.)
és Lxv–1 t_0 F_0 1947–59
ÚJDOMBOVÁR 1 t_0 f és v 1921–47 (21. V. 2.)
ÚJPEST 1 – 630a f és v 1921–34E ub (20. IX. 27.)
ÚJPEST 1A – 630at, f és v 1926–37 ub
VÁC Lxv–1v F_0 1949–
(a következő bélyegzőből átvésve)
VÁCZ 1 f, v és vb 1926E–48
VESZPRÉM 1 – 630a f és v 1921–47 (21. VIII. 17.)
és Lxv–630a F_0 v 1947–55U
és 630av L! Oxv típuscsoportban
VILLÁNY 1 f és v 1922–47 (22. I. 22.)
és Lxv–1 F_0 v 1947–
ZALAEGERSZEG 1 f, v és vb 1921–48 (21. V. 2.)
és Lxv–1 F_r 1948–56

b / Unused Hand Stamps

KISMARTON (21.VIII.7.) MAGYARKANIZSA (21.V.18)

c/ Patches Fixed on Cash-upon-Sending Location/Date Hand Stamps Kpb+Brt 1924-1926



In accordance with their production time, patches were used for cash-upon-sending location/date hand stamps of the type group '***Ly'***. Out of the three kinds of patches, in this case we come across commemorative '***Ah-Brt***' and promotional '***H-Brt'*** ones. We categorise patches on the basis of their text versions, numbering them according to the sequence of their periods of use, beginning with number 1 (See Volume VI Section III Chapter III-V). Naturally, we publish here only the patches with sequence numbers which were used

fixed to cash-upon-sending location/date hand stamps. The full type marks of postmarks produced by patches start with the type mark of the cash-upon-sending location/date hand stamps, to which patches were later fixed. These marks are then followed by '+' and the type mark and sequence number of the patch. For example, if the Post Office 2 of Budapest supplemented its cash-upon-sending location/date hand stamp with promotional patch 2, then the entire type mark of the postmark will be the following:

Kpb-Ly-630a+Ah-Brt-2

α/ Commemorative Hand Stamp Patches Ah-Brt

Brt – 1. „ÁRÚMINTAVÁSÁR/Mustermesse/FOIRE/BUDAPEST/1924 V. 31. – VI. 10. (második sor gót betűkkel) 1924. IV. 1. – VI. 10.

Brt – 2. NEMZETKÖZI VÁSÁR/MESSE/FOIRE/INTERNATIONALE/ BUDAPEST/ 1925 $\frac{\text{APR}}{\text{ÁVR}}$ 18 – 27. – 1925. I. 10. – IV. 27.

Brt – 7. mint a Brt – 2, de a 6. sor változó szöveggel „1926 $\frac{\text{APR.}}{\text{AVR.}}$ 17 – 26." – 1926. I. 15 – IV. 26.

Ismert bélyegzések: BUDAPEST 2 – 630a + Brt – 1 * 630a + Brt – 2 * 630a + Brt – 3 * BUDAPEST 4 – 630a + Brt – 1 * 630a + Brt – 2 * 630a + Brt – 3 * BUDAPEST 4A – 630at$_7$ + Brt – 2 * BUDAPEST 62 – 630a + Brt – 1 * 630a + Brt – 2 * 630a + Brt – 3 * BUDAPEST 72 – 630a + Brt – 1 * 630a + Brt – 3 * BUDAPEST 72C – 630at$_7$ + Brt – 2.

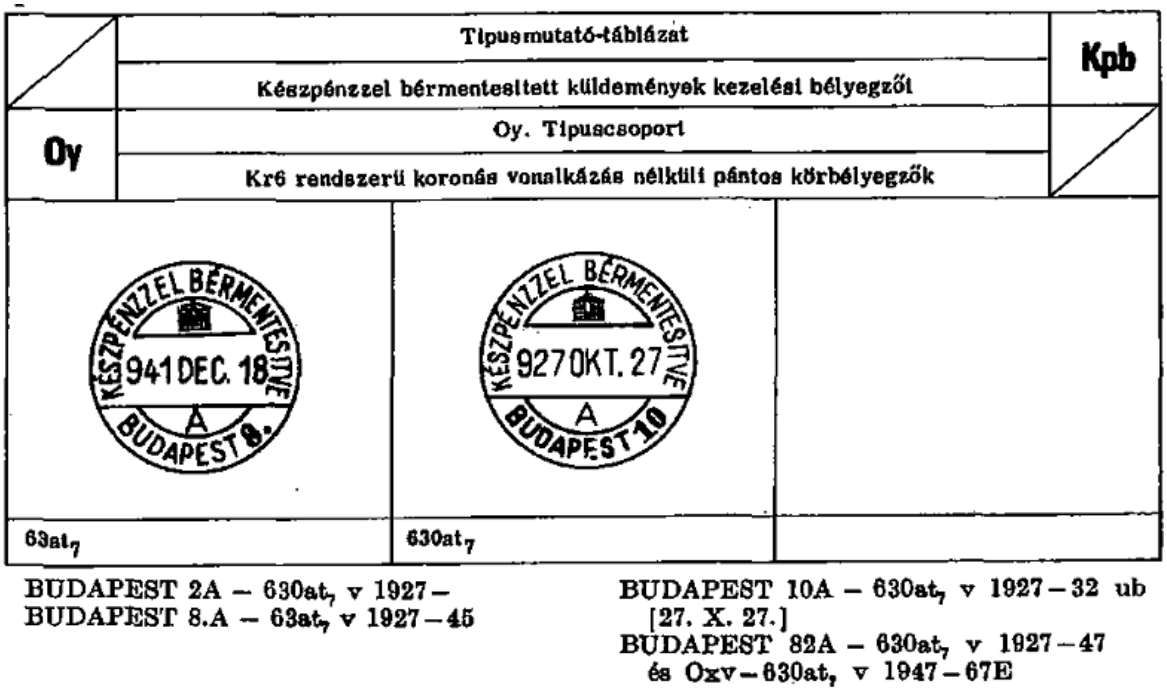
β/Promotional Hand Stamp Patches H-Brt

Brt – 1. HASZNÁLJUNK/SPORT/BÉLYEGET – 1925. V. 1 – XII. 31.

Ismert bélyegzések: BUDAPEST 2 – 630a + Brt – 1 * BUDAPEST 4 – 630a + Brt – 1 * BUDAPEST 62 – 630a + Brt – 1 * BUDAPEST 72 – 630a + Brt – 1.

Type Group Kpb-Oy 1927

It was in 1927 when the first hand stamps without stripes, with the crown and with system Kr6 were used for handling cash-upon-sending hand stamps. Next year, hand stamps with the hour indication and system Kr8 were introduced for cash-upon-sending mail. Thus, only four hand stamps of this type group were produced. The layout and text of the hand stamps is identical to those of the type group 'Ly', except for the omission of stripes and the shortening of the diameter to 23 mm.



Type Group Kpb-Ny 1928-1937

Round hand stamps with a band, system Kr8, without stripes, with the crown. The uniform cash-upon-sending indication of the hand stamps described above was quite rarely interrupted with version 't_0'. It is true that in case of type group 'Ny' we do not come across this, but beginning with the 1930s, version 't_1 ' was getting ever more frequent. By the end of the production period, this version became almost the only one. The uniformity of the hand stamps of this group was also interrupted by the cash-upon-sending location/date hand stamp of Post Office 1 of Pestszentlőrinc, which was produced in shape Z_6 instead of the usual Z_3. We are not familiar with the production data of the 14 hand stamps of the group; the only thing we know is that they were produced between 1928 March and 1934 May. We define their production period as 1928/1934-1947. After the crown was removed from those hand stamps which survived World War II, they started to belong to category 'Nxv'. However, we will mark the postmarks of these hand stamps in the traditional way, following the original mark. We should mention here a very late occurrence of system Kr8, the one from 1948. It had been for more than 10 years that hand stamps belonging to the type group 'N' were not produced. Naturally, the crown was missing, due to which the group was 'Nx'. Consequently, we included it between groups 'Px' and 'Ox', in accordance with chronological order.

BUDAPEST 2. – 63a t_1 v 1935–47 (35. IX. 17.) és Nxv–63a t_0 1947–56
BUDAPEST 4 – 630a v 1928 (33. XI. 27.)
BUDAPEST 4.A – 63at$_7$ t_1 v 1936–47 (36. X. 27.)
és Nxv–63at$_7$ t_1 v 1947–49
BUDAPEST 10A – 630at$_7$ v 1932–47 [32. X. 26.]
és Nxv–630at$_7$ v 1947–
BUDAPEST 11. – Nxv–63av v 1956– (BUDAPEST 2 Nxv–63a t_1 bélyegzőből átvésve.)
BUDAPEST 13–630a v 1928/34–47
és Nxv–630a v 1947–
BUDAPEST 13.B – Nxv–63at$_7$ v és vb 1956–
(? Nxv–63at$_7$ bélyegzőből átvésve.)
BUDAPEST 53.B – 63at$_7$ t_1, v és bv 1936–47 (36. IV. 2.)
és Nxv–63at$_7$ t_1 v 1947–55ub
BUDAPEST 61. – 63a t_0 v 1935–47 (35. V. 8.)
és Nxv–63a v 1947–55E
BUDAPEST 61.A – 63at$_7$ t_1 v 1935–47 (35. VII. 19.)
és Nxv–63at$_7$ t_1 v 1947–
BUDAPEST 62.A – 63at$_7$ 1934–47 [34. XII. 7.]
és Nxv–63at$_7$ v és vb 1947–
BUDAPEST 72F – 630at$_7$ v 1928/34–47
és Nxv–630at$_7$ v 1947–
BUDAPEST 72G – 630at$_7$ v és bv 1928/34–47 ub
BUDAPEST 78A – 630at$_7$ v és bv 1928–47 [28. II. 29]
és Nxv–630at$_7$ v 1947–
BUDAPEST 78B – 630at$_7$ v 1934–47 [34. XI. 8.]
és Nxv–630at$_7$ v 1947–
BUDAPEST 81. – Nxv–63av v 1955– (? Nxv–63a bélyegzőből átvésve.)
BUDAPEST 82.B – 63at$_7$ v és vi 1928/34–47
és Nxv–63at$_7$ v–L961
CELLDÖMÖLK 1 t_1 v 1936–47 (36. XI. 28.)
és Nxv–1 t_1 v 1947–61E
CSEPEL 1. – 63a t_1 v 1935–47 [35. VIII. 29.]
és Nxv–63a t_1 v 1947–
DEBRECEN 1A – 630at$_7$ v 1928/34–47
és Nxv–630at$_7$ v és iv 1947–
DEBRECEN 1.B – 63at$_7$ t_1 v 1935–47 (35. XII. 8.)
és Nxv–63at$_7$ t_1 v 1947–

	Típusmutató-táblázat I.	Kpb
	Készpénzzel bérmentesített küldemények kezelési bélyegzői	
Ny	Ny. Típuscsoport	
	Kr8 rendszerű koronás vonalkázás nélküli pántos körbélyegzők	

1	$1\,t_1$	63a
$63a\,t_1$	630a	$6a\,t_1$ z_6
7	$63at_7$	$63at_7\,t_1$
$630at_7$	$630at_{7a}$	

	Típusmutató-táblázat II.	Kpb
	Készpénzzel bérmentesített küldemények kezelési bélyegzői	
Nxv	Nxv. Típuscsoport (korona kivésve)	
	Kr8 rendszerű korona és vonalkázás nélküli pántos körbélyegzők	

1	1 t_1	63a
63a t_1	630a	7
63at_7	63at_7 t_1	630at_7
	630at_{7a}	

GYOMA 1 t_1 v és f 1936–47
és Nxv–1 t_1 f és v 1947–
GYÖNGYÖS A 7 v 1932–47 (32. XI. 22.)
és Nxv–7 v 1947–
KAPUVÁR 1 t_1 1936–47 (36. VII. 28.)
és Nxv–1 t_1 1947–
KISKUNHALAS 1 v 1928/34–47
és Nxv–1 v 1947–
KISPEST 1 – 630a v 1928/34–47
és Nxv–630a v 1947–
KOMÁROM 4 – 630a v 1928/34–47
PÉCS 1 II – 630at$_{7a}$ v és vb 1928/34–47
és Nxv–630at$_{7a}$ F_r v 1947–
PESTSZENTLŐRINC 1 – 6at$_1$ Z_6 v 1936–(36. III. 26.)
RÁKOSPALOTA 1 – 630a v 1928/34–47
és Nxv–630a v 1947–
RÉPCELAK 1 v 1928/34–47
és Nxv–1 v 1947–
SÁROSPATAK 1 t_1 v 1937–47 (37. VI. 28.)
és Nxv–1 t_1 v 1947–
SZEGED 1A – 630at$_7$ v 1928/34–47
és Nxv–630at$_7$ v 1947–
SZOMBATHELY 1 – 630a v 1928/34–47
és Nxv–630a F_r v 1947–58E
és Nxv–630au v és sv 1958E–
ÚJPEST 1. – 63a v és sv 1928/34–47
és Nxv–63A v 1947–
UJPEST 1.A – 63at$_7$ t_1 v 1937–47 (37. IX. 7.)
és Nxv–63at$_7$ t_1 v 1947–

Type Group Kpb-Py 1938-1945

System Kr7, without stripes, with the crown, and with a band. Though only a little bit, the uniformity of the layout became looser. In case of two hand stamps, the Post Office number occurred in the bottom semicircle instead of the lower part of the ring. The uniformity of element't_1', which was the critical element of the category, was interrupted by the bilingual 't_2'element of Huszt.

ADA 1 t_1 v 1941–44 (41. V. 19.)
APATIN 1 t_1 v 1941–44 (41. V. 19.)
BÁNFFYHUNYAD 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
BEREGSZÁSZ 1 t_1 v 1939–44 (39. I. 18.)
BESZTERCE 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
BUDAPEST 5 – 6 Z_3 v 1941–47 (41. VII. 10.)
és Pxv–6 Z_3 v, sv és vb 1947–65 ub
BUDAPEST 7. – 63 a t_1 Ø 26,5 1939–43 (39. IX. 31.)
és Pxv–63a t_1 v, sv és vi 1947–
BUDAPEST 7 – 630a t_1 Ø 27,8 1943–47 (43. III. 26.)
és Pxv–630a t_1 Z_3 q_{10} v és sv 1947–
BUDAPEST 8 – 630a t_1 v 1943–47 (43. VIII. 12.)
és Pxv–630a t_1 és sv 1947–
BUDAPEST 12.A – 63at$_7$ t_1 v 1939–47 (39. IV. 14.)
és Pxv–63at$_7$ t_1 1947–
BUDAPEST 38 – 630a t_1 v 1942–47 (42. XII. 5.)
és Pxv–630a t_1 v 1947–
BUDAPEST 62B – 630at$_7$ t_1 v 1944–47 (44. V. 26.)
és Pxv–630at$_7$ t_1 v 1947–
BUDAPEST 72A – 630at$_7$ t_1 v 1941–47 (41. X. 15.)
és Pxv–630at$_7$ t_1 F_r v és vb 1947–
BUDAPEST 72C – 630at$_7$ v 1941–47 (41. VII. 24.)
és Pxv–630at$_7$ F_r v, sv, vb és iv 1947–
BUDAPEST 90 – 630a t_1 v 1944 (44. IX. 27.)
és Pxv–630a t_1 v 1947–
BUDAPEST 114.A – 63at$_7$ t_1 v 1949–47 (39. IV. 14.)
és Pxv–63at$_7$ t_1 1947–
CSÁKTORNYA 1 t_1 v 1941–44 (41. V. 19.)
CSIKSZEREDA 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
DÉS 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
DUNASZERDAHELY 1 t_1 v 1939–44 (39. I. 18.)
ÉRSEKÚJVÁR 1. – 63a t_1 v 1939–44 (39. I. 18.)
ESZTERGOM A Pxv–7v t_1 v 1949–(ESZTERGOM 1.A Pxv–63at$_7$ t_1 bélyegzőből átvésve)
ESZTERGOM 1.A – 63at$_7$ t_1 v 1940–47 (40. I. 22.)
és Pxv–63at$_7$ t_1 v 1947–49
GYERGYÓSZENTMIKLÓS 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
HATVAN 1 – 630a t_1 v 1945–47 (45. XII. 14.)
és Pxv–630a t_1 F_r v 1947–
HUSZT – XYCTb 871 t_2 v 1939–44 (39. X. 30.)
IPOLYSÁG 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (39. XII. 29.)
JÁNOSHALMA 1 t_1 v 1945–47 (45. XI. 5.)
és Pxv–1 t_1 v 1947–53 ub
KASSA 1. – 63a t_1 v 1939–44 (38. XII. 3.)
KASSA 2. – 63a t_1 v 1939–44 (39. I. 18.)
KÉZDIVÁSÁRHELY 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
KOLOZSVÁR 1. – 63a t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
KOLOZSVÁR 2. – 63a t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)

Py	Típusmutató-táblázat I. Készpénzzel bérmentesített küldemények kezelési bélyegzői Py. Típuscsoport Kr7 rendszerű koronás vonalkázás nélküli pántos körbélyegzők	Kpb

1 t_1

6 Z_3

63a t_1

630a t_1

63at_7

63at_7 t_1

630at_7 t_1

871 t_2

KOMÁROM 1. – 63a t_1 v 1939–44 (39. I. 18.)
KULA 1 t_1 v 1941–44 (41. V. 19.)
LÉVA 1 t_1 v 1939–44 (39. I. 18.)
LOSONC 1 t_1 v 1939–44 (39. I. 18.)
MAGYARKANIZSA 1 t_1 v 1941–44 (41. IX. 12.)
MÁRAMAROSSZIGET 1. – 63a t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
MÁRAMAROSSZIGET 2. – 63a t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
MAROSHÉVÍZ 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
MAROSVÁSÁRHELY 1. – 63a t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR 1. – 63a t_1 v 1940–47 (40. X. 10.)
és Pxv–63a t_1 v 1947–

	Típusmutató-táblázat II.	Kpb
	Készpénzzel bérmentesített küldemények kezelési bélyegzői	
Pxv	Pxv. Típuscsoport (korona kivésve)	
	Kr7 rendszerű koronás vonalkázás nélküli pántos körbélyegzők	

6 Z_3

63a t_1

630a t_1 Z_3 q_{10}

7v t_1

63at_7 t_1

630at_7 t_1

Megjegyzés: A korona kivésésével képződő olyan típusokat amelyek a korona nélkül vésett bélyegzőknél is előfordulnak, a táblázat nem tartalmazza. Ezeket a típusokat a következő – Px – típuscsoport típusmutató táblázataiban találjuk meg.

MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR 2. – 63a t_1 v 1940–47 (40. X. 18.)
és Pxv–63a t_1 v 1947)
MUNKÁCS 1 t_1 v 1939–44 (39. I. 18.)
MURASZOMBAT 1 t_1 v 1941–44 (41. VIII. 18.)
NAGYBÁNYA 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
NAGYKÁROLY 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 18.)
NAGYSZALONTA 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 18.)
NAGYSZŐLŐS 1 t_1 v 1944 (44. IX. 14.)
NAGYVÁRAD 1. – 63a t_1v 1940–44 (40. X. 10.)
NAGYVÁRAD 2. – 63a t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 18.)
NAGYVÁRAD 3. – 63a t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 18.)
NASZÓD 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 18.)
ÓBECSE 1 t_1 v 1941–44 (41. V. 19.)
PALÁNKA 1 t_1 v 1941–44 (41. V. 19.)
PÁRKÁNY 1 t_1 v 1944 (44. II. 8.)
RIMASZOMBAT 1 t_1 v 1939–44 (39. I. 18..
ROZSNYÓ 1 t_1 v 1939–44 (39. I. 18.)
SEPSISZENTGYÖRGY 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40) X. 18.)
SZABADKA 1. – 63a t_1 v 1941–44 (41. V. 13.)
SZABADKA 2. – 63 a t_1 v 1941–44 (41. V. 13.)
SZAMOSUJVÁR 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 18.)
SZÁSZRÉGEN 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 18.)
SZATMÁRNÉMETI 1 – 630a t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 18.)
SZATMÁRNÉMETI 2 – 630a t_1 v 1940—44 (40. X. 18.)
SZÉKELYUDVARHELY 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 18.)
SZILÁGYSOMLYÓ 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. X. 18.)

TATA 1. – 63a t_1 v 1939–47 (39. XII. 1.)
és Pxv–63a t_1 v 1947–
UJVERBÁSZ 1 t_1 v 1941–44 (41. V. 19.)
UJVIDÉK 1. – 63a t_1 v 1941–44 (41. V. 19.)
UNGVÁR 1. – 63a t_1 v 1939–44 (39. V. 18.)
VÁC 1. – 63a t_1 v 1945–47 (45. VIII. 23.)
és Pxv –63a t_1 v 1947–49
ZENTA 1 t_1 v 1941–44 (41. V. 19.)
ZILAH 1 t_1 v 1940–44 (40. V. 18.)
ZOMBOR 1 t_1 v 1941–44 (41. V. 19.)

Type Group Kpb-Px from 1946

Round hand stamps with system ***Kr7***, without the crown or stripes, with a band. This is the most diverse type group. Besides the dominant shape 'Z_3', we may come across 'Z_2'and 'Z_6'. Indication of mail processing occurred with hyphen, without hyphen, and sometimes even written as one word. The bilingual Hungarian-Ruthenian cash-upon-sending indication was replaced by the one in the Hungarian and French languages. So far, we have come across three versions of the latter. The name of the office and the postal body, as well as its way of writing underwent such modifications which cannot be included into our type system. As a matter of fact, one of the postal directorates also got a cash-upon-sending/location/date hand stamp from 1962. There is possibility that the same or similar postal organisation name was repeatedly used. For defining types for these cases, we have been forced to repeatedly use the element defining a type in combined away; the numbering of sequence will start with 't_{10}'. When newer versions turn up, we only need to continue the line. The model will be the following:

t_{10} POSTAL DIRECTORATE. NAME OF LOCATION

Used hand stamps and postmarks up to and including 31 December 1967 were the following:

ÁCS 1 t_0 s_2 v 1953– (53. II. 13.)
AJKA 1. – 63 v 1962– (62. VIII. 27.)
ALGYŐ 1 v 1954– (54. VI. 12.)
ALSÓZSOLCA 1 t_0 v 1964– (64. IX. 10.)
ASZÓD 1 t_0 v 1955– (55. XII. 24.)
BÁBOLNA 1 v 1959– (59. VIII. 4.)
BÁBOLNAPUSZTA 1 t_1 v 1955–59 (55 XI. 30.)
BALATONBOGLÁR 1 t_1 v 1953– (53. VI. 15.)
BALATONFÖLDVÁR 1 t_1 v 1957– (57. (VI. 30.)
BALATONFÜRED 1 v 1953–56 (53. VII.21.)
BALATONFÜRED 1. – 63a v 1956– (56. VI. 10.)
BARCS 1–630a v 1964– (64. X. 2.)
BÁTASZÉK 1 t_1 v 1953– (53. VI. 16.)
BÉKÉS 1 t_1 v 1954– (54. IV. 26.)
BEREMEND 1 t_1 v 1955– (55. VIII. 21.)
BERETTYÓÚJFALU 1 v 1950 – (50. IX. 7.)
BICSKE 1 t_1 v 1956. (56. IV. 30.)
1 t_1 v 1956– (56. XI. 18.)
BORSODNÁDASDILEMEZGYÁR I v 1953– (53. VI. 10.)
BPEST/PESTERZSÉBET 1 – 612 a t_1 v 1961E– (bélyegzőből átvésve)
BUDAPEST-FILATELIA 23 v 1950–58
BUDAPEST FŐPOSTA B 796 t_3 v 1949–53 (49. VII. 9.)
BUDAPEST FŐPOSTA A 796 t_3 v 1949–53 (49. VII. 9.)
BUDAPEST KELETIPOSTA A 230t_7 v 1950–53 (50. II. 6.)
BUDAPEST KELETIPOSTA B 230t_7 v 1949–53 (49. IX. 28.)
BUDAPEST 4A – 630t_7 t_1 v 1953–
4 B – 630t_7 t_1 v 1953–
BUDAPEST 5 – 630 t_1 v 1965– (65. (VII. 1.)
BUDAPEST 9. – 63a t_1 v 1947–58E (47. XI. 8.)
638a v 1958E–
BUDAPEST 23 – 6 Z_2 v 1952– (52. X. 4.)
BUDAPEST 35 – 630a v 1952–55 (52. VII. 10.)
BUDAPEST 40 – 630a v 1949–55 (49. VIII. 9.)
BUDAPEST 43 – 630 v 1953–55 (53. XII. 14.)
BUDAPEST 53A – 630at_7 t_0 v és vb 1955– (55. I. 19.)
53B – 630at_7 v 1955– (55. I. 19.)
53C – 630t_7 v és sv 1959– (59. X. 30.)
BUDAPEST 56 – 630a t_0 v 1953E–55
BUDAPEST 61. – 63a t_1 v és sv 1955E–
BUDAPEST 62C – 630at_7 v és vb 1950– (50. IV. 13.)
BUDAPEST 63. – 63a v 1954– (54. I. 17.)

	Típusmutatótáblázat I.	Kpb
	Készpénzzel bérmentesített küldemények kezelési bélyegzői	
Px	Px. Típuscsoport	
	Kr7 rendszerű korona és vonalkázás nélküli pántos körbélyegzők	

1	1 t_o	1 t_o s_8
1 t_1	1 t_1 s_8 Z_2	1 t_{10}
23	23 t_o	23 t_1
023 t_1	280	400

	Típusmutató-táblázat II.	Kpb
	Készpénzzel bérmentesített küldemények kezelési bélyegzői	
Px	Px. Típuscsoport	
	Kr7 rendszerű korona és vonalkázás nélküli pántos körbélyegzők	

6 Z_2	6 t_1 Z_3	6a Z_3
6a Z_6	6a t_o Z_3	612a t_1
63	63a	63a t_1
630	630 t_o	630 t_1

	Típusmutató-táblázat III.	Kpb
	Készpénzzel bérmentesített küldemények kezelési bélyegzői	
Px	Px. Típuscsoport	
	Kr7 rendszerű korona és vonalkázás nélküli pántos körbélyegzők	

630a	630a t_0	630a t_1
638a	7	7 t_1
230t_7	796 t_3	63at_7
630t_7	630t_7 t_1	630at_7 t_0

	Típusmutató-táblázat IV.	Kpb
	Készpénzzel bérmentesített küldemények kezelési bélyegzői	
Px	Px. Típuscsoport	
	Kr7 rendszerű korona és vonalkázás nélküli pántos körbélyegzők	

630at$_7$ t$_1$

630 t$_4$

630at$_7$ t$_{4v}$

630at$_7$ t$_{5v}$

773 m$_1$ t$_1$

BUDAPEST 64 – 630 t$_1$ v 1953–
(53. I. 7.)
BUDAPEST 65. – 63 v 1957–
(58. IX. 11.)
BUDAPEST 66. – 63 t$_1$ v 1953–
(53. V. 11.)
BUDAPEST 67 – 630 v 1953–55 (53. I. 7.)
BUDAPEST 68 – 630a t$_1$ v 1946–55
(46. V. 24.)
BUDAPEST 71 – 630 v 1953– (53. I. 7.)
BUDAPEST 72B – 630t$_7$ t$_1$ v és vb 1946–
(46. IX. 28.)
72D – 630t$_7$ v 1946–61E (46. IX. 28.)
és 630t$_7$ t$_{5v}$v 1961E–
72E – 630at$_7$ v 1949–51E (49. VIII. 17.)
és 630at$_7$ t$_{4v}$ v, sv és vb 1951E–
72G – 630at$_7$ t$_1$ v 1946–51E– (46. IX. 26.)
és 630at$_7$ t$_1$ t$_{5v}$ 1951E–
BUDAPEST 73 – 6a Z$_8$ v 1952–62E
(52. XII. 3.)
73A – 630at$_7$ t$_1$ v 1953–62E
73B – 630at$_7$ t$_1$ v 1953–62E
73C – 630at$_7$ t$_1$ v 1953–62E

BUDAPEST 74 – 630a t$_0$ v 1953–?
(53. VI. 29.)
BUDAPEST 75 – 630a v 1953–55
(53. X. 24.)
BUDAPEST 80 – 630a v, iv és sv 1951–
(51. III. 14.)
BUDAPEST 82 – 630a v 1951–66 (50. I. 6.)
630a v 1966– (66. IV. 25.)
BUDAPEST 82A – 630at$_7$ t$_1$ v és sv
1967E–
BUDAPEST 95 – 630a v 1950 –
(50. VIII. 24.)
BUDAPEST 112 – 630a v 1958E–
BUDAPEST 113 – 630a v 1955–57
(55. III. 31.)
BUDAPEST 115 – 630a v 1953 –
(53. II. 13.)
BUDAPEST 126 – 630 v 1955 –
BUDAPEST 180 – 630a v 1950–
(50. V. 18.)
BUDAPEST 501 – 630a v, sv és i 1951–
(51. VIII. 17.)

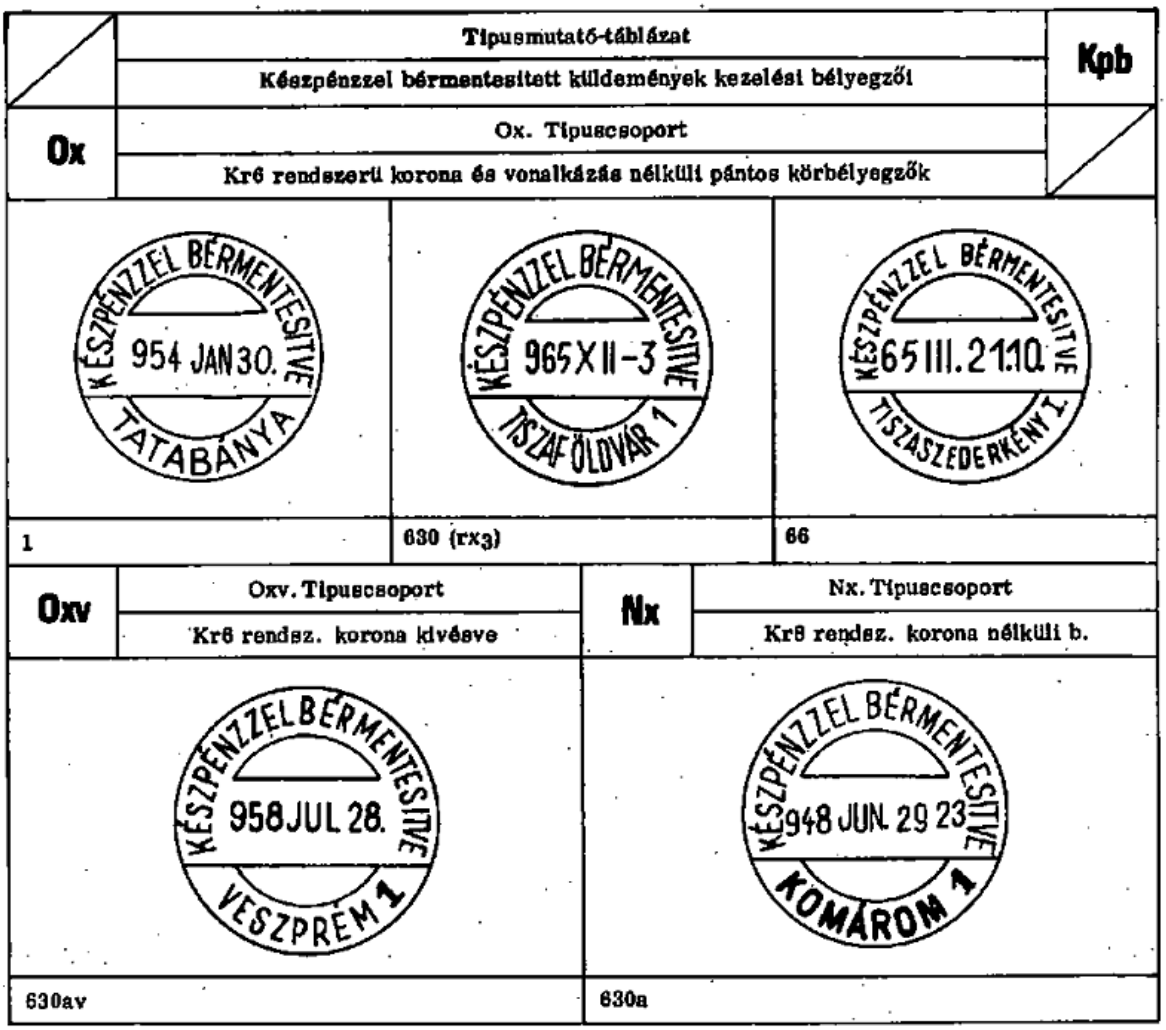
BUDAPEST 502 – 630a t_0 v 1953–
(53. VII. 26.)
502B – 630at_7 v 1966– (66. XI. 14.)
BUDAPEST 703 – 630a v 1951–55
(51. III. 21.)
BUDAPEST 706– 630a v 1953–55
(53. VII. 21.)
CELLDÖMÖLK 1 v 1961E–
CINKOTA 1 v 1953– (53. X. 5.)
CSONGRÁD 1 – 630a t_0 v 1953–
(53. XI. 11.)
CSORNA 1 v 1952– (52. I. 9.)
CSORVÁS 1 v 1955– (55. I. 19.)
DEBRECEN 3 – 630a v 1953–
(53. VIII. 5.)
DEBRECEN 13 – 630a v 1953–
(53. IX. 30.)
DEVECSER 1 v 1964– (64. V. 7.)
DOMBÓVÁR 1 – 630at_1 v 1947–
(47. X. 6.)
DOMBÓVÁR 2. – 63a v 1948–
(47. XII. 20.)
DOROG 1 t_1 v 1955– (55. 4VII. 11.)
DUNAFÖLDVÁR 773 m_1 t_1 v 1946–57
(46. VIII. 5.)
1 v 1957– (57. IV. 30.)
DUNAPENTELE 2 – 630a v 1951. X. 10–
XI. 7. (51. X. 4.)
DUNAÚJVÁROS 1 – 630 t_1 v 1962–
(62. VI. 29.)
EDELÉNY 1 v 1955– (55. VI. 30.)
EGER 1 – 630a v 1951– (51. VII. 17.)
1A – 630t_7 v 1956– (56. V. 31.)
ERCSI-CUKORGYÁR 23 t_0 v 1962–
(62. IV. 26.)
ÉRD 1 – 630a v 1966– (66. III. 3.)
FONYÓD FÜRDŐTELEP 230 v 1953–
(53. I. 7.)
FÜZESABONY 1 t_1 v 1955– (55. IV. 22.)
GÖDÖLLŐ 1 – 630a v 1959– (59.VIII. 3.)
GYŐR 3. – 63a v 1963– (62. XII. 30.)
HAJDUBÖSZÖRMÉNY 1 v 1950–
(50. III. 16.)
HAJDUNÁNÁS 1 t_1 v 1951– (51. IV.
28.)
HEVES 1 t_1 v 1955– (55. IV. 1.)
HÓDMEZŐVÁSÁRHELY 1 – 630a t_1 v
1946– (46. VI. 12.)
HÓDMEZŐVÁSÁRHELY 2 – 6a Z_3 v 1952–
(52. IV. 14.)
HORTOBÁGY 1 v 1955– (55. I. 29.)
INOTA 2 – 630a v 1955–61 (55. I. 30.)
630a v 1955–61 (55. IX. 30.)
JÁNOSHALMA 1 t_1 v 1953– (53. V. 13.)
JÁSZAPÁTI 1 v 1957– (57. IV. 11.)
KAPOSVÁR 1 – 630a ∅28 v, sv és iv 1951–
58 (51. V. 15.)
630 ∅26,5 v 1958– (58. IX. 30.)
KAPOSVÁR 3 – 630a v 1952–59 (52. II. 11.)
630 t_0 v 1959– (59. VI. 15.)
KAZINCBARCIKA 1. – 63a v 1956–
(56. X. 3.)
KAZINCBARCIKA 4. – 63 v 1963–
(63. V. 27.)
KECSKEMÉT 1.A – 63at_7 v 1958–
(58. I. 3.)
KECSKEMÉT 2 – 630a v 1961–
(61. II. 28.)
KISKŐRÖS 1 v 1953– (53. VII. 21.)
KISKUNMAJSA 1 t_1 v 1955– (55. XI. 21.)
KISTELEK 1 v 1956– (56. IV. 25.)
KISVÁRDA A – 7 t_1 v 1946–
(46. V. 31.)
KOMLÓ 1. – 63 v 1954– (54. IV. 30.)
KUNHEGYES 1 v 1955– (55. I. 19.)
KUNSZENTMÁRTON 1 v 1953–
(53. VIII. 5.)
LÁBATLAN 1 – 6a Z_6 v 1952– (52. XII.
1.)
LENTI 1 v 1954– (54. I. 27.)
LEPSÉNY 1 v 1965– (65. VII. 1.)
MÁLYI 1 t_1 v 1955– (55. VII. 31.)
MÁTÉSZALKA 1 v 1950–51 (50. X. 24.)
MÁTÉSZALKA 1 – 630a v 1951–
(51. VII. 31.)
MÁTÉSZALKA 2 – 630a v 1955–
(55. III. 31.)
MÁTRAVIDÉKI-ERŐMŰ 023 t_1 ∅ 28 v
1954–55 (54. IV. 26.)
023 t_1 ∅ 25,5 v 1955– (55. VII. 31.)
MEDGYESEGYHÁZA 1 v 1955– (55. I. 15.)
MEZŐHEGYES 1 v 1951– (51. III. 24.)
MEZŐKOVÁCSHÁZA 1 v 1955– (55. I. 15.)
MISKOLC 1 – 630a v 1953E–59
636a v 1959– (59. VII. 4.)
MISKOLC 3 – 630a v és vb 1950–
(50. VIII. 5.)
MISKOLC 10 – 630a v 1950– (50. (III. 31.)
MONOR 1 v 1951– (51. VII. 31.)
MÓR 1 v 1966– (66. X. 14.)
NAGYATÁD 1 v 1951– (51. VII. 21.)
NAGYHALÁSZ 1 v 1954– (54. III. 29.)
NAGYKÁLLÓ 1 v 1951– (51. VIII. 17.)
NYÉKLÁDHÁZA 1 v 1953– (53. X. 24.)
NYIRBÁTOR 1 v 1950– (50. X. 18.)
NYIREGYHÁZA 1 – 630 v 1964–
(64. V. 7.)
OROSZLÁNY 1 – 630a v 1958–
(58. II. 12.)
ÓZD 1 – 630a v 1950– (50. II. 27.)
PÁPA 2. – 63a t_1 v 1955– (55. VII. 30.)
PÁSZTÓ 1 v 1959– (59. I. 30.)
PÉCS 1 – 630a v 1953–60 (53. X. 31.)
63 v 1960– (60. IX. 11.)
PÉCSVÁRAD 1 t_1 v 1955– (55. VII. 31.)
PÉTERVÁSÁRA 1 t_1 v 1955– (55. II. 22.)
PETŐFIBÁNYATELEP 1 v 1956–
(56. X. 15.)
PILISVÖRÖSVÁR 1 v 1967– (67. III. 6.)
POLGÁR 1 v 1952– (52. II. 18.)

PUSZTASZABOLCS PU. 400 v 1966–
(66. XI. 14.)
PUTNOK 1 v 1959– (59. VIII. 4.)
PÜSPÖKLADÁNY 1. – 63a t_1 v 1955–
(55. X. 30.)
RÁCKEVE 1 v 1963– (63. III. 15.)
RÁKOSLIGET 1 v 1952– (52. XII. 3.)
RUDABÁNYA 1 v 1964– (64. IX. 1.)
SAJÓSZENTPÉTER 1 v 1959– (59. IX. 7.)
SALGÓTARTJÁN 1 – 630a v 1960–
(60. IV. 12.)
SARKAD 1 t_1 v 1954– (54. IV. 26.)
SÁRVÁR 1 v 1953– (53. VIII. 9.)
SASHALOM 1 v 1954– (54. III. 30.)
SELYP 1 v 1951– (51. III. 21.)
SIÓFOK 1 v 1952–59 (52. VII. 2.)
SIÓFOK 1 – 1959–
SOPRON 1 t_{10} v 1962– (62. IV. 26.)
SOPRON 1. – 63a 1955– !! (VI. 30.)
SOROKSÁR 1 v 1960– (60. I. 13.)
SZÁZHALOMBATTA 1. – 63 v 1966–
(66. XI. 14.)
SZEGED 1 – 6a t_0 Z_3 v 1953– (53. IV. 22.)
SZEGHALOM 1 v 1955– (55. V. 26.)
SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR 1. – 63a v (59. XI. 30.)
SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR 3. – 63 v 1967–
(67. III. 6.)
SZEKSZÁRD A 7 v 1952– (62. V. 10.)
SZENTENDRE 1 v 1951– (51. VIII. 17.)
SZERENCS 1 v 1954– (54. X. 31.)
SZIGETHALOM 1 v 1955– (55. VI. 20.)
SZOLNOK 4 – 630a v 1951– (51. IV. 18.)
SZOLNOK 5 – 630a v 1955– (55. I. 19.)
SZOMBATHELY 2A – 630at_7 v 1953–
(53. XI. 11.)
SZŐNY 1 t_1 v 1955– (55. XI. 30.)
SZTÁLINVÁROS 1 – 630a v 1953–56 é
57–62 (53. VII. 31.)
SZTÁLINVÁROS 2 – 6 t_1 Z_3 v és f 1951–
56 és 57–62 (51. XI. 1.)
TAB 1 t_0 v 1953– (53. IV. 22.)
TARCAL 1 t_1 v 1955– (55. IV. 30.)
TATA 2 – 630a v 1952– (52. I. 17.
TATABÁNYA 1 – 630a v és sv 1950
(50. VI. 13.)
TATABÁNYA 3 – 630 v és iv 1951–
(51. IX. 16.)
TATABÁNYA 5. – 63 a v 1954–
(54. X. 31.)
TISZAFÜRED 1 v 1954– (54. VI. 12.
TISZALÖK 1 v 1966– (66. XI. 10.)
TISZAPALKONYA-ERŐMŰ 23 t_1 v 1955–6
(55. X. 12.)
TOKAJ 1 – 630a v 1959– (59. X. 29.
TOLNA 1 v 1952– (52. XII. 3.)
TÖRÖKBÁLINT 1 v ∅ 27 x = 19,5 1954–
(54. I. 12.)
1 v ∅ 26,5 x = 18,5 1954– (54.VI. 12.
VÁRPALOTA 1 – 630 v 1964– (64. IX
30.)
VÁSÁROSNAMÉNY 1 v 1953– (53. VI
13.)
ZAGYVAPÁLFALVA 1 t_1 v 1953–63U
(53. VI. 16.)
ZÁHONY 1 v 1967– (67. II. 13.)
ZALAEGERSZEG 1 – 630a t_1 v 1956–
(56. III. 11.)
ZALAEGERSZEG 2. – 63a v 1954–
(54. X. 31.)
ZIRC – 1 t_1 s_8 Z_2 v 1953– (53. I. 2.)

Type Group Kpb-Ox. (and Oxv.) from 1954

The production of system Kr6, type group 0 stopped as early as 1938. However, beginning from 1954, individual pieces have turned up (so far we have come across seven pieces). Four out of these were produced by re-carving. When talking about group ‘Ly’, we already mentioned that some hand stamps of the group were re-carved between 1955 and 1958; the spelling of the location names was modified. At the same time, the stripes were eliminated from all of them; if the stripes were worn, then their last traces were eliminated. Thus, the postmarks of these hand stamps left group’ Lxv’ and entered group ‘Oxv’. The other three were newly produced, but of course there was no crown, due to which they belong to the group ‘Ox’. In case of two out of these, we may find yet another difference. The date of the postmark of Post Office 1 of Tiszaföldvár was (rx_3) instead of the usual one of system Kr6 (y_3). Yet more interesting is the hand stamp of Post Office 1 of Tiszaszederkény – the number of office was again written with Roman numerals, which before had last time occurred in 1892. Type 66 re-emerged again after the break of 62 years. The postmarks of subgroups ‘Ox’ and ‘Oxv’

are included into one group. However, the sign of the second subgroup ('Oxv') is indicated in front of the type number.



a/ Used Hand Stamps and Postmarks Produced by them

CEGLÉD 1 – Oxv–630av v 1958E–
(CZEGLÉD 1 Lxv–1 F_0 bélyegzőjéből átvésve.)
JÁSZBERÉNY 1 – Oxv–630av v 1955–
(JÁSZBERÉNY Lxv–630a F_0 bélyegzőjéből átvésve.)
SZOLNOK 1 – Oxv–630av v 1958E–
(SZOLNOK 1 Lxv–630a F_0 bélyegzőjéből átvésve.)
TISZAFÖLDVÁR 1 – 630a(rx_3) v 1965–
(65. XII. 3.)
TISZASZEDERKÉNY I. – 66 v 1965–
(65. III. 21.)
VESZPRÉM 1 – Oxv–630av v 1955U–
(VESZPRÉM 1 Lxv–630a F_0 bélyegzőjéből átvésve.)

bélyegzőjéből átvésve – re-carved from hand stamp

b/ Unused Hand Stamps

TATABÁNYA 1 (54. I. 30.)

Type Group Kpb-Nx 1948

Late successor (arriving 10 years later) of hand stamps with system Kr8, similarly to hand stamps with system Kr6. Otherwise all its elements defining groups are regular.

KOMÁROM 1 – 630a v 1948 – (48. VI. 20.)

2. Hand Stamps Replacing Cash-upon-Sending Hand Stamps of Post Offices (Kpb-Pt) 1932-1967

The general description and history of cash-upon-sending replacement hand stamps is included in Volume I Section 'Hand Stamps' Chapter V. We would like to supplement that description with only some comments. However, we are going to deal in detail with the defining of types of the replacement cash-upon-sending hand stamps.

The first six pieces were introduced in the course of seven years. Similarly to the location/date hand stamps, these replacement stamps also got ordinal numbers. However, to distinguish between these hand stamps and the replacement location/date hand stamps, the ordinal numbers of cash-upon-sending replacement stamps were expressed in Roman numerals. Also in Volume I, we mentioned that the regulation which provided for distribution of replacement date hand stamps among postal directorates according to serial numbers was effective as of 15 November 1945. At the same time, the rest of the replacement date hand stamps were marked by capital letters; if there were several pieces, they were marked by letter combinations, the first letter being capital. Distribution between directorates was done according to capital letters. The creators of the regulation most probably kept in mind mobile Post Office replacement hand stamps because they were marked by check letters instead of serial numbers. It seems that the creators of the regulation forgot about cash-upon-sending replacement hand stamps. Upon the first instance when this demand turned up, they tried to fix it in the following way: it was provided (in 1946) to carve the indication number of the directorate onto the hand stamps. In case of those postal directorates where the use of several replacement cash-upon-sending hand stamps was required, check letters were also provided for. In the meantime, two hand stamps with check letters (D and E) were produced. When the next ones were made, the ones mentioned above were withdrawn, and the directorate indication number was carved on the both sides of the check letter (hand stamps with double indication number). The two hand stamps mentioned above had check letters F and G. For these, the double hand stamp 'V' was used, which was manufactured in 1939 (Py) and 1946 (Px). The check letters were carved to the right of the indication number. However, after hand-over, Post Office returned them to the factory to have them carved to the left side of the indication number (this resulted in double-check-number hand stamps). This arrangement was used for later hand stamps as well.

The regular arrangement of the text on replacement hand stamps was the following: INDICATION OF CASH-UPON-SENDING/POST OFFICE INDICATION/serial number or check letter or directorate number and check

letter. The latter usually took place in the bottom section of the circle; from 1955, these marks took place in the bottom part of the ring. The positioning of the indications and their arrangement relative to each other resulted in so many versions that we needed to apply combinations of the elements which define types in order to ensure the smallest number of type numbers.

Based on the combination and way of writing of postal indications, we defined the type numbers in such a way as to choose those which corresponded to the location names written in the similar way of writing. Thus, only five type numbers are required.

01 Postajelzés nélkül
10 MAGYAR POSTA
116 M. POSTA
116v M. POSTA (KIR. szó kivésve)
117 M. KIR. POSTA

Postajelzés nélkül – without postal indication

We numbered indications carved into the bottom section of the circle from $\mathbf{t_{70}}$, while those carved into the bottom part of the ring from $\mathbf{t_{81}}$.

Kpb	Tipusmutató-táblázat I. A készpénzbérmentesitése pótkeletbélyegzői	Pt
	N. Tipuscsoport	Nxv
Ny	Kr8 rendszerü vonalkázás nélküli pántos körbélyegzők	
	Ny. Alcsop. koronával	Nxv. Alcsop. korona kivésve

117 t_1 t_{71}	116v t_1 t_{71}

Py	P. Tipuscsoport Kr7 rendszerü vonalkázás nélküli pántos körbélyegzők	Pxv
	Py. koronával	Pxv. Alcsop. korona kivésve

117 t_1 t_{71}	116v t_1 t_{71}	116v t_1 t_{77v}

Px	Px. Tipuscsoport Kr7 rendszerü korona és vonalkázás nélküli pántos körbélyegzők

01 t_1 t_{81}	10 t_{73}	10 t_1 t_{70}

Naturally, if any mark resulted from re-carving of an already existing indication, we added the usual index '***v***'. The versions known so far are the following:

t_{70}	Serial number by Roman numerals (e.g. V)
t_{71}	Serial number by Roman numerals (e.g. V)
t_{72}	Check letter (e.g. D)
t_{73}	Administrative indication number and small check letter (e.g. IIb)
t_{74}	Administrative indication number and BIG check letter (e.g. II.A)
t_{75}	As in t_{73}, but in fraction lay-out (e.g. IV/b)
t_{76}	Double administrative indication number and check letter (e.g. VDV)
t_{77}	Administrative indication number and double check letter (e.g. GVG)
t_{78}	As in t_{77}, but with a dot after the administrative number (e.g. FV.F)
t_{81}	As in t_{77}, but with dots (e.g. A.I.A.)

The colour of these hand stamps was the same as in case of permanent cash-upon-sending/location/date hand stamps. The order of our listing corresponds to the serial numbers, check letters, directorate check numbers, and the check letter within the former category.

Type Group Kpb- Pt-Ny 1932

System ***Kr8***, round hand stamp with a band and the crown. If the crown is eliminated, the postmark belongs to subgroup '***Nxv***'. Shape type ***Z3***.

I – 117 t_1 t_{71} v 1932–47/32.
és Nxv–116v t_1 t_{71} v 1947–

Type Group Kpb. Pt-Py 1939

System Kr7, round hand stamp with a band and the crown. If the crown is eliminated, the postmark belongs to subgroup 'Pxv'. Shape type Z_3.

II – 117 t_1 t_{71} v 1939–47 (39. VI. 5.)
és Pxv–116v t_1 t_{71} v 1947–
III–117 t_1 t_{71} v 1939–47 (39. VII. 6.)
és Pxv–116v t_1 t_{71} v 1947–
IV – 117 t_1 t_{71} v 1939–47 (39.)
és Pxv–116v t_1 t_{71} v 1947–
V – 117 t_1 t_{71} v 1939–46 (39. VI. 30.)
és Pxv–116v t_1 t_{71} v 1946–48 (46. VI. 10.)
G V G – Pxv–116v t_1 t_{71} v 1948– (48. II. 3.)
VI – 117 t_1 t_{71} v 1939–47 (39.)
és Pxv–116v t_1 t_{71} v 1947–

Type Group Kpb. Pt-Px 1946

D – 116 t_1 t_{72} v 1947–48 (47. VIII. 30.)*
E – 116 t_1 t_{72} v 1947–48 (47. VIII. 30.)**
A.I.A. – 01 t_1 t_{81} v 1955– (55. IV. 30.)
B.I.B. – 01 t_1 t_{81} v 1955– (55. IV. 30.)
II.A – 116 t_1 t_{74} v 1947– (47. VIII. 5.)
II b – 10 t_{73} v 1959– (59. VII. 3.)
II c – 10 t_{73} v 1959– (59. VII. 3.)
IV/a – 116 t_1 t_{75} v 1947– (47. VIII. 13.)
IV/b – 116 t_1 t_{75} v 1947– (47. VIII. 16.)
V. – 10 t_1 t_{70} v 1946–48 (46. X. 4.)***
V.A. – 10 t_1 t_{74} v 1946– (46. X. 4.)
V.B. – 10 t_1 t_{74} v 1946– (46. X. 4.)
V.C. – 116 t_1 t_{74} v 1947– (47. VIII. 30.)
V D V – 116 t_1 t_{76v} v 1948– (48. II. 3.)
(* bélyegzőből átvésve)
V E V. – 116 t_1 t_{76v} v 1948– (48. II. 3.)
(** bélyegzőből átvésve)
F V. F – 10 t_1 t_{78v} v 1948– (48. II. 3.)
(*** bélyegzőből átvésve)

3. Auxiliary Cash-upon-Sending Hand Stamps (Kpb.Ks.) 1920 and 1945-1946

There were two occasions when auxiliary cash-upon-sending hand stamps were used. The first took place when cash-upon-sending handling was expanded in 1920. Before Post Offices 62 and 72 of Budapest received their regular cash-upon-sending/location/date hand stamps, they had had four pieces of auxiliary hand stamps of this kind. The characteristic feature of the mail items handled by such hand stamps was that in the upper right corner there was the location/date postmark of the workstation, while in the left bottom corner – the postmark of the auxiliary hand stamp (Volume I, page 632, image 854). The latter may have occurred in other available places if the mail item had address tape on it. After the final cash-upon-sending/location/date hand stamps had been produced, these auxiliary ones were withdrawn from use and given to Material Storage.

The second period of the use of these kinds of hand stamps was exclusively the result of the soaring inflation. On the mail items coming from 1945-1946, the postal officer wrote the postage amount on the mail item, verified the payment by signature, and finally verified the authenticity of this record by a location/date hand stamp. Certain postal officers applied auxiliary cash-upon-sending hand stamps to accelerate and facilitate the work process. To this end, they used some old indication hand stamps or made new ones from rubber or metal. Moreover, they also composed hand stamps from handprint kits, which contained one or several lines. This procedure was

strikingly similar to the solutions which had been applied before the invention of the postage stamp. We categorise all of these as cash-upon-sending auxiliary hand stamps, independently of their original function or the time of production.

As regards the shape and layout of these hand stamps, they may be arranged in lines or be of rectangular or round shape with one ring. Apart from the single hand stamp with system Kr6, none of them contains the date; consequently, they are location hand stamps. It is also true that the name of the location occurs only on some pieces; nonetheless, we retain mark 'h' (h-helynév-'location name' in Hungarian), in order to ensure the uniformity of the marking of the type group. The missing location name will be expressed by the type number (type 01). The type numbers of the location hand stamps known so far are 1, 14, and 64. To mark the horizontally carved location names in the round hand stamps, we will use letter 'H'; to mark the curved location names in the rectangular hand stamps, we will use letter 'q' (for example, 1H, 1q).

The number of carved letter types also increases by one (see Volume II page 237).

m = handwritten/Antiqua

The letter type indication and the element defining types will always be written without space.

Considering the shape types and dates mentioned above, we identify types groups hA, hB, hD, and BO within the cash-upon-sending auxiliary hand stamps.

Captions referring to cash payment, since they are elements defining the type, are categorised according to their content and numbered with serial numbers. The versions known so far are the following:

t_{11} BÉRMENT
t_{12} BÉRMENTVE
t_{15} BÉRM. DÍJ ELSZÁMOLVA
t_{21} FIZETVE
t_{32Q} KÉSZPÉNZBEN/Bérmentesitve/ (sorvá-lasztó vonallal)
t_{33} készpénzben bérmentesitve
.....P elszámolva .....t.a.
t_{34} készpénzben/KIFIZETTE
t_{40} Készpénzzel/bérmentesitve
Vh: *Z=ZZ*
t_{41} Készpénzzel bérm.
t_{42} KÉSZPÉNZZEL/BÉRMENTESÍTETT
t_{43} KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRMENTESÍTETT
t_{44} KÉSZPÉNNZEL/BÉRMENTESÍTVE
t_{45} KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRMENTESÍTVE
t_{46} Készpénzzel/Bérmentve
t_{47} készpénzzel Bérmentve
X fill keltezés
t_{48} készpénzzel/bérmentve
t_{49} KESZPENZELBERM
t_{51} KÉSZP-BERM.
t_{52} KP. BÉRMENT.
t_{53} KP. BÉRMENTVE
t_{54} KP. BÉRMENTVE/....OOOOADOP
t_{55} Kp.bérment
t_{61} KIFIZETTETETT
t_{62} KIFIZETVE

We handle the elements defining types of auxiliary hand stamps, which include the name of the office, the cash payment indication, and, possibly, the mark of the post office, as special defining elements. The mark of these defining elements will be '***tw***'.

t_{w1} **Hivatalnév. posta/-készpénzzel bérmentesítve**
t_{w2} **Készpénzzel Bérmentve/.....POSTAHIvaTaL/Hivatalnév.**
t_{w3} **M. Kir. Posta Hivatalnév/bérmentve.....fill.**

Hivatalnév – Office name; készpénzzel bérmentesítve – paid for by cash; bérmentve – paid

We have already mentioned that the majority of auxiliary hand stamps did not include the name of the office. In our list, these (types 01) will also be included according to the alphabetical order of the office names. However, in case of these hand stamps the name of the office will be in brackets, in order to indicate that the location name is not part of the hand stamp. The ink used was generally black, due to which we are not including this information. The rarely used violet and the exceptionally used red and blue will be indicated in the usual way.

We should stay aware that we have not approached completeness in any way while reviewing the auxiliary hand stamps. In our opinion, there is still profound research to be done in this field. The categories below are based on our current knowledge.

Kpb	Típusmutató-táblázat A készpénzbérmentesítés kisegítőbélyegzői	Ks
hA	hA. Típuscsoport sorbélyegzők	

BÉRMENTVE	BERM. DÍJ ELSZÁMOLV	FIZETVE
01 t_{12a}	01 t_{15}	01 t_{21}

KÉSZPÉNZBEN Bérmentesitve.	*készpénzben* KIFIZETTE	Készpénzel bérmentve
01 t_{32Q}	01 t_{34m}	01 t_{40}

Készpénzzel bérm.	Készpénzzel Bérmentve.	készpénzzel bérmentve
01 t_{41}	01 t_{46a}	01 t_{48a}

K P. BÉRMENTV	KP. BÉRMENTVE OOOO ADOP
01 t53	01 t54

Készpénzzel Bérmentve
POSTAHIVATAL
Okány,

14 t_{w2}

M. kir. Posta Szeghalom bérmentve ..... fill.	Hódmezővásárhely 1. posta Készpénzzel bérmentesítve
14 t_{w3}	64 t_{w1}

46

Kpb	Tipusmutató-táblázat A készpénzbérmentesítés kisegítőbélyegzői	Ks
hB	hB. Tipuscsoport Négyszögletes bélyegzők	

01 t_{11}

01 t_{11a}

01 t_{42}

01 t_{43}

01 t_{44}

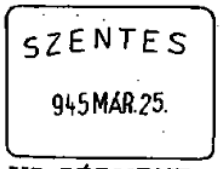
01 t_{44} Z_4

01 t_{51}

01 t_{61}

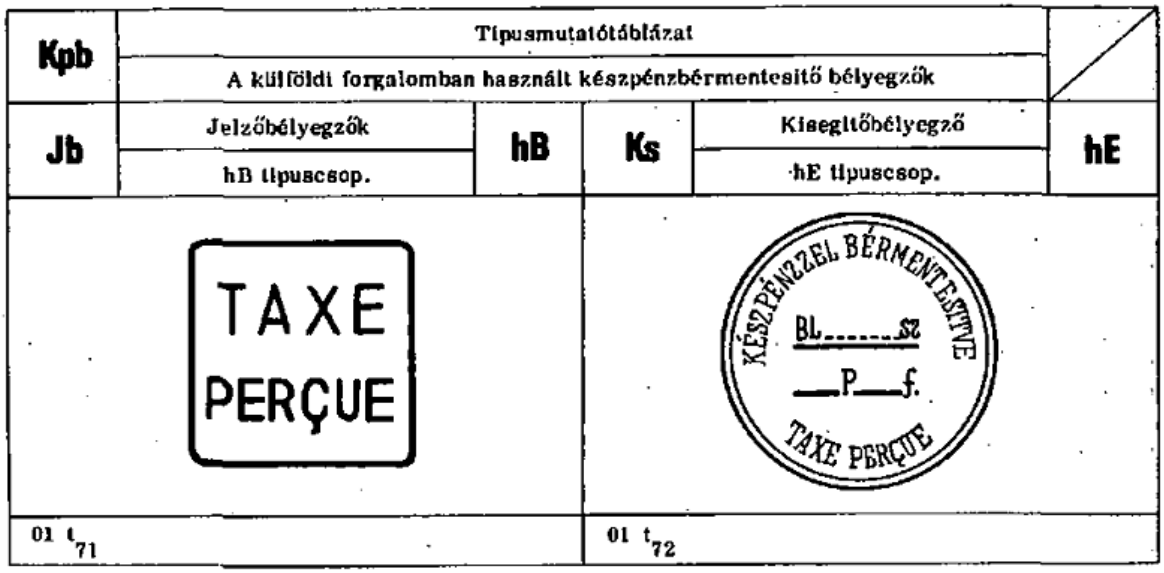
hD	hD. Tipuscsoport Egygyürüs körbélyegzők	BO	BO. Tipuscsoport Kr6 rendsz. négyszögletes hk-bélyegző

1H



KP. BÉRMENT.

1vq + Brt - t_{52a}



Type Group Kpb.Ks-hA 1920 and 1945-1946

Line hand stamps (text arranged in line/lines). Usually, there was one line, though rarely – two or three ones. The text was carved or typeset. The period of use will be indicated at the hand stamps used in 1920. Consequently, if we do not indicate the period of use, they were used in 1945-1946.

(Battonya) 01 t_{62}
(Bácsalmás) 01 t_{21} i
(Békés) 01 t_{53}
(Budapest 62) 01 t_{32Q} 1920
(Budapest 72) 01 t_{40} f és i 1920
(Csongrád) 01 t_{63}
(Debrecen 5) 01 t_{33}
(Elek) 01 t_{46a} i
(Gyula) 01 t_{47}
HÓDMEZŐVÁSÁRHELY 1. – 64 tw_1 v
KELEBIA 1 t_{w4}
(Magyarbánhegyes) 01 t_{21} i
(Mezőhegyes) 01 t_{12a}
(Mezőtúr) 01 t_{34m} i
Okány 14 tw_2 i
(Pápa) 01 t_{54}
(Rakamaz) 01 t_{49}
(Sarkadi cukorgyár) 01 t_{48a}
(Solt) 01 t_{16}
Szeghalom 14 t_{w3}
(Szegvár) 01 t_{55a}
(Szigetszentmiklós) 01 t_{21} k
(Törökbálint) 01 t_{61}
Vésztő 14 t_{w3}

Type Group Kpb.Ks-hB 1920 and 1945-1946

Horizontally arranged rectangle hand stamps. The dominant shape type was Z_3, which, consequently, will not be indicated. Sometimes Z_4 occurred. Indication of the period of use will be the same as in the previous group.

(Bátaszék) 01 t_{61}
(Bódvaszilas) 01 t_{61}
(Bucsuszentlászló) 01 t_{61}
(Budapest 72) 01 t_{43} Z_4 1920
01 t_{42} Z_4 1920
(Csanádpalota) 01 t_{61}
(Csenger) 01 t_{11a} v
(Dévaványa) 01 t_{44} k
(Gara) 01 t_{61}
(Kevermes) 01 t_{61}
(KISKUNFÉLEGYHÁZA) 01 t_{61}
(Kőröshegy) 01 t_{61}
(Makó) 01 t_{61}
(Szentes) 01 t_{61}
(Mohács 2) 01 t_{01}
(Nagyatád) 01 t_{01}
(Nagybánhegyes) 01 t_{61}
(Nyírbátor) 01 t_{31}
(Pusztaföldvár) 01 t_{61}
(Szarvas) 01 t_{44} Z_4
(SZENTES) 01 t_{61}
(Tápióbicske) 01 t_{11a}
(Tápiósáp) 01 t_{11}
(Tiszaszőllős) 01 t_{61}

Type Group Kpb.Ks-hD 1945

Round hand stamps made from rubber. Cash payment indication took place in the ring, following the dominant pattern of cash-upon-sending/location/date hand stamps. The name of the location took place in the inner circle, arranged horizontally.

SZENTES 1H i 1945–46 **SASHALOM 1H v 1945**

Type Group Kpb.Ks-BO 1945

Three patches were produced for the hand stamp Pusz. of Szentes, which had not been used before (Volume VI, Section III, Chapter II). The third patch included cash payment indication.

SZENTES 1_{vn} + Brt – t_{sz} 1945–46

4. Check Number Hand Stamps Used for Cash Payment upon Sending (Kpb. Eszb) 1922-1967

In order to prevent confusion, we need to clearly distinguish between check number hand stamps used for cash payment upon sending and check number hand stamps used for handling registered mail, both kinds of hand stamps provided for by the Post Office Handling Instruction, Regulation A.2. Certain post offices, if they did not have adhesive labels for registered mail, recorded the name of the location and the registered mail number into a frame drawn in the bottom left part of the mail item or in any other place. In such cases, as well as when the so-called blank labels were used (with no location name), the check number hand stamp was applied near the record or upon the blank label. These check number hand stamps were not, therefore, cash-upon-sending hand stamps but indication hand stamps. Their detailed description is found in Volume VI.

We know only of a single such postmark from the period 1922-1945, and also of a single one from the period following inflation. In the preface, we already outlined the reasons of these.

The massive use of these hand stamps took place as a result of the inflation of 1945/1946. Stabilisation and the introducing of forint and filler currency terminated this kind of use of indication number hand stamps. At least this is how we interpret the fact that we hardly come across such use of indication hand stamps from the period after 1947. Due to the fact that in the period from July 1945 to 1 August 1946 cash payment was permitted for letter mail, we would theoretically have to list all number hand stamps. However, since today it is impossible to reconstruct the overall shortage of the postage stamps or the shortage of certain denominations at individual offices, which is a primary precondition of covering postage by cash, we are forced to focus only on the those postmarks which are actually in possession of collectors. Our decision was also influenced by the fact that although very many, espe-

cially small post offices accepted cash for paying postage; they still did not comply with the mandatory procedure of the use of indication number hand stamps in such situations. Consequently, we included only those post offices in our list in case of which check number hand stamps were undoubtedly used for cash-upon-sending purposes. For example, the mail items handled at those offices where we may be only sure in using these stamps for registered mail, even if we know that a particular mail item was paid for by cash upon sending, are not included in the list, at least until a mail item handled regularly at that post office does not turn up.

We included the distribution of check numbers among offices into a table, forming groups on the basis of the period of use. The group of 1000 was not used up by any of the post offices. For each number group, we will provide in brackets the biggest used number. The actual number of hand stamps is even smaller than this. The matter of fact is that when distributing numbers, offices were grouped according to several points of view; in order to ensuring that future offices are properly categorised, some numbers were left out.

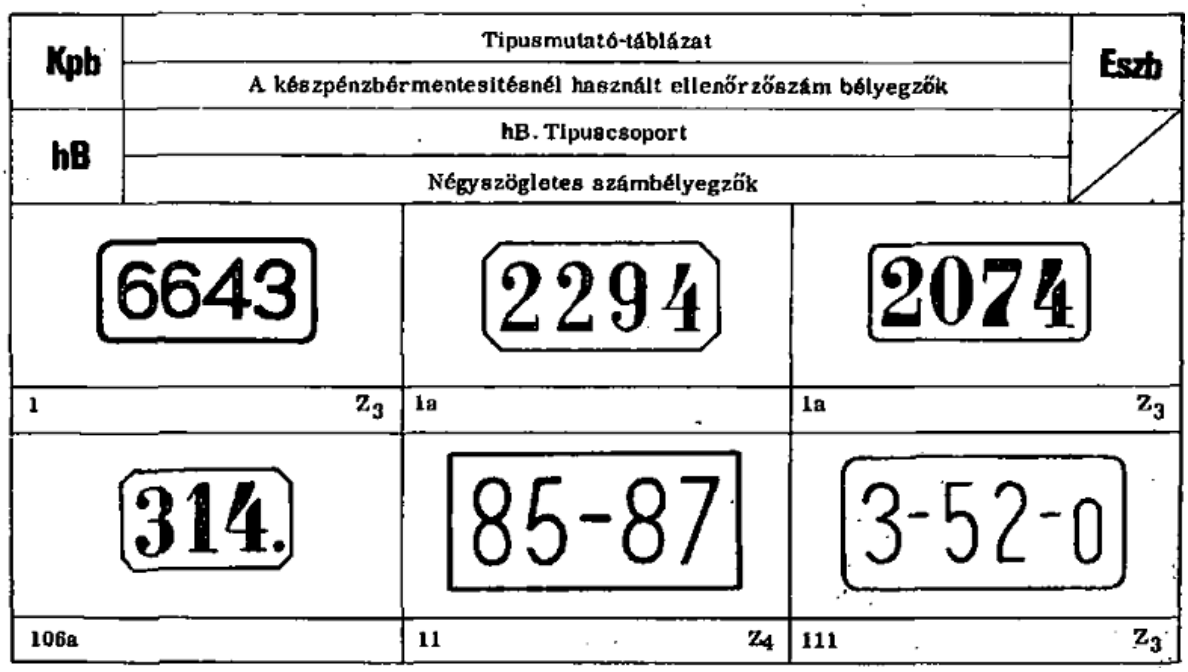
Postal Directorate	Check Number	Period of Use

Postaigazgatóság	Ellenőrzőszám	Használati idő
Budapest	1 – 999 (895)	1920 – 51
	1000 – 1999 (1942)	1951 –
Budapest vidéki	5000 – 5999 (5913)	1951 –
Debrecen	2000 – 2999 (2830)	1920 – 51
	3000 – 3999 (3851)	1951 –
Kassa	3000 – 3999 (3505)	1938 – 44
Kolozsvár	7000 – 7999 (7506)	1940 – 44
Miskolc	4000 – 4999 (4872)	1951 –
Nagyvárad	1000 – 1999 (1306)	1940 – 44
Pécs	5000 – 5999 (5735)	1920 – 51
	2000 – 2999 (2893)	1951 –
Sopron	6000 – 6999 (6892)	1920 –
Szeged	4000 – 4999 (4393)	1920 – 51
	8000 – 8999 (8941)	1951 –

Although it is not interesting from the point of view of using check number hand stamps for cash-upon-sending mail items, for the sake of completeness we would like to mention that from 1951 numbers 1-999 were reserved for Hungarian National Bank and SZTK orders, while those starting with 7 thousand – for the central postal organisations.

We are going to list check number hand stamps in the order of the serial numbers. After the number and a hyphen, we will provide the type number and the colour of the postmark, in case the latter is other than black. After this, the name of the post office using the hand stamp comes. In the course of liberation fights, several check number hand stamps were demolished. For those post offices, the competent postal directorates provided either numbers

not yet used or those of the hand stamps brought along by postal employees fleeing from the devastated areas. In case of the hand stamps not yet used, we will provide the serial number of the hand stamp lost in World War II in brackets, in the following arrangement: (A Hab. 6152 helyett) (helyett = instead). If a hand stamp of a post office from the devastated area was used, we will first provide its name, for example: 807 – la Inota (Hontvarsány a Háb. 538 helyett) (helyett = instead). It means that check number hand stamp 538 of Inota was demolished in the war, and a hand stamp 807 retrieved from Hontvarsány in 1945 was used there. When the check number hand stamps were generally replaced in 1920, the old ones most probably did not have to be handed in. We think so because in the period 1945-1946 several offices used their old hand stamps with the serial number beginning with 8000. Hand stamps with such serial numbers were produced only in the period prior World War I. After 1920, the highest serial number was 6892, while after 1940 – 7506.



It is obvious that the number of actual postmarks is much higher than those included into the list. Their discovery is a very urgent task because otherwise huge material may get lost. Now we would like to outline the practices at the Postal Directorate of Sopron. It seems that at this directorate more check number hand stamps were lost than the amount which could be replaced from the two sources mentioned above. The solution was producing new hand stamps with the same numbers as those of the lost ones. The typical feature of these hand stamps was shape type ***Z₃*** and Grotesque numerals. The shape type of the original ones was exclusively ***Z₁***. However, we have to mention that because of the long period of use the frame of the cut corners of some of these hand stamps got so much distorted that they produce the impression of being round hand stamps.

The type number of ***Esz*** hand stamps, following the analogy of location/date hand stamps, is determined by the way of writing and the type of the numerals. ***1a*** is the most frequent; ***106a*** with a dot follows; ***1, 11***, and ***111*** occur less frequently.

The colour of postmarks was usually black; rarely, blue and violet also turn up.

Collectors, almost exclusively, have postmarks from the period 1945-1946. Consequently, we are not providing the period of use of individual postmarks.

91 – 1a Pásztó
100 – 1a Gyón
102 – 1a Alag
125 – 1a Budapest 32
146 – 1a Budapest 97
155 – 1a Budapest 115
158 – 1a Budapest 502
175 – 1a Budapest 43
199 – 1a Dunakeszi
210 – 1a Szécsény
214 – 1a Székesfehérvár 3
220 – 1a Gödöllő
223 – 1a Gyömrő
230 – 1a Tokod 2
238 – 1a Kiskunlacháza
242 – 1a Kistarcsa
260 – 1a Kisterenye
280 – 1a Mór
314. – 106a Rákospalota 2
325 – 1a Szentendre
327 – 1a Budapest 61
347. – 106a Székesfehérvár
349 – 1a Törökbálint
374 – 1a Vámosmikola
379 – 1a Vecsés
402 – 1a Alcsút
451 – 1a Kóka
482 – 1a Süttő
512 – 1a Boldog
517 – 1a Cserhátszentiván
521 – 1a Domony
532 – 1a Göd
584 – 1a Szigetmonostor
624 – 1a Tápiósáp
626 – 1a Zsámbok
768 – 1a Ismeretlen hivatal (Még nem használt)
775 – 1a Hasznos
807 – 1a Inota (Hontvarsány a Háb. 538 helyett)
825 – 1a Tatárszentgyörgy
828 – 1a Bia
837 – 1a Jobbágyi
895 – 1a Dunakisvarsány (A Háb. 411 helyett)
1016 – 1a Encs (A Háb. 3028 helyett)
1095 – 1a Poroszló (A Háb. 3086 helyett)
2047 – 1a Debrecen 3
2048 – 1a Debrecen 5
2055 – 1a Dévaványa
2072 – 1a Balmazújváros
2074 – 1a Biharugra
2078 – 1a Ismeretlen hivatal (Eddig még nem használt)
2080 – 1a Komádi (A Háb. 2114 helyett)
2131 – 1a Fehérgyarmat
2133 – 1a Kőrösnagyharsány (A Háb. 2454 helyett)
2138 – 1a Kunmadaras
2166 – 1a Nyíradony
2187 – 1a Hajdúszoboszló
2200 – 1a Vaja
2211 – 1a Törökszentmiklós
2215 – 1a Hajdúböszörmény (Bátyú, a Há 2182 helyett)
2253 – 1a Nagykálló (Fancsika, a Háb. 2151 helyett)
2261 – 1a Bakonszeg (Holubina, a Háb. 2454 helyett)
2263 – 1a Hajdúnánás (Alsóhunkóc, a Hál 2185 helyett)
2294 – 1a Sarkadi cukorgyár
2358 – 1a Panyola postaügynökség
2434 – 1a Auguszta-szanatórium Debrecen
2585 – 1a Ismeretlen hivatal (Alsóverecke, a Háb. ? helyett)
3038 – 1a Heves
3073 – 1a Verpelét (Nagygéres, a Háb. 3120 helyett)
3097 – 1a Sajószentpéter
3114 – 1a Tokaj
3286 – 1a Diósgyőri vasgyár (Bóly, a Háb 3021 helyett)
3316 – 1a Felsődobsza
3363 – 1a Abaujkér (Kisgéres, a Háb. 325 helyett)
3408 – 1a Pálháza
3425 – 1a Sarud
3–52–o – 111 Soroksár 1962-ből
4000 – 1a Baja 1
4041 – 1a Abony
4050 – Soltvadkert (Újvidék 2, a Háb. 4110 helyett)
4061 – 1a Bácsalmás
4068 – 1a Békés
4093 – 1a Dunavecse
4099 – 1a Solt
4112 – 1a Füzesgyarmat
4133 – 1a Izsák
4140 – 1a Kiskőrös
4154 – 1a Kunszentmárton
4155 – 1a Ismeretlen hivatal (A Háb. ? helyett)
4168 – 1a Magyarbánhegyes
4174 – 1a Mezőberény
4177 – 1a Mindszent
4217 – 1a Pusztaföldvár
4287 – 1a Csátalja
4447 – 1a f és i Vásárhelykutas (Sajkáslak a Háb. 4276 helyett)
4489 – 1a Békéscsaba 3
5042 – 1a Siófok
5067 – 1a Mohács 2
5068 – 1a Fadd
5077 – 1a Kadarkút
5084 – 1a Balatonfüred
5090 – 1a Németboly
5093 – 1a Nagyatád
5096 – 1a Türje
5098 – 1a Bátaszék

5106 – 1a Villány
5116 – 1a Kőröshegy
5120 – 1a Balatonkenese
5131 – 1a Fonyód
5132 – 1a Fonyódfürdőtelep
5143 – 1a Zalaszentgrót
5146 – 1a Csurgó
5147 – 1a Pécs 3
5226 – 1a Gelse
5231 – 1a Somogyszil
5256 – 1a f és k Simontornya (Darázs, a Háb. 5128 helyett)
5264 – 1a Alsósegesd postaügynökség
5439 – 1a Nagykapornok
5442 – 1a Nagykozár
5516 – 1a Muraszemenye
5530 – 1a Garabonc
5353 – 1a Várvölgy
5595 – 1a
5700 – 1a Zalaszentbalázs
5708 – 1a Udvari
5721 – 1a Bucsuszentlászló
5726 – 1a Egerág
5751 – 1a Mihályfa (A Háb. 5401 helyett)
6042 – 1a Magyardiószeg
6057 – 1a Nagykanizsa 1 (Muraszombat, a Háb. 5020 helyett)
6082 – 1a Győr 3
6087 – 1a Beled
6097 – 1a Nagyigmánd
6108 – 1a Veszprém 1
6110 – 1a Veszprém 2
6113 – 1a Zirc
6135 – 1a Tata 2
6138 – 1a Celldömölk
6146 – 1a Pétfürdő (A Háb. 6152 helyett)
6219 – 1a Súr
6244 – 1a Győrvár
6308 – 1a Écs
6320 – 1a Egyed
6396 – 1a Győrszemere
6400 – 1a Herény
6411 – Káld
6455 – 1a Osli
6473 – 1a Páli
6635 – Rajka (Dunacsún, a Háb. 6157 helyett)
6643 – 1 Vát
6645 – 1a Vép
8164 – Aba (A Háb. 826 helyett)
8313 – 1a Esztergom 1 (A Háb. 245 helyett)
8316 – 1a i Magyarszombatfa (A Háb. 6366 helyett)
8321 – 1a k Rábafüzes (A Háb. 6513 helyett)
8323 – 1a Ismeretlen hivatal (A Háb. ? helyett)
8350 – 1a Győr 3

5. Machine Cancelling 1920-1967

Before describing the diverse and interesting instances of machine cancelling, we would like to transparently outline the borders of this area. We have already mentioned this edition; however, it must be tackled in transparent and unambiguous way. Machine cash franking, as well as manual cash franking, served to indicate that the postage fee had been covered, whereas machine franking indicated the amount paid on the mail item. This operation took place in two ways: the number corresponding to the amount paid was either directly stamped upon the mail item, in a frame looking like that of a postage stamp, or it was printed upon a glued tape, which was later adhered to the mail item.

In case of the roller postmarking machines of the old type, the text of the cash franking was either carved on the hand stamp head, or a new cash franking roller (in case of the new type, a double insert) was manufactured. In case of franking machines, we will find machine postage stamp heads instead. In case of universal machines, the machine postage stamp heads were replaced by those with the text referring to cash franking.

On the basis of the information above, we will be able to easily identify the conditions for postmark categorisation.

The postmarks produced by franking machines and referring to cash franking, let the text be on a head or on a roller or on both, will always belong to ***machine cash franking***.

The postmarks of franking machines will all belong to ***machine franking*** group (***machine postage stamps***).

The postmarks produced by the franking heads of universal machines belong to the first above-mentioned group, while those produced by machine postage stamp heads belong to the second above-mentioned group.

The general layout of the postmarks produced by cash franking machines is similar to that of machine postmarks. Since exclusively rollers were used for cash-upon-sending handling by postmarking machines, these postmarks appeared several times on the mail items. Therefore, a complete postmark consisted of two complete postmarks and two filling parts. At the beginning, such rollers were used for cash franking on which filling stripes were replaced by carved cash franking indication. The hand stamp heads were those which were at that time used for producing postmarks; consequently, the postmark was always ***location/date***. In the period 1920-1927, exclusively cash franking rollers were produced for Krag equipment (***Kpbh***). The amount of mail items covered by cash had grown so substantially by then that it seemed sensible to use advertising and promotional rollers too. However, since both texts had been positioned in the same part of the roller, in order to make it possible to use the latter, cash franking head pairs were produced for Krag equipment used at all busy post offices. We will mark these postmarks ***kpb-hk*** (cash franking-location/date). Introducing the mandatory use of red ink followed a couple of months later. This is why the location/date postmarks produced by cash franking rollers were black in the first couple of months, while later turning red. Today red postmarks are rarities. The overall picture of cash franking postmarks produced by Krag equipment is the following:

Exclusive use of cash franking rollers with location/date hand stamp head pairs in the period 1920-1927; after that time, and up to 1943, they were becoming ever less frequent.

General use of cash franking-location/date hand stamp head pairs with promotional rollers in the period 1927-1943.

Temporary, changing properties of cash franking-location/date hand stamp head pairs with cash franking roller in the period 1927-1943.

In 1943, the roller postmarking machines and universal machines were modified (see Volume VI Section II Chapter V for roller machines and Volume VI Section VII for universal equipment). Beginning from that time and up to disposing of this equipment (in 1964), Krag equipment operated exclusively with location/date hand stamp head pairs and cash franking roller insert pairs. The use of roller insert pairs resulted in further variations. In cases when promotional roller inserts were also used, each of these inserts was combined with one cash franking insert. The entire postmark included the following: *part of location/date postmark; promotional text; part of location/date postmark; indication of cash franking*. These are the most interest-

ing Hungarian cash franking postmarks. We know of only very few such pieces.

From 1930, universal equipment started to be also used for processing cash-upon-sending mail items automatically. The first was the first Universal machine. As opposed to Standard equipment, which had been operational for cancelling since 1927, the first Universal machine started its life cycle as cash franking equipment. Its postmark, though only during the testing period, consisted of two parts, which was different from the general three-part division of the postmarks produced by Universal. These postmarks started with cash franking-location/date part, and continued with filling stripes. The location/date hand stamp head was a one-ring round hand stamp, its shape type being ***D***. The three-line date was arranged in the original (foreign) manner: *time*/day. month/year.* Months were indicated by Roman numerals; the rest of the numerals were Arabic. The year was indicated by four digits. In our categorisation, we will mark this arrangement, which is different from the Hungarian one, by '***f***'. The system mark of the hand stamp will be therefore ***Kr9/3ó (rx$_4$)f;*** the type group of the hand stamp will be ***DPx***. After tests and adaptation, the structure of the hand stamps of the Universal equipment and their arrangement became identical to those of Standard equipment (see Volume VI Section VII). Beginning from this time, Universal was used for cash franking in uniform manner, independently of the equipment type. The machine hand stamp heads were replaced by cash franking indication heads. This indication took place an almost square shape, its border consisting of one line. In the period 1930-1947, the text was arranged in four lines, and was in the Hungarian language; from 1947 to 1954 (when they were withdrawn), the text was arranged in five lines, and was bilingual – Hungarian and French.

Except for the experimental piece of equipment of 1930, cash franking-location/date hand stamp heads were not produced for universal machines. The filling part of the postmarks was stamped by the insert ***V6R1***, which contained the drawings of tulips.

From 1959, roller-pair equipment Heinrich was used; the Hungarian-French cash franking indication was carved on the inserts within a horizontal rectangular frame. As far as the Secap equipment introduced in 1965 is concerned, we believe it was not used for processing cash-upon-sending mail items.

Before outlining machine cash franking postmarks in the period 1920-1967, we have to summarise the marks and marking methods applied, as well as the principle of their listing.

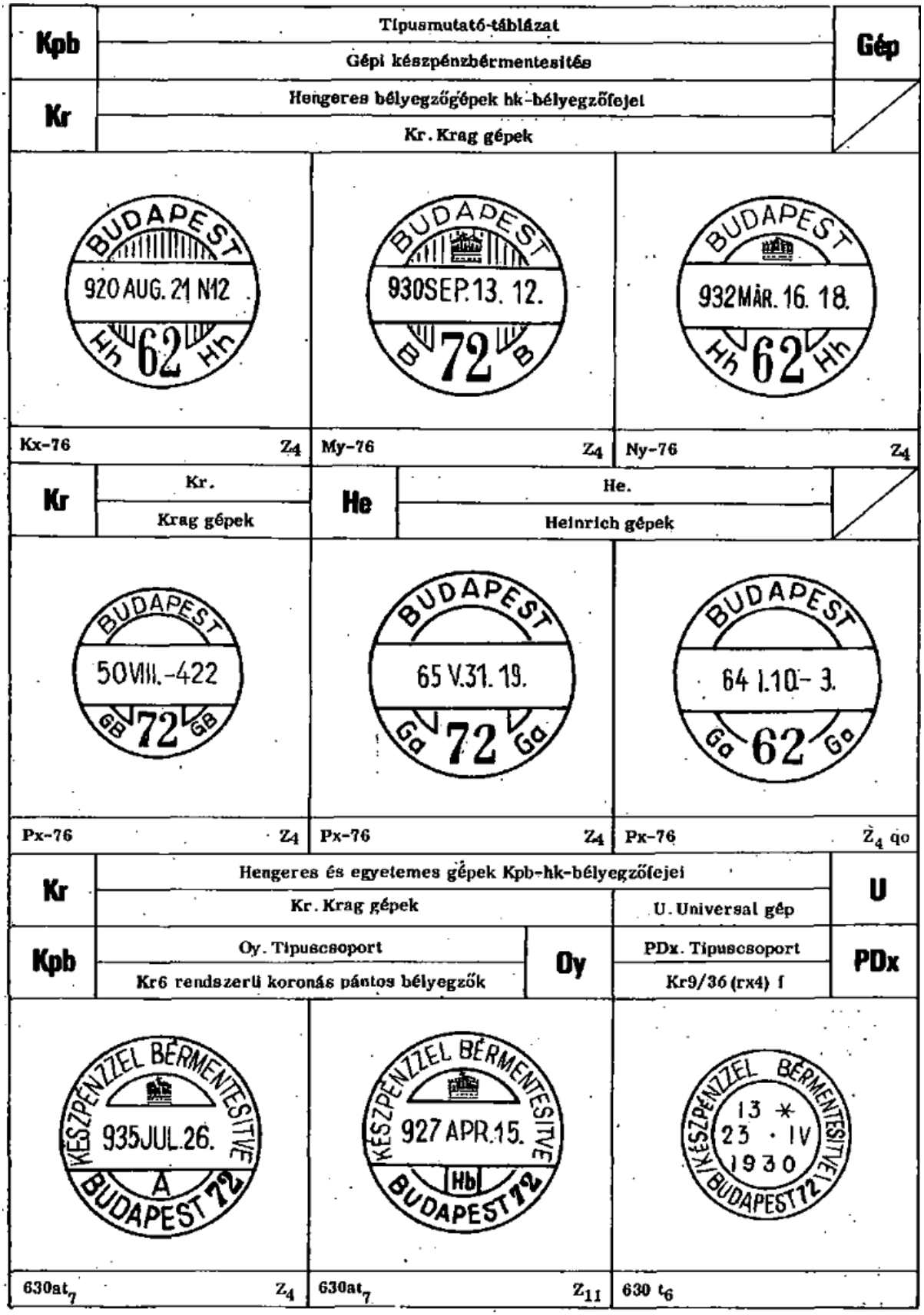
We are not going to describe the location/date hand stamp head pairs of roller machines. The description can be found in Volume VI Section II Chapter V. For the purposes of preview, we are only going to provide a comprehensive table of their types and type marks. The hand stamp heads of the sim-

ilar function of universal equipment will be discussed in Volume VI Section VII.

The general arrangement of cash franking location/date hand stamp heads is the same as that of manual cash franking location/date hand stamps, with the single exception mentioned earlier. The usual indication of cash franking was ***KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRMENTESÍTVE*** written without a hyphen. The single version deviating from this one, which had not occurred in case of manual hand stamps, will be included as the seventh one, marked '***t_6***'.

t_6……/ ***KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRMENTESÍTVE/NAME OF OFFICE***

Hand stamp head pairs of Krag equipment belong to the type group ***Oy***, while those of Universal equipment – to the type group ***DPx***. Over the period of their use, their hand stamp heads were replaced or repaired by carving more often than it happened in case of other equipment. Distinguishing them from each other is very difficult, while the result is very often not convincing; the scarce availability of the material renders this problem even graver. Postmarks are always distorted in the horizontal direction; consequently, reliable results may be reached only as regards vertical direction.



As regards the parts containing the date and location, only a single theoretical line, the vertical axis of the postmark may be taken into account. But a single measurement cannot provide unambiguous data. This is the reason why

we need to skip presenting versions. We will list only those ones which may be distinguished visually: a different check letter, a different shape type etc. Both in case of postmarking heads and other parts of cash franking machine postmarks, we will list the names of the Post Offices in alphabetical order and starting with a capital letter. Under the name of the Post Office, the indented paragraph will contain the postmarks arranged in order of check letters, machine by machine. For better understanding, the name of the equipment and the check letter will be in italics, while the mark of the type will not. We will provide the shape type and type mark in all cases.

Used cash franking hand stamp heads and their postmarks:

BUDAPEST 62

Krag Hh	Kpb – Oy – 630at, Z_9 1928 – 43
Krag Hk	Kpb – Oy – 630at, Z_{11} 1927 – 28
	Kpb – Oy – 630at, Z_8 1928 – 36

BUDAPEST 72

Universal	Kpb – PDx – 630 t_6 1930 – ?
Krag A	Kpb – Oy – 630at, Z_8 1927 – 43
Krag B	Kpb – Oy – 630at, Z_9 1928 – 43
Krag Ha	Kpb – Oy – 630at, Z_{11} 1927
Krag Hb	Kpb – Oy – 630at, Z_{11} 1927

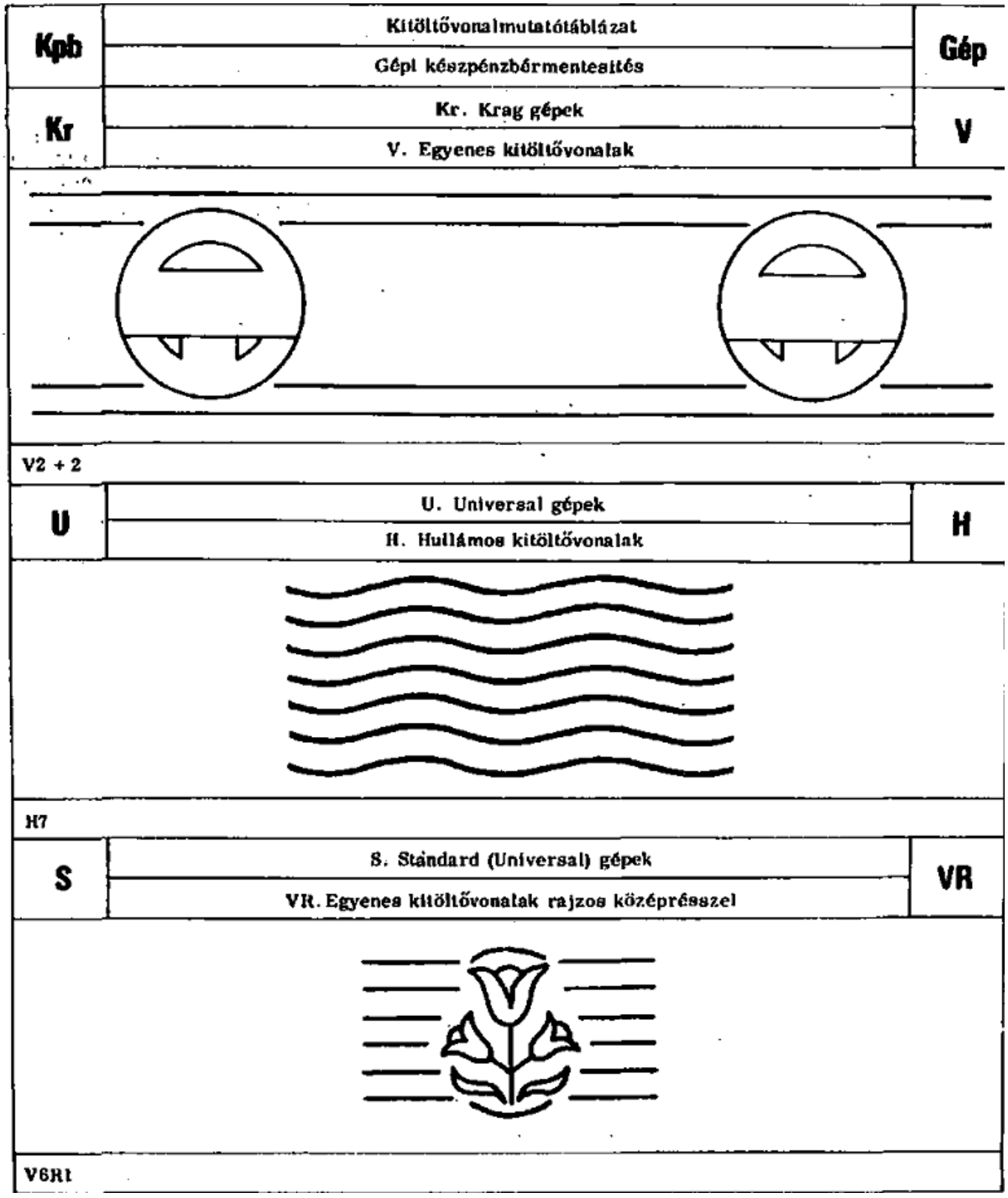
It was the carved part of rollers, insert pairs, or inserts to correspond to the filling part of the postmarks – in case of roller machines, it was the part between date postmarks; in case of insert machines it was the part between franking indication applied instead of date and machine stamp.

In case of universal equipment with cash-upon-sending heads, if there was no promotional text, the filling stripes were always ***V6R1***. The filling stripes of the Krag equipment rollers – this equipment was modified to roller insert equipment in 1943 – was ***V2+2***. In case of the experimental Universal equipment, it was ***H7***.

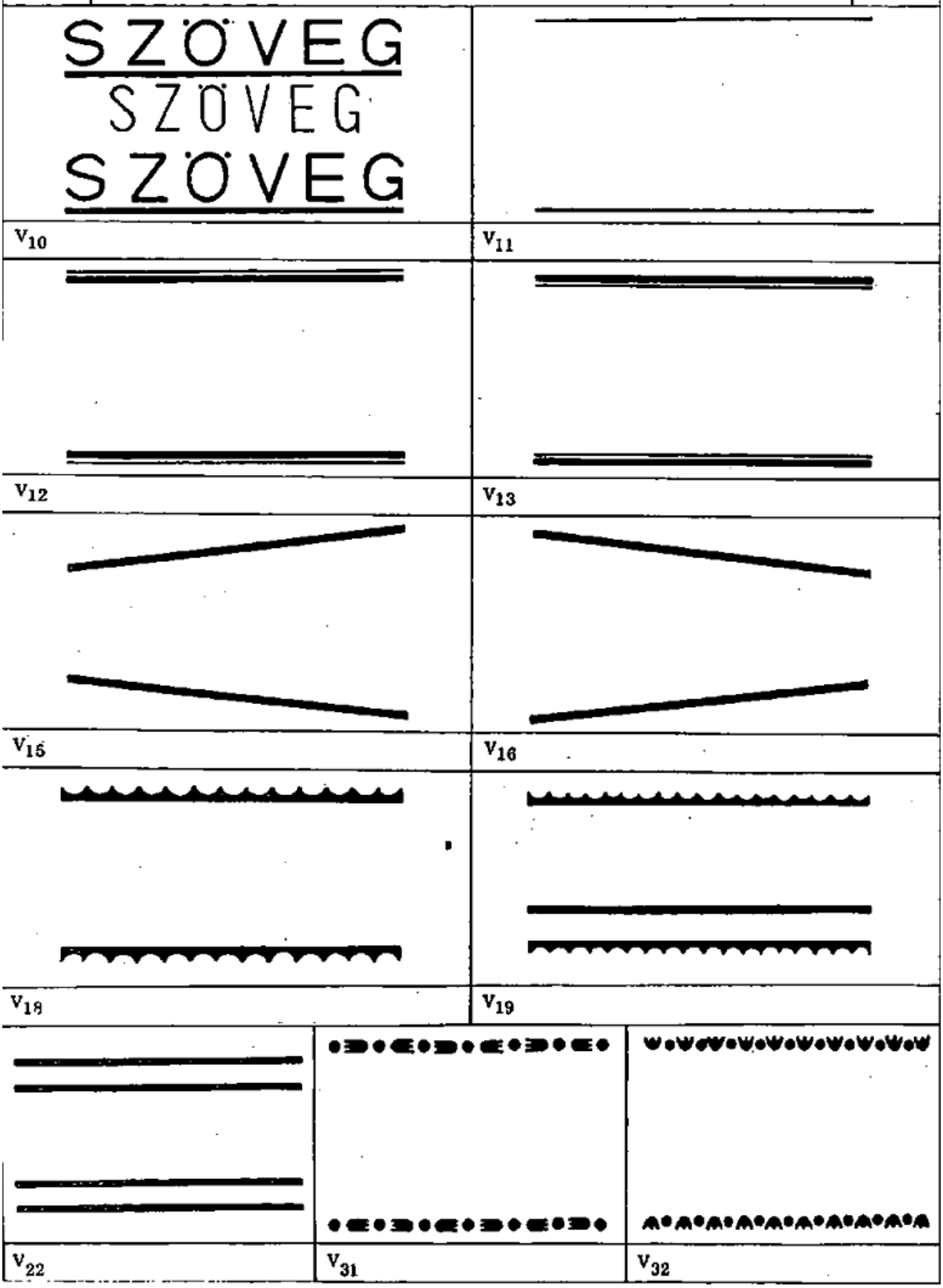
The text parts of the rollers, insert pairs, and inserts were either embraced in closed shapes or there were straight or wavy decorative lines above and below. To indicate the postmarks with closed shapes, we use the letter marks corresponding to those geometrical shapes and the number of the Z shape type version. For example, the mark of a vertical rectangular frame with sharp corners would be BZ_{10}. Wavy boundary lines will be marked with '***H'***, while straight lines – with '***V'***. For marking their shape types, we will use Arabic numbers in the bottom index, to distinguish this marking from the indication of the filling stripes. The text parts without boundary lines will be marked with 'V_0', uniformly. Their versions have been included in the chart *Határolóvonal mutató táblázat* (Boundary Lines Chart) of marks '***H'*** and '***V'***. Individual versions never refer to the whole postmark but to the parts ***x*** and ***y*** of the role that machines; in case of roller insert pairs, they belong to individual inserts.

On machine postmarks, we may often find complete or only partially recognisable postmark parts on top of the parts mentioned so far. On the postmarks produced by roller machines, the impression of a 4-6 mm band constituted from dots arranged in 5-9 lines at 6-10 mm distance from the edge occurred quite frequently. The margins of rollers, probably to ensure their adhesion, were dotted. If that part got ink, and the gap for the paper proceeding

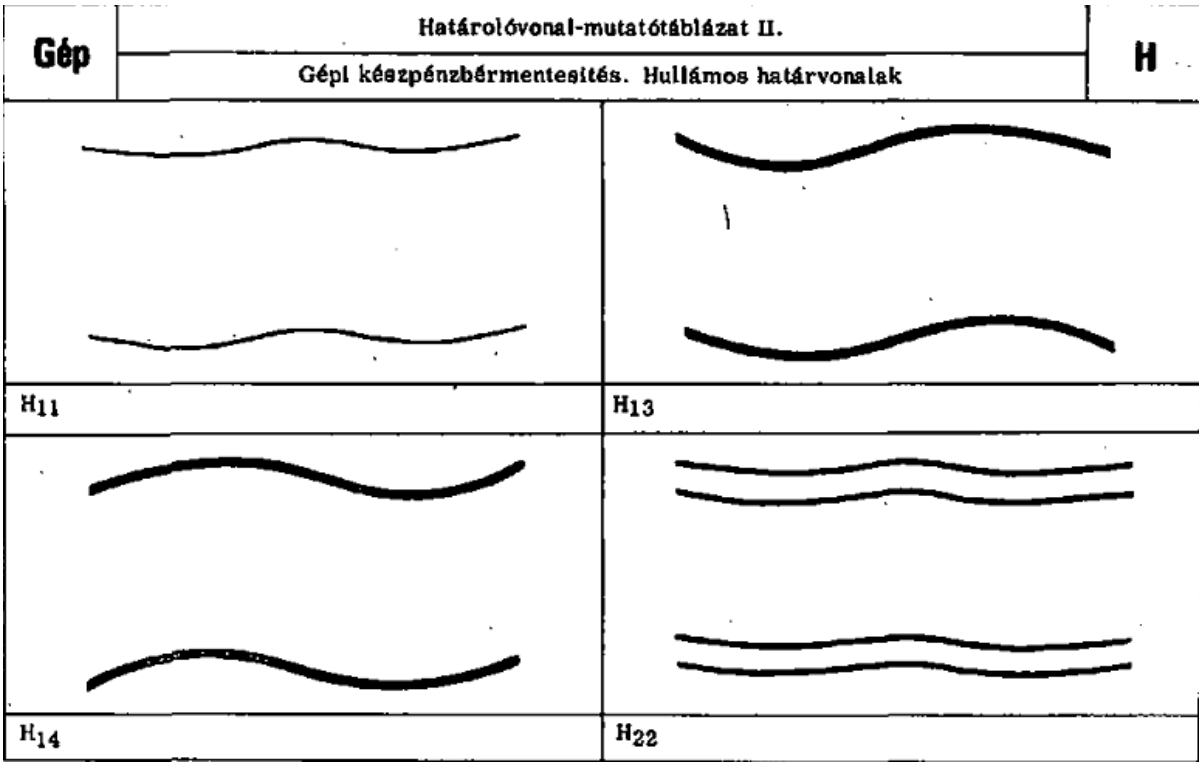
through the equipment was set narrow, or mail items of different width followed each other, the above-mentioned bands were imprinted upon those mail items. Continuous or interrupted vertical bands were also frequent. Horizontal ones also occurred. They were produced by the edges which resulted from the inaccurate assembly of rollers, roller inserts, inserts, and hand stamp heads. In such cases the surface of the roller was not smooth but the edges of the inserts were protruding or indented. However, we must not consider the impressions of these edges as organic part of the postmarks. Their occurrence was not regular even in case of one and the same roller.



Gép	Határolóvonal-mutatótáblázat I. Gépi készpénzbérmentesítés. Egyenes határolóvonalak	V



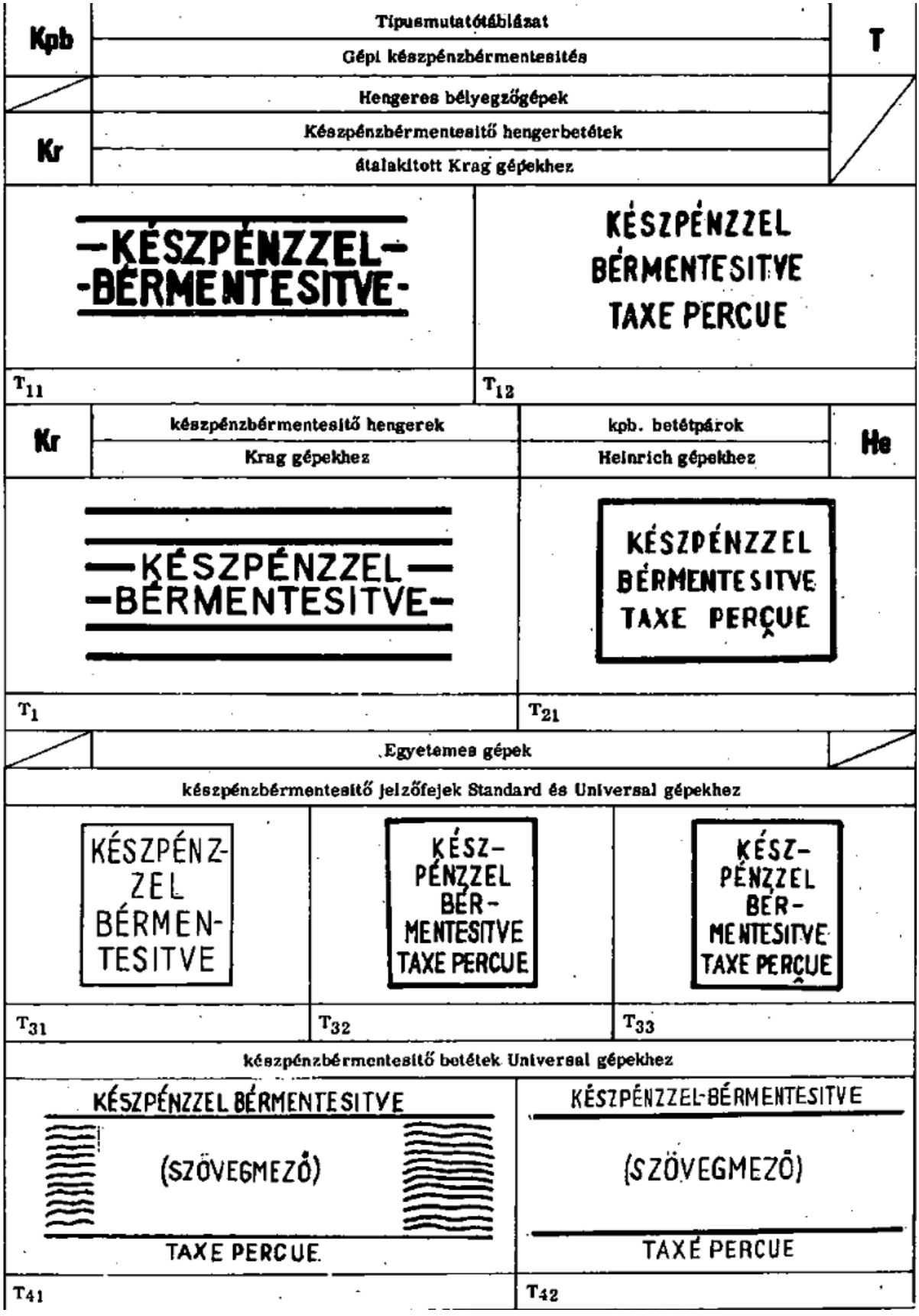
V_{10} V_{11} V_{12} V_{13} V_{15} V_{16} V_{18} V_{19} V_{22} V_{31} V_{32}



The text versions of cash-upon-sending rollers, insert pairs, and inserts will be marked by the same letter as in case of manual hand stamps; however, in this case this letter '***T***' will be capital, to distinguish these postmarks from those produced by manual hand stamps. The marks will be the following: cash-upon-sending rollers of Krag equipment will be marked starting from '***T1'***, the rollers of modified equipment – from '***T11***'; the insert pairs of Heinrich equipment – from 'T_{21}'; the franking heads of universal equipment – from '***T31'***; the inserts of the letter – from '***T41'***. As regards pieces produced to replace rollers, insert pairs, or inserts, which were always produced identically to the lost ones but with some well identifiable difference, they will be perceived as subtypes. These pieces will be defined by the description of their most characteristic feature; however, to make the future referring to them easier, we will also mark them with small letters of the alphabet included in brackets. In case of multiple postmarks and when the difference lies in the size of the letters, we will not indicate the height of individual letters but that of the whole row. We will measure it between the highest point and the bottom line of the row.

T_1... KÉSZPÉNZZEL/BÉRMENTESITVE V_{22}
T_{11}.. KÉSZPÉNZZEL/BÉRMENTESITVE V_{11}
T_{12}.. KÉSZPÉNZZEL/BÉRMENTESITVE/TAXE PERCUE V_0
T_{21}.. KÉSZPÉNZZEL/BÉRMENTESITVE/TAXE PERÇUE BZ_4
T_{31}.. KÉSZPÉNZ-/ZEL/BÉRMEN-/TESITVE BZ_{10}
T_{32}.. KÉSZ-/PÉNZZEL/BÉR-/MENTESIT VE/TAXE PERCUE BZ_{10}
T_{33}.. KÉSE-/PÉNZZEL/BÉR-/MENTESÍTVE/TAXE PERÇUE BZ_{10}
T_{41}.. KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRMENTESITVE/TAXE PERCUE BZ_{4w}
T_{42}.. KÉSZPÉNZZEL BÉRMENTESITVE/TAXE PERCUE V_{11}

As curiosity, we would like to mention that French texts occur correctly only in versions '***T21***' and '***T33***'.



We will be discussing the postmarks of machine franking on the basis of their typical text elements and occasionally occurring auxiliary solutions, dividing them into well separable four groups.

a) Franking Postmarks of Postmarking and Universal Machines from 1920

At the beginning, we would like to describe the two Heinrich machines of the Budapest Post Office 72. Their rollers had check letters ***Ga*** and ***Gb***. For these, one piece of spare roller was produced. Although the check letters of the spare roller were also ***Ga***, its shape type is easily distinguishable from the original pieces. The spare roller was of the shape type Z_4, while the original one was of Z_{4q0}. To the best of our knowledge, the franking insert pair T_{21} was only assembled to the spare roller. Nonetheless, the method of use of the permanent and spare rollers does not exclude the possibility of the use of rollers ***Ga*** and ***Gb*** with the insert pair T_{21} (naturally, with the shape type Z_{4q0}). Due to the fact that we have not yet come across these, although the probability of their existence is quite high, we have not included them into our listings, waiting until some of them turn up.

(At this point we would like to correct an error of Volume I. The description provided on page 639 does not refer to the postmarks produced by the new roller of Krag equipment – the majority of these already were not used at that time – instead, this description refers to a postmark produced by Heinrich machine. The part of the hand stamp featuring date of image 887 related to the paragraph mentioned is erroneous because its shape type is in fact Z_5 instead of Z_4).

The postmark of the experimental Universal equipment from 1938 consisted of only two parts – the franking and location/date part and the filling stripes ***H7***. The machine stamp head was taken out, since it was not required in case of franking stamping. On the hand, the marking head T_{31} was not installed, because the indication of franking was incorporated in the location/date hand stamp. The missing franking indication will be marked with 'T_0'.

Everything which was mentioned about franking stamping heads is, naturally, true for franking rollers and inserts.

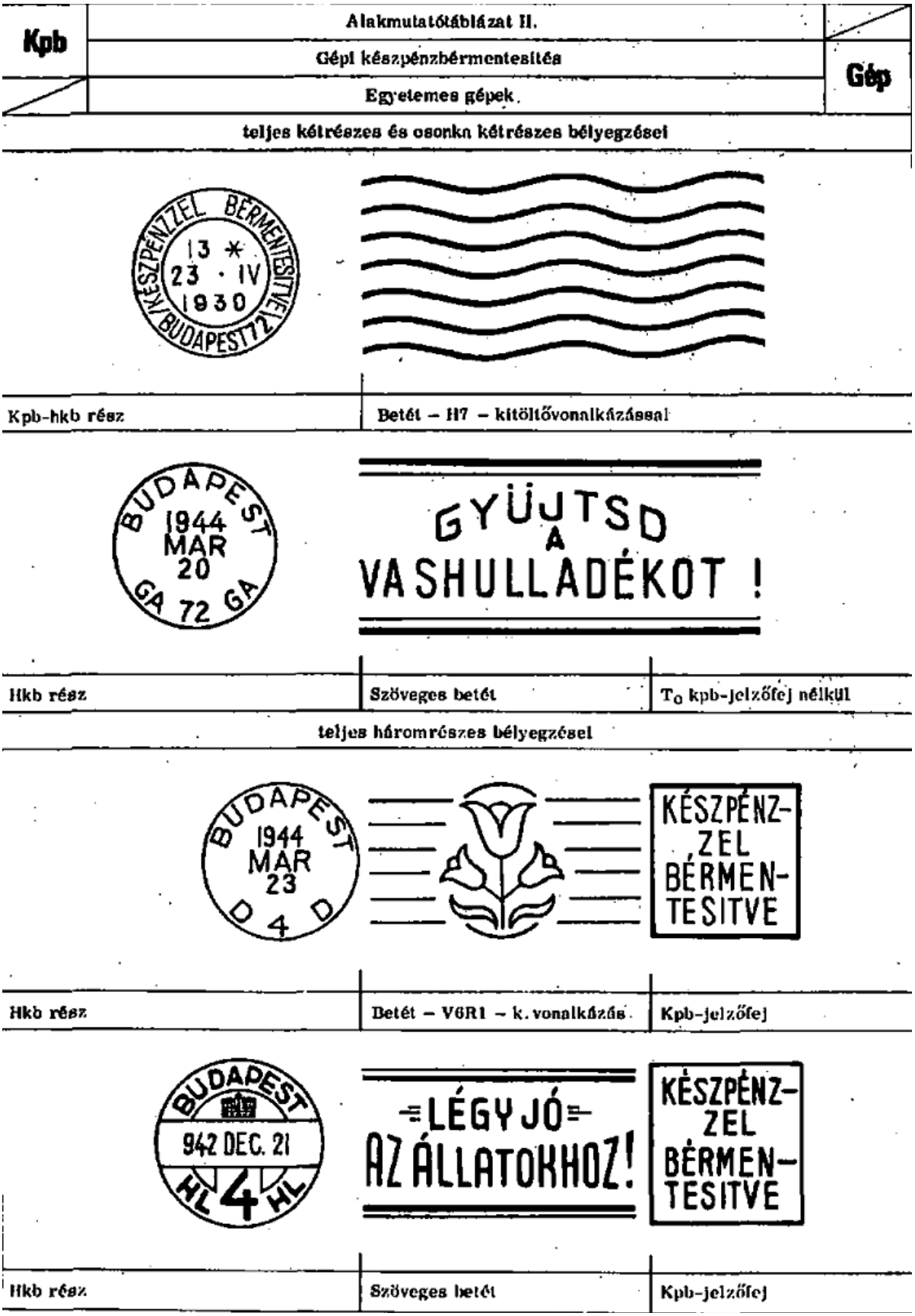
BUDAPEST/FOPOSTA *Vh: O=Ő*
Universal GA FNx – 717v T_{32} V6R1 v 1948 – – 53
(A Bp. 4 ph. FNx – 76 tip. bélyegzőfeje átvésve)
BUDAPEST 4
Universal D FOx – 76 T_{31} V6R1 v 1942 – 44
Universal GA FNx – 76 T_{31} V6R1 v 1943 – 47
és T_{32} V6R1 v 1947 – 48
Standard HL Oy – 76 Z_4 T_{31} V6R1
(a) bélyegző ∅ 21,5 keskeny *H* 1,5 T_{31}-nél
Bm: 3 v 1927 – 39
(b) bélyegző ∅ 22, széles *H* 2,2 T_{31}-nél
Bm: 4 v 1939 – 44
BUDAPEST 62
Heinrich Ga Px – 76 Z_{4qc} T_{21} v 1959 –
Universal HbF Ox – 76 T_{31} V6R1 v 1941 – 47
és T_{33} V6R1 v 1947 – 59
Krag Hh Kx – 76 Z_4 T_1 (a) Sm: 8,5 f 1920 – 23
My – 76 Z_4 T_1 (a) f 1923 – 25
és T_1 (b) Sm: 9,5 f és v 1925 – ?
BUDAPEST 72
Universal Kpb – PDx – 630 t_6 H7 T_0 v 1930 – – 31U
Px – 6 z_5 T_{11} V2+2 v 1947 – 53U
Krag A Kx – 76 Z_4 T_1 (a) Sm: 8 f 1920 – 23
My – 76 Z_4 T_1 (b) Sm: 9 f 1923 – 25
és T_1 (c) Sm: 10 f és v 1926 – 43E
Kpb – Oy – 630a T_1 (c) v 1929 – 43 időnként
Krag B Kx – 76 Z_4 T_1 (a) f 1920 – 23
My – 76 Z_4 T_1 (d) Sm: 9,5 f 1923 – 25
és T_1 (b) f és v 1925 – 26
és T_1 (c) v 1926 – 43 időnként
Heinrich Ga Px – 76 Z_4 T_{21} v 1959 –
Krag GB Pxv – 76 Z_4 T_{11} V2+2 v 1946 – 50
Px – 76 Z_4 T_{11} V2+2 v 1950 – 54
és T_{12} V2+2 v 1954 – 63
Universal GC FNx – 76 T_{32} V6R1 v 1947 – – 54U

b) Commemorative Inserts and Postmarks of Machine Franking Equipment 1927-1942

Not all commemorative promotional rollers and inserts produced for postmarking and universal machines were used for machine franking.

Kpb	Alakmutatótáblázat I.	Gép
	Gépi készpénzbérmentesítés	
	Hengeres gépek négyrészes (teljes) bélyegzése	

(x) + (y)		(x) = (y)		(x) = (y)	
Kpb-jelzés (y)	Hirdetőszöveg (y)	Kpb-jelzés (y)		Kpb-jelzés (y)	
Kpb-hk-(2)		Kpb-hk-(2)		HK - (2)	
Kpb-jelzés (x)	Hirdetőszöveg (x)	Kpb-jelzés (x)		Kpb-jelzés (x)	
Kpb-hk-(1)		Kpb-hk-(1)		HK - (1)	



In order to promote an event, usually several rollers and inserts were produced, which differed only in their size but not in text. To ensure easier understanding and independently from whether the particular rollers and in-

serts were used for machine postmarking or franking, we will number commemorative text versions starting from 1. We will number commemorative promotional rollers and inserts separately (alkalmi hirdető henger - commemorative promotional roller –***Ahh-5***; alkalmi hirdető betét - commemorative promotional insert – ***Ahb-3***). The numbering, since the year was always clear from the text, proceeds in chronological order. In the listing below, we included only those ones which were used for machine franking. The mark of the commemorative rollers (inserts) is always provided in italics. Then the promotional text follows, literally and with original spelling.

For the annually re-occurring fairs, old rollers and inserts were re-carved. When describing these, we, naturally, are not going to quote the whole text but only the modified (re-carved) part of it. At the specific descriptions, the part which was later modified appears in italics. At later version, we provide the new text with the reference to the old one, for example: 'mint a 6., szv. 5'. It means that the given text coincides with that marked with the serial number 6, but it was the result of re-carving the text under serial number 5. ':' Is followed by the new text in brackets.

If there is a drawing in the empty space, we will describe it with a few words. This description will always start with '***R':*** ('***R'*** for ***rajz*** (drawing) in Hungarian).

The two parts of the commemorative rollers – ***x + y*** –were usually created with identical text, drawing, and layout. Naturally, their carving was not absolutely identical, even if the rollers were the same. We are not going into details of the differences, because they can be easily identified if we compare parts ***x*** or ***y*** with the whole postmarks. On the other hand, if the texts, drawings, or layouts of the two parts were not identical, we will describe both of them. In such cases, indication (x) or (y) will precede the text quotations; the two parts of the quotation will be linked by a '+'.

After the description of the drawing or, if there is no such, the quotation of the text, the marks of the boundary lines will follow. If the latter are missing, the mark will be '***V_0'***. Finally, the period of the use of the roller (insert) will be provided. Usually, we do not know the take-in-use date within the period; we will indicate this with a '?'.

For individual events, rollers and inserts with identical text and layout were usually produced. However, the exclusive use of rollers or inserts was not rare. Rollers and inserts with the same layout have been included in the same entries, for example, '***Ahh-14 (és Ahb-1)' (***és=and)

The colour of machine franking promotional postmark was always red.

We need to shortly emphasise yet another important circumstance. When rollers and inserts were released, their exact method of use was not specified. It was up to the given post office to decide whether they used those with check letters ***A*** and ***B*** and with location/date stamping heads or with the same check letters and franking and location/date stamping heads. In case the peri-

od of use was long, the decisive factor was usually the larger number of mail items. This would mean that both rollers might have occurred for both postmarking and machine franking, or, in other words, both of them might have been used with black and red ink. However, this was only possible but not always certain, exactly because of the above-mentioned procedure. The situation was the same in case of universal equipment; the difference was that yet a third case could occur in their case. The insert was used with machine stamping head, franking head, or machine stamping head set to 0. In this latter case, the equipment was used only for postmarking, which entailed the use of black ink. Of course, now we are only interested in the postmarks produced by the franking head. Depending on the period of use, certain inserts were used in three, two, or a single way. The conclusion from the above may be that we may identify the methods of use only on the basis of the rollers and inserts which have turned up, identifying with their help also the versions of postmarking. It would not have been correct to list all stamping heads used at the time for each released roller and franking insert postmark. On the other hand, it would not have been correct to list only those postmarks which we have come across. In the first case, we would have listed, though unintentionally, non-existing postmarks too; in the second case, we might have excluded those postmarks which actually exist. To rule out these errors, we decided to list the postmarks in the form of a table. Below the description of the commemorative rollers and inserts, there is a table the vertical columns of which contain the stamping heads of the period 1927-1942, in the order of the Post Office names, and then in the order of check letters within the Post Office entries. Horizontal rows contain the marks of the commemorative rollers and inserts provided in the list above. In case of postmarks known before publishing this Monograph, for the postmarks of roller machines (postmarking machines), letter combination '***x+y'*** is found in the appropriate line; for insert machines (universal equipment), the franking head is marked with letter '***T'***. In case of postmarks which are possible but have not turned up so far, we left the appropriate column empty. Finally, the column of non-existing postmarks was marked by a cross.

Ahh – 6. NEMZETKÖZI VÁSÁR/MESSES FOIRE/INTERNATIONALE/BUDAPEST/ *1927. ÁPR. 30. MÁJ. 9.* – R:BNV monogramon szárnyas Mercur – V_0 (27. II. ? – V. 9.)

Ahh – 7. ORSZÁGOS/TAKARÉKOSSÁGI NAP/OKTÓBER 31./SZEREZZ/TAKARÉKBETÉTKÖNYVET – (27 – 29 és 31 – 38. X. 12, vagy 13 – 31.)

Ahh – 8. mint a 6., szv. 5: „1928. ÁPR. 28. MÁJ. 7." – V_0 – (28. II. ? – V. 7.)

Ahh – 9. AUG. / 5 / BALATONI / KULTURNAP – R:BZ_4 balatonpart sátrakkal és vitorláshajó – (28. VII. ? – VIII. 5.)

Ahh – 10. SZENT ISTVÁN/HÉT+ST. STEPHEN'S/WEEK//BUDAPEST VIII. 17 – 25//ST. STEPHANS/FESTWOCHE +SEMAINE DE ST./ETIENNE – R: középen körben I. István király koronás balra néző feje – (28. VII. ? – 25)

Ahh – 11. (x) MAGYAR HÉT/*1928. nov. 3 – 11.* V_{31} + (y) MAGYAR/HÉT/*1928. nov. 3 – 11.* V_{32} – (28. X. ? – XI. 11.)

Ahh – 12. mint a 6., szv. 5: „*1929 MÁJ. 4 – 13.*" – (29. I. ? – V. 13.)

Ahh – 13. mint a 6., szv. 5: „1930 MÁJ. 3 – 12" – (30. I. ? – V. 12.)

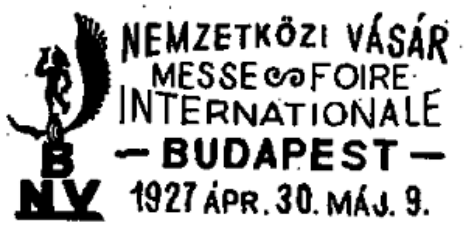
Ahh – 14. (*és Ahh – 1.*) Szöveg, mint 13-nál. R: a szövegtől balra függőleges vesszőnyalábban jubileumi évszám: „1906/25/1930", szv. 5:„1930 – MÁJ. 3 – 12.", az *Ahb – 1*-nél: „1930 MÁJ. 3 – 12." – V_0 (30. II. ? – V. 12.)

Ahh – 15. mint 11., (x) szv. 2:, (y) szv. 3: „1930 OKT. 18 – 26" – (30. VIII. ? – X. 26.)

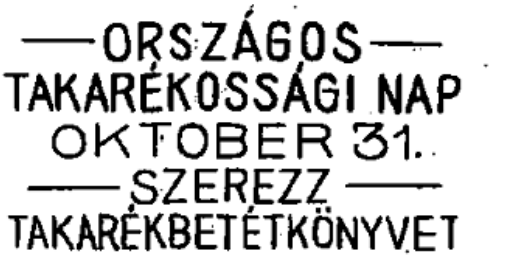
Ahh – 16. mint 6., szv 5.: „1931 MÁJ. 9 – 18." – (31. II. ? – V. 18.)

Ahh – 17. (*és Ahb – 2*). mint 14. (és *Ahb – 1.*) szv. a vesszőnyalábban: „1906/26/1931", szv. 5: „1931 – MÁJ. 9 – 18.", az *Ahb – 2*-nél: „1931 MÁJ. 9 – 18." – (31. I. ? – V. 18.)

Kpb	Típusmutató-táblázat I.	Gép
	Gépi készpénzbérmentesítés	
Ahh-	alkalmi hirdetőhengerei	(Ahb)
	(alkalmi hirdetőbetétjei)	



x=y



x = y

6. [8./5; 12./6; 13./5; 16./5; 18./5]

7.

x=y

x=y

9.

10.

11. [15./(x)2; (y)3]

x+y

x = y

x=y

(Ahb-5)

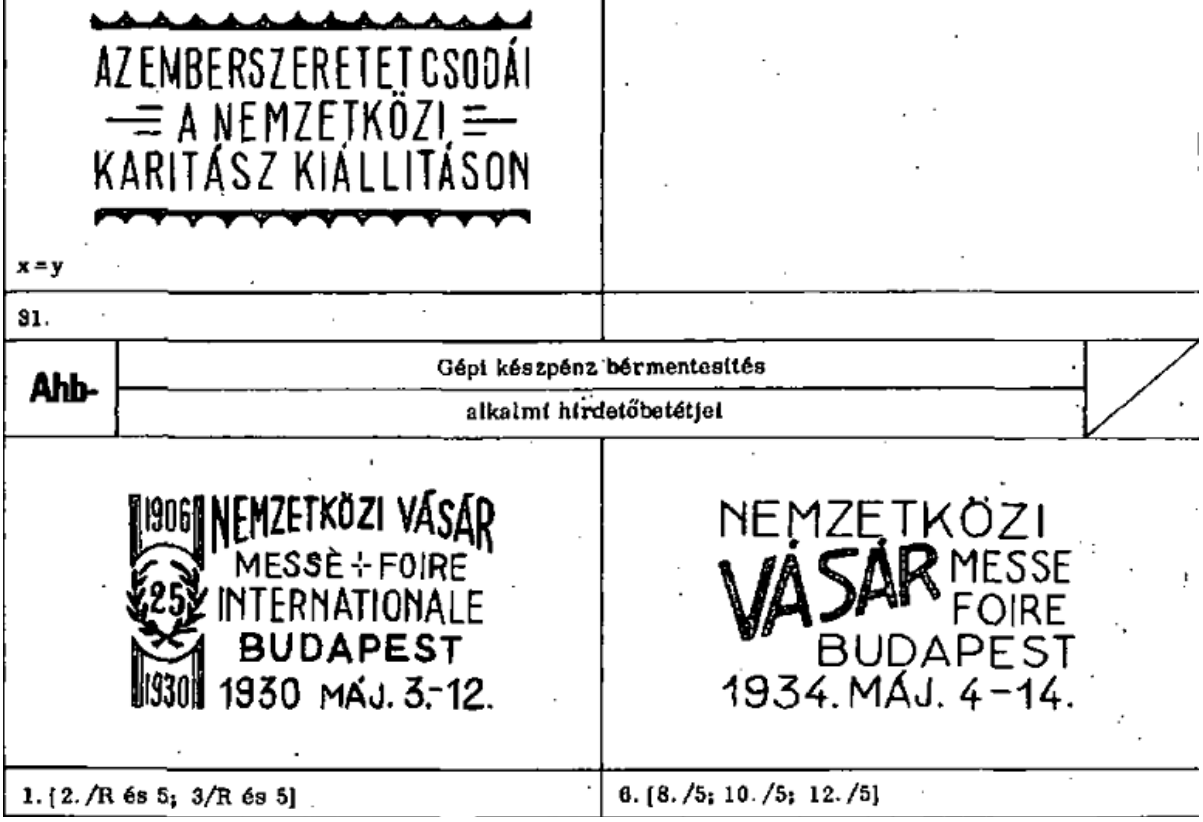
14. [17./R és 5; 19./R és 5]

20.

Kpb	Típusmutató-táblázat II.	Gép
	Gépi készpénzbérmentesítés	
Ahh-	alkalmi hirdetőhengerei	(Ahb-)
	(alkalmi hirdetőbetétjei)	

RÁDIÓ HÉT ÉS KIÁLLITÁS DEC. 2-10. KOSSUTH LAJOS-U. 9. x=y	NEMZETKÖZI VÁSÁR MESSE-FOIRE BUDAPEST 1934. MÁJ. 4-14. x=y
21.	22. [23./4; 27/4; 29/4]
VI. FŐISKOLAI VILÁGBAJNOKSÁG BUDAPEST 1935. VIII. 10-18. VI. JEUX UNIVERSITAIRES INTERNATIONAUX 	RÁDIÓKIÁLLITÁS BUDAPESTEN SZEPTEMBER 12-22
24.	25.
	A MAGYAR EGÉSZSÉG HETE. 1935. OKT. 19-28 50% VASUTI KEDVEZMÉNY.
26.	x+y
RÁDIÓKIÁLLITÁS — AZ ŐSZI — LAKBERENDEZÉSI VÁSÁRON SZEPTEMBER 3-13.	NEMZETKÖZI VÁSÁR MESSE I FOIRE BUDAPEST 1938 ÁPR. 29-MÁJ. 9 [Ahb-15] [Ahb-16] [Ahb-17] [Ahb-18] [Ahb-14]
28.	30. [32./4; 33./4; 34/4; 35/4]

Kpb	Típusmutató-táblázat III.	Gép
	Gépi készpénzbérmentesítés	
Ahh-	alkalmi hirdetőhengerei	



1. [2./R és 5; 3/R és 5] 6. [8./5; 10./5; 12./5]

Ahh–18. mint 6., szv. 5: „1932 MÁJ. 7––16." – (32. II. ?–16. V.)

Ahh–19. (*és Ahb–3.*) mint 14. (és Ahb–1.) szv. a vesszőnyalábban: „1906/28/1932", szv. 5: „1932–MÁJ. 7–16.", az *Ahb–3*-nál: „1932 MÁJ. 7–16." – (32. II. ?–V. 16.)

Ahh–20. (*és Ahb–5.*) NEMZETKÖZI VÁSÁR/MESSE-FOIRE/BUDAPEST/ „1933 MÁJ. 6–16." – R: vonalkázott körben galamb olajággal V_0 – (33. I. ?–V. 15.)

Ahh–21. RÁDIÓ HÉT/ÉS/KIÁLLÍTÁS /DEC. 2–10/KOSSUTH LAJOS – U. 9. – V_0 (33. XI. ?–XII. 10.)

Ahh–22. mint a 20., szv. 4: „*1934. MÁJ. 4–14.*" – R: kivésve – (34. II. ?–V. 14.)

Ahb–6. NEMZETKÖZI/VÁSÁR MESSE /FOIRE/BUDAPEST/*1934. MÁJ. 4–14.* V_0 – (34. II. ?–V. 14.)

Ahh–23. mint 22., szv. 4: „1935. MÁJ. 3–13." – (35. I. ?–V. 13.)

Ahb–8. mint *Ahb–6.*, szv. 5: „1935. MÁJ. 3–13." – (35. I. ?–V. 13.)

Ahh–24. VI. FŐISKOLAI/VILÁGBAJNOKSÁG/BUDAPEST/1935. VIII. 10.–18. /VI. JEUX/UNIVERSITAIRES/INTERNATIONAUX – R: szövegtől jobbra, futó atléta – V_0 – (35. VI. ?–VIII. 18.)

Ahh–25. RÁDIÓKIÁLLÍTÁS/BUDAPESTEN/SZEPTEMBER 12–22 – (35. VII. ?– IX. 22. (VIII. 19.) – (A kiállítás elhalasztása miatt a hengereket aug. 19-én a használatból kivonták.)

Ahh–26. (x) A MAGYAR EGÉSZSÉG/ HETE./1935. OKT. 19–28/50% VASUTI/ KEDVEZMÉNY. V_0 + (y) R: kiterjesztett szárnyú turul, alatta: TURUL/SZÖVETSÉG – V_0 (35. IX. ?–X. 28.)

Ahh–27. mint a 22., szv. 4: „1936. MÁJ. 8–10" – (36. II. 1–V. 18.)

MACHINE POSTMARKS WITH COMMEMORATIVE ROLLER OR INSERT

A GÉPI KÉSZPÉNZBÉRMENTESÍTÉS ALKALMI HIRDETŐHENGERES ÉS ALKALMI HIRDETŐBETÉTES BÉLYEGZÉSEI

Hivatalnév		Bp. 4	Budapest 62			Budapest 72			
Géptípus		Standard	Krag			Krag			
Ellenőrzőbetű		HL	Hb	Hk	Hk	A	B	Ha	Hb
Típus		Oy-76	Kpb-Oy-630at$_7$			Kpb-Oy-630at$_7$			
Alakfajta		Z_4	Z_3	Z_3	Z_{11}	Z_3	Z_3	Z_{11}	Z_{11}
Ahb- 6.					x=y				x=y
- 7.			x=y			x=y	x=y	x=y	
- 8.					x=y	x=y			
- 9.				x=y		x=y	x=y		
-10.							x=y		
-11.							x=y		
-12.			x=y	x=y			x=y		
-13.			x=y			x=y			
-14.	Ahb- 1.		x=y				x=y		
-15.			x+y						
-16.				x=y					
-17.	- 2.					x=y			
-18.				x=y					
-19.	- 3.						x=y		
-20.	- 5.			x=y		x=y	x=y		
-21.							x=y		
-22.				x=y			x=y		
	- 6.	T_{31}							
-23.				x=y		x=y	x=y		
	- 6.	T_{31}							
-24.						x=y			
-25.						x=y			
-26.			x+y			x+y			
-27.				x=y		x=y	x=y		
	-10.	T_{31}							
-28.			x=y			x=y	x=y		
-29.									
	-12.	T_{31}							
-30.	-14.	T_{31}	x=y				x=y		
-31.							x=y		
-32.	-15.	T_{31}	x=y				x=y		
-33.	-16.	T_{31}					x=y		
-34.	-17.	T_{31}	x=y			x=y	x=y		
-35.	-18.	T_{31}				x=y			

Ahb – 10. mint Ahb – 6., szv. 5: „1936. MÁJ. 8. 18." (36. II. 1 – V. 18.)

Ahh – 28. RÁDIÓKIÁLLÍTÁS/AZ ŐSZI/LAKBERENDEZÉSI VÁSÁRON/SZEPTEMBER 3 – 13. – V_{10} (36. VIII. ? – IX. 13.)

Ahh – 29. mint a 22., szv, 4: „1937. ÁPR. 30 – MÁJ. 10." – (37. II. ? – V. 10.)

Ahb – 12. mint Ahb – 6., szv. 5: „1937. ÁPR. 30 – MÁJ. 10." – (37. II. ? – V. 10.)

Ahh – 30. (*és Ahb – 14.*) NEMZETKÖZI VÁSÁR/MESSE FOIRE/BUDAPEST/*1938 ÁPR. 29 – MÁJ. 9* – V_9 (38. III. ? – V. 9.)

Ahh – 31. AZ EMBERSZERETET CSODÁI/A NEMZETKÖZI/KARITÁSZ KIÁLLÍTÁSON – V_{18} – (38. V. 3 – VIII. 28.)

Ahh – 32. (*és Ahb – 15.*) mint a 30. (és Ahb – – 14.), szv. 4: „1939 ÁPR. 28 – MÁJ. 8." – (39. II. ? – V. 8.)

Ahh – 33. (*és Ahb – 16*) mint a 30. (és Ahb – 14.), szv. 4: „1940. ÁPR. 26 – MÁJ. 6 – (40. II.17. – V. 6.)

Ahh – 34. (*és Ahb – 17*) mint a 30. (és Ahb – 14.), szv. 4: „1941. MÁJ. 2 – MÁJ. 12.", az Ahb – 17-nél: „1941 MÁJ. 2. – MÁJ. 12." – (41. III. 5 – V. 12.)

Ahh – 35. (*és Ahb – 18.*) mint a 30 (és Ahb – 14), szv. 4: „1942. AUG. 14 – AUG. 24", az *Ahb – 18*-nál: „1942. AUG. 14. – AUG. 24. – (42. VII. 15 – VIII. 24.)

c) Machine Franking: Promotional Rollers, Roller Inserts, Inserts, and their Postmarks 1927-1959

It is logical that the conditions listed for the commemorative postmarks stand also for the description and listing of the commemorative franking postmarks. However, when listing the rollers, roller inserts, and inserts, we have to abandon the chronological sequence. The reason for this is the fact that the text of the postmarks does not contain time. Since the message was rather general, their period of use was not restricted. It could last for several weeks, several years, or even several decades. Reconstructing the chronological sequence on the basis of relevant data would have been almost impossible. This is why we decided to list them in the alphabetical order of the text. However, this list would always change since new commemorative insert pairs and inserts keep being produced. To at least partially avoid this, we divided the period in question into two parts. The first sub-period ends in 1959; below stands the short justification of why we decided to have this year as a milestone. When Krag equipment was modified in 1943, the rollers with texts stopped to be produced. Up to 1962, when they were discarded, they were used with insert pairs, which we call roller inserts (***hb*** – hengerbetét –roller insert), in order to distinguish them from the rollers with insert pairs of Heinrich equipment introduced in 1959 (***hbp***). The last roller insert postmark with promotional text is known from 1954. The last pieces of universal equipment were also discarded in the course of the 50s. By this, the production of promotional rollers, roller inserts, and inserts, which to the best of our knowledge had started in 1927, terminated (1954). Before the spread of Heinrich machines, it was possible that the roller inserts with the already existing text were used for old machines. The equipment commissioned from 1959 was in all cases different from the earlier equipment. Finally, rollers with insert pairs with text had not been used until then when they were used for machine franking. With regard to the information above, we may consider the period 1927-1959 as a complete entity as regards franking to postmarks.

We should especially mention promotional roller insert ***Htb-16***, which was used in 1948 in such a way which was unprecedented both before and after that date. An insert from the commemorative pair Htb-16 and another one from franking pair T_{11} were mounted into the modified Krag equipment, namely into its roller Hhb V2+2 with the check letters GB.

Kpb	Típusmutató-táblázat I.	Gép
	Gépi készpénzbérmentesítés	
Hh-	hirdetőhengerei (hirdetőhenger betétjei Hhb)	(Hb-)
	(hirdetőbetétjei)	

x + y

1.

x = y

2.

3. [4. /V_{12} + V_{13}]

x + y

V_{13} + V_{13}

5.

x + y

x = y

(Hb-5.)

6.

x = y

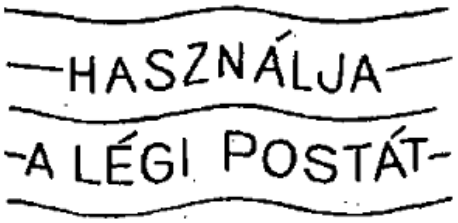
9.

Kpb	Tipusmutató-táblázat II.	Gép
	Gépi készpénzbérmentesités	
Hh-	hirdetőhengerei (hirdető hengerbetétjei)	(Hb-)
	(hirdetőbetétjei)	

7. x + y

x = y (Hb-16.)

10.



x = y

11.

x = y

14. (Hhb-16./V_0)

x = y (Hb-23.)

17.

x = y

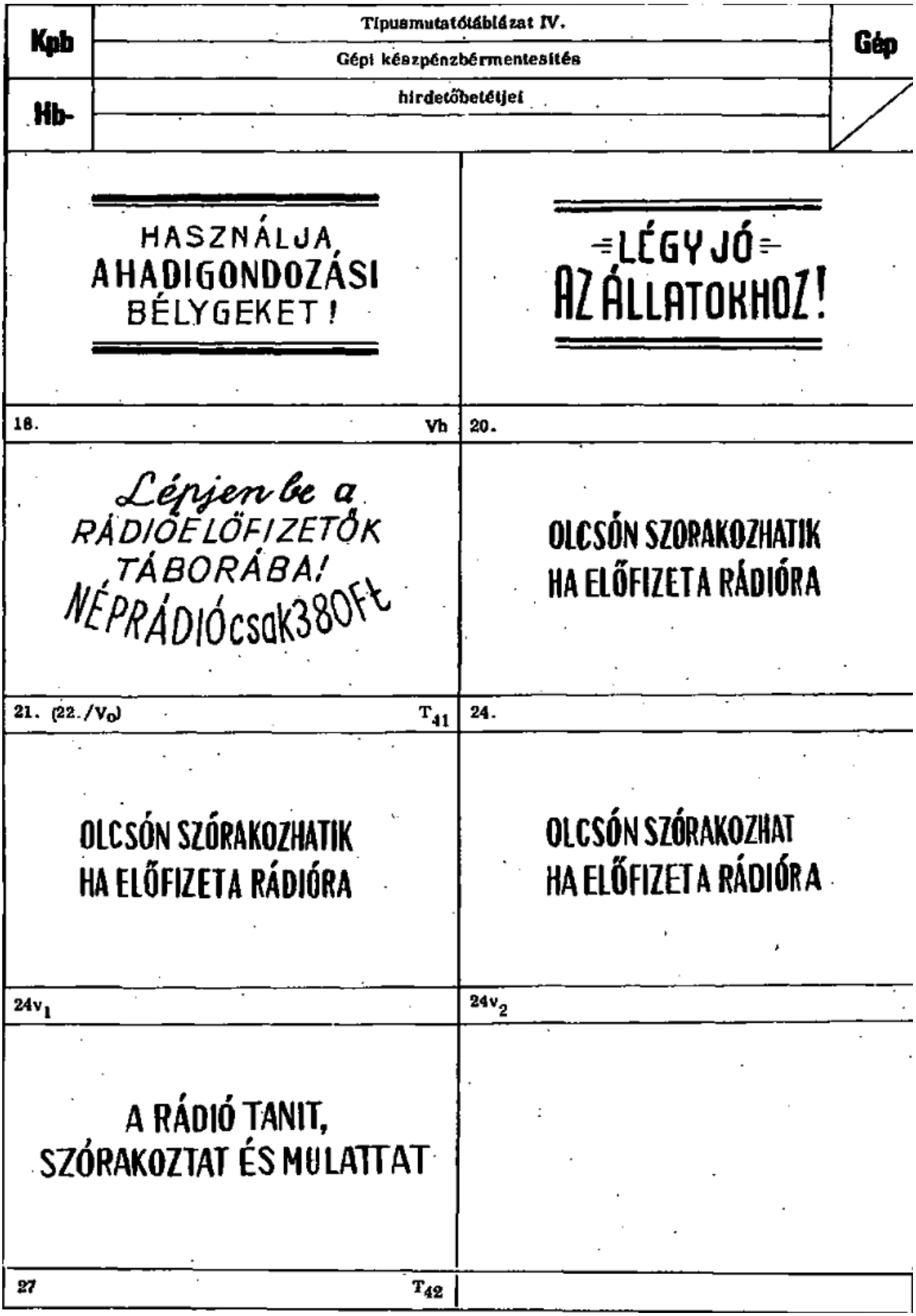
18.

x = y (Hb-26.)

19.

Kpb	Típusmutató-táblázat III.	Gép
	Gépi készpénzbérmentesítés	
Hb-	hirdetőbetétjei	

A NÉPFRONT BÉKE, JÓLÉT, SZABADSÁG!	
3.	4.
	BÉLYEGET A CÍMOLDAL FELSŐ JOBB SARKÁBA RAGASSZUK
7.	8.
BOLDOG ERŐS FÜGGETLEN MAGYARORSZÁGÉRT AZ 5 ÉVES TERVVEL	GYŰJTSD A FÉMHULLADÉKOT!
9.	11.
GYŰJTSD A VASHULLADÉKOT!	
14.	15.



There was a notable irregularity in case of the postmarks produced by the universal equipment in the last years of the war. As part of preparation for franking stamping, the machine stamping heads were removed from the ma-

chine; this, however, was not followed by mounting franking marking heads. Thus, the postmarks of this equipment consist only of two parts: date and promotional text; there is no evidence to the cash-upon-sending in the postmark. The only feature hinting at the fact that the mail item was paid for is the red ink. Regarding the rare occurrence, only covers represent philatelic value. It is so because this kind of postmark is very easy to forge on cut-outs – the quite often occurring third part (machine postage stamp or indication part of franking postmark) may be easily cut off. We will mark the known postmarks in the comprehensive table with ***T0***.

Hh–1. ADAKOZZUNK/SZILVESZTERKOR/A MENTŐKNEK – (x) H_{13} + (y) H_{14} – (35. XII. 20–36. I. 15.) – [35. XII. 16.]

Hh–2. A HULLADÉKGYŰJTÉS/NYERSANYAGSZERZÉS – V_{18} – (42. XII. 1–44.)

Hb–3. A NÉPFRONT/BÉKE, JÓLÉT/SZABADSÁG – (49. V. 9–14.)

Hb–4. A RÁDIÓ/JÓ/BARÁT – R:rádiócső – V_0 – (35. ?–41. ?)

Hh–3. (x) A RÁDIÓ/NAPI 8 FILLÉRÉRT/OKTAT,/SZORAKOZTAT – R: tölcséres hangszóró – V_{18} – *Vh:O=Ó* + (y) HALLÓ! HALLÓ/NAPI 8 fill. A RÁDIÓ/MIÉRT NEM FIZET ELŐ? – R:páros fülhallgató – V_{13} (28. ?–34E.)

Hh–4. mint Hh–3, de (x) V_{12} + (y) V_{13} – (34E–?)

Hh–5. (x) A RÁDIÓ/NAPI 8 FILLÉRÉRT /OKTAT,/ SZORAKOZTAT. – R: tölcséres hangszóró – V_{18} – *Vh:O=Ó* + (y) HALLÓ ITT RÁDIÓ/NAPI 8 FILLÉRÉRT/KELLEMESEN/SZORAKOZHATIK – R:kifeszített antenna és tölcséres hangszóró – V_0 – *Vh:O=Ó* (27. ?–33. ?)

Hh–6. (*és Hb–5.*) A TAKARÉKOSSÁG/ORSZÁGÉPÍTÉS! – V_{13} – (43. VI. 15–48 ?)

Hb–7. A TELEFON/MA MÁR/NÉLKÜLÖZHETETLEN – R:távírópózna és vezeték – V_0 – (35. ? –44. ?)

Hh–7. (x) A TELEFON/MA MÁR/NÉLKÜLÖZHETETLEN – V_{18} – + (y) A RÁDIÓ JÓBARÁT – V_{15} – (35. ?– ?)

Hb–8. BÉLYEGET A CIMOLDAL/FELSŐ JOBB SARKÁBA/RAGASSZUK – V_0 – (48. ?–54E)

Hb–9. BOLDOG ERŐS FÜGGETLEN/MAGYARORSZÁGÉRT AZ/ 5 ÉVES TERVVEL (49. V. 9–14.)

Hb–11. GYŰJTSD (q) /A/FÉMHULLADÉKOT – V_{18} – (42. XII. 1–44 ?)

Hh–9. GYŰJTSD(q)/A/PAPÍRHULLADÉKOT – V_{18} – (42. XII. 1–44. ?)

Hb–14. GYŰJTSD(q)/A/VASHULLADÉKOT – V_{18} – (42. XII. 1–44. ?)

Hb–15. HALLÓ ITT RÁDIÓ/NAPI 8 FILLÉRÉRT/KELLEMESEN/SZÓRAKOZHATIK – R:téglalap keretben antenna és hangszóró (33. ?– ?)

Hh–10. (*és Hb–16.*) HASZNÁLJA/A HADIGONDOZÁSI/BÉLYEGEKET – V_{13} – (43. IV. 1–44. VI. 30.)

Hb–18. mint a Hb–16., de szv. 3: „BÉLYGEKET" Vh! – (43. IV. 1–30E.)

Hh–11. HASZNÁLJA/A LÉGI POSTÁT – H_{11} – (28. V. ?–38. ?)

Hh–14. KÜLDEMÉNYEK CIMÉBEN/UTCÁT HÁZSZÁMOT/IRJUK KI. – H_{11} – (22. ?–47 ?)

Hhb–16., mint a *Hh–14*, de V_0 – (47 ?–62U)

Hb–20. LÉGY JÓ/AZ ÁLLATOKHOZ – V_{18} – (42. III. 1–44 ?)

Hb–21. Lépjen be a /RÁDIÓELŐFIZETŐK/TÁBORÁBA/NÉPRÁDIÓ csak 380 Ft (q) T_{41} – (50. VI. 23–XII. 31.)

Hb–22. mint a *Hb–21*, de V_0 – (50. VI. 23–XII. 31.)

Hh–17. (*és Hb–23.*) NE KÁROMKODJ! – V_{18} – (42. III. 1–44. ?)

Hb–24. OLCSÓN SZORAKOZHAT*IK*/HA ELŐFIZET A RÁDIÓRA – V_0 – *Vh:O=Ó* – (48. II.)

Hb–24v1. Vh javítva „Ő"-re – (48. III–49. IV. ?)

Hb–24v2. „IK" kivésve – (49.V.U – 50.XII.)

Hh–18. ÖNVÉDELEMRE/OKTAT A/LÉGOLTALMI LIGA – V_{18} – (37. XI. ?–44, ?)

Hh–19. (*és Hb–26.*) VÉDEKEZZÜNK/a tuberkulózis/ellen! – V_{18} – (42.II.15–21., 43.II.21–27. és 44.II.20–26.)

Hb–27. A RÁDIÓ TANIT,/SZÓRAKOZTAT ÉS MULATTAT – T_{42} – (51·?–52.II.U.)

d/ Machine Franking: Auxiliary Postmarks (Ks-Gép-Kpb) 1942

MACHINE POSTMARKS WITH COMMEMORATIVE ROLLER OR INSERT

Hivatalnév		Budapest 62			Budapest 72					
Géptípus		Krag			Krag					
Ellenőrzőbetű		Hh	Hk	Hk	A	B	GB	GB	Ha	Hb
Típus		Kpb-Oy-630at$_7$			Kpb-Oy-639at$_7$		Pxv-76	Px-76	Kpb-Oy-630at$_7$	
Alakfajta		Z_3	Z_3	Z_{11}	Z_3	Z_3	Z_4	Z_4	Z_{11}	Z_{11}
Hh- 1.						x+y				
- 2.					x=y					
- 3.		x+y	x+y							
- 4.		x+y	x+y							
- 5.					x+y	x+y				
- 6.										
- 7.		x+y	x+y		x+y					
- 8.										
- 9.					x=y					
-10.		x=y			x=y					
-11.		x=y	x=y			x=y				
	Hhb-13.									
-14.		x=y		x=y	x=y	x=y				
	-16.						$x+T_{11}$	$x+T_{11}$		
-17.					x=y					
-18.					$x=y^+$	$x=y^+$				
-19.					x=y					
-20.										

Megjegyzés: A +-gal jelölt bélyegzések az A és B ellenőrzőbetűs bélyegzőfejek eredeti és u típusával is előfordulnak.

Note: postmarks with arrow indication occur when produced both with original marking heads with check letters A and B and those of type '*u*'.

Hivatalnév	Bp. Főp.	Budapest 4				Bp. 62	Budapest 72		
Géptípus	Universal			Standard		Universal			Standard
Ellenőrzőbetű	GA	D	GA	HL	HL	HL	GA	GC	GD
Típus	FNx-717v	FOx-76	FNx-76	Oy-76		FOx-76	FNx-76		Pxv-76
Alakfajta	F	F	F	Z_4	Z_4	F	F	F	Z_4
Hb- 3.									
- 4.				T_{31}	T_{31}				
- 5.									
- 7.				T_{31}	T_{31}				
- 8.								T_{32}	
- 9.									
-13.									
-14.							T_0		
-15.				T_{31}					
-16.									
-18.									
-19.									
-20.					T_{31}				
-21.	T_{41}								
-22.								T_{32}	
-23.									
-24.			T_{32}						
-24.v_1			T_{32}						
-24.v_2	$T^{x)}_{32}$		$T^{xx)}_{32}$						
-26.									
-27.	T_{42}								
Rövidítések:		Altípus		(a)	(b)	Megjegyzés:			

Hivatalnév rovatban: Bp. Főp = Budapest Főposta
Bp. 62 = Budapest 62

x) 1949. XII-től
xx) 1949. XII-ig

The birth of auxiliary machine postmarks is described in detail in Volume VI Section II Chapter V under the subtitle ***Auxiliary Postmarks.*** In order to avoid repetitions, we will only list the known postmarks here. It occurred in case of inserts ***Hb-11*** and ***Hb-23*** of the universal equipment with the check

letters ***Hb*** of the Budapest Post Offices 62. As auxiliary location/date hand stamp, type ***Kpb-Ny-63-at$_7$*** with cheque letter '***A'*** was used.

BUDAPEST 62

(Universal) Ks – Gép – Kpb – Hb – 11 + Kpb – Ny – 63at$_7$ v 1942
Ks – Gtp – Kpb – Hb – 23 + Kpb – Ny – 63at$_7$ v 1942

In the sections dealing with the hundred years of franking in the period 1867-1967 in the Volumes III and IV, we tried to provide authentic and full picture of this very interesting and diverse kind of mail handling. Nonetheless, we are absolutely aware that in spite of all our efforts we could not reach the desirable completeness. Still, we feel satisfaction when finishing dealing with this area because even though we have not described this field completely, we managed to point out the areas where further research has to be done.

Chapter II
POSTAGE STAMP RELEASES 1900-1915

Postal And Philatelic Consequences Of Introducing Crown Denominations

In the first 15 years of the 20th century, the Post Office released 20 series. Out of these, 5 were designed for sending mail, 5 for newspapers, 3 for charity, and 7 for mail processing. The series designed for sending mail was soon nicknamed ’Turulos’ (Turul - the name of a legendary Hungarian eagle), because of one of its decorative element which appeared on fillér denominations. The name of the newspaper postage stamps issued together with the above mentioned postage stamps was soon modified by the Post Office to ’hírlapjegy’ (newspaper label). To avoid misunderstanding, we will still be using the name ***’newspaper postage stamps’***. The deviations of printing, production, and philatelic features are most often the same in case of all releases of this period. This is why we considered it important to mention all interesting and important aspects when describing the series for sending mail. We will also outline some arguments which have been going on for several decades. In case of other releases, we will only need to mention specific features; as for their further deviations, it will be enough to only list them. In our opinion, this method will make it easier to review this large material, which is very interesting from the philatelic point of view. Unfortunately, this material has been rather neglected in the research so far. However, before going into detail, it is important to clarify some concepts and guidelines.

First, we need to make distinction between two very similar concepts. Collectors usually refer to postage stamp series as if they were separate releases. This approach is not problematic in case of commemorative postage stamps produced in limited number of copies. These pieces were usually printed at once (at least individual denominations). The Post Office usually took over and distributed them at once too. The situation was different in case of postage stamps designed for sending mail and used for long time - there were several instances of printing their denominations. The differences between sheets of the same denominations but printed at different times may be detected even by average collectors: the different perforation, type of paper, colour shades, etc. are visible. And we have not even mentioned the interim production of new printing plates, which usually resulted in even more striking differences. This was the reason why two concepts had to be defined, following the example of the German usage of the words ***Ausgabe*** and ***Ausflage.*** At the same time, we took into consideration the specific features of the Hungarian language, using these two concepts in somehow reverse way. Individual denominations were put into use by the Post Office regulations. This is why we use the word ’kibocsátás’ (release). For example, the first crown-

filler series introduced on 1 January 1910 and used until 1904 continuously is called ***'Release of 1900***'. Individual amounts printed at once will be called '***kiadás***' (edition). Usually, the first edition differs very strongly from all subsequent ones. The differences between subsequent editions are not always so great. In such cases, we will use expression 'a többi' (the rest) or the phrase ***Editions of 1910***'.

At this point it becomes necessary (it will later appear why) to follow the life cycle of a postage stamp from its production to its being used. After the last check is completed after perforation, the perforation sheet pairs were cut into handling or postage stamp sheets. We should mention that both expressions are terms used by postage stamp collectors – the official name is '***postal sheet***'. After printing an individual denomination, the ready sheets (for which we use the term **'edition'**) are supplied to the storage of the State Printing House. The stock of the State Printing Hours contained quantities of each denomination sufficient for four months, which were calculated on the basis of certain ratios. Each Post Office received appropriate quantities on the basis of its traffic and category. In order to get further supplies, post offices had to submit applications to the postage stamp storages of postal and telegraph directorates at certain points of time. Individual offices received stock from the storages of directorates, which also stored four-month supplies. When they ran short of their supplies, they applied to the State Printing Hours for further supplies. We would like to repeatedly emphasise that when we say '***edition***' we do not mean an individual supply but ***the quantity which was printed by the State Printing House on one particular occasion***.

The number of copies within individual releases and the number of copies within individual denominations of these releases constitute pieces of data of outstanding importance (instead of being merely historical or statistical pieces of data). To identify these figures, we may consult two sources and three source pieces of research.

We believe that reliable data may be obtained solely from the sources. This material, as far as we know, is partly in the National Museum, and partly in the National Archives in the Department of the Documents of the Ministry of Finances. However, processing of these documents still requires many years – this is why we are constrained to rely on such sources which are not free of errors.

We believe that the reports of State Printing House and the Postal Directorate, which were produced on the basis of Law XXXV (6) of 1867, may serve as sources. The reports of the State Printing House contain two kinds of statistical data. One kind refers to the number of produced (checked and taken over) postage stamps by kinds and denominations. On top of this, in the period 1875-1910, it also communicated which denomination was printed how many times (the number of editions). The important feature of this kind of

reports was that for the postage due stamps the quantity was provided in the sheet pairs of 200 pieces; the same applied to the letter and newspaper stamps between 1911 and 1913. Otherwise, the quantity was provided in handling sheets of 100 pieces. The last check always took place after perforation, which means that the take-over took place in perforation sheet pairs.

The other kind of statistical data was prepared on the basis of the stock, and contained the breakdown of the amount supplied to the Post Offices in the given year, similar to the former breakdown. In these reports, the amounts were always given in handling sheets of 100 pieces.

The section of the annual report of the Chief Postal Directorate dealing with the postal traffic provided the amount of pieces and the revenue realised for them by kinds of postage stamps and denominations in the given year.

When trying to identify the number of copies, we may arrive at the right conclusion by comparing the data of sources. Due to the reasons mentioned earlier, we rely on three pieces of research. Their chronological sequence is the following:

Dr Károly Vajda's statistical data 1875-1913 (completely included in the Monograph of Béla Pauer); Manuscript of Elemér Czakó; Data Pool of Willy Bán

For those releases which were included in Dr Vajda's research, we accept his data, because they are based on sources. Although Bán referred to sources, he still made the grave error of multiplying the number of pieces by 100 where the amount of sheet pairs of 200 pieces was provided. For example, the actual amount of postage due stamps with black denomination number is double as many as we find in the data of Bán.

Both the statistical figures of the State Printing House and the reports of the Post Office share a common feature, which in most cases makes the exact identification of the number of copies of individual denominations impossible. Neither the State Printing House nor the Post Offices considered those postage stamps as new release the drawing of which did not change but the watermarks did. For example, the number of sheets of 5-fillér denominations printed in 1913 constituted a single item regardless whether they were printed upon the paper with the watermark representing the large Crown or a vertical cross. Unfortunately, this was the case in case of most denominations of most releases. Therefore, our working method involved the division of the whole amount according to the date of the watermark change. This was the only way to somehow approach the number of copies, the error margin being several hundreds of sheets. Since we are talking about the amount of several hundreds of millions, this error margin is not significant. Neither is it significant because the total of the five editions is not subject to these errors. The surpluses and shortages of subsequent releases finally compensated each other, due to which the final number corresponds to the actual amount.

We will indicate the number of pieces identified in accordance with the information mentioned above after the description of colour shades of individual denominations, because it would have been too lengthy to list individual denominations – we are talking about more than 200 kinds of postage stamps. In those cases where we know the amount of editions, we will indicate it after the number of copies in brackets.

Although Volume I dealt in detail with the production process of postage stamps, we still need to define several concepts because they are interpreted in different ways by printing professionals and postage stamp collectors.

In printing, the technological process of postage stamp production is divided into three phases. The *first phase* embraces the creation of the postage stamp image, the original carvings, the matrixes, the printing types, and the experimental printing. The *second phase* is the printing of the postage stamps. The third phase constitutes several activities falling under the printing term *'finishing'*. Such processes belonged here as gumming, perforation, cutting to sheets, and checks. The last check is done in the storage, after which packs of 100 handling sheets (10,000 pieces of postage stamps) are created.

Individual printing processes of several-colour postage stamps are called ***'rounds'***. This term means the same for both printing professionals and collectors. For example, the printing of denomination number of 'turulos' or postage due stamps was done in ***the second round of the second phase***. The postage stamp sheets the production of which halted at some point of the second phase or at any point of the third phase preceding cutting to size are called '***semi finished produce',*** regardless of the percentage of the work still to be done.

From the postage stamp collectors' point of view, the term 'phase' means an absolutely different thing. For them, the first phase means the completion of printing, the second one means gumming, while the third one – perforation. For example, in case of 12-fillér postage stamp of military aid II, the completion of the denomination numeral constituted the third round of the first phase. The difference between the third face and the postage stamp sheet is tiny – it means that the sheets of the third phase have not yet been cut to size.

To clearly describe the colour of individual stamps, we need to resolve the problem of red and rufous colours, as well as that of purple and violet. Physical colour range does not contain the red colour, only rufous. It is the characteristic of the Hungarian language that we use two words to designate this basic colour. Sometime in the past there might have been some kind of difference between the two words; by today, this difference has disappeared. This problem is a linguistic one anyway. In order to have a uniform system, we are going to use only the word 'red'. Those cases when the introducing regulations specified the colour as rufous will be the only exceptions. Even in

these exceptional cases, we will add the word ‘red’ in brackets, for example: ***vörös* (piros)** (red (rufous)). In case of purple and violet, the situation will be practically the same. The word ’lila’ (purple) is of foreign origin in the Hungarian language – thus we are going to use the word ’ibolya’ (violet). If necessary, we will provide the other colour in brackets, for example: ’ibolya (lila)’ (violet (purple)).

We will discuss the 20 series mentioned above in the order of the postage stamp releases; after each of them, we will discuss the corresponding newspaper postage stamps and postage due stamps. Following the last release, the one of 1913, we are going to describe the three charity releases, and finally the auxiliary postage due stamps. The postage due stamps of the national colours of 1915 chronologically would have also belong here. However, since they were linked to the postal series of 1916 (harvesters and Parliament), we included them there – we will discuss them in the next chapter.

Historical Antecedents and Postage Stamp Images

It was the Law XVIII of 1892 to provide for defining of the values in crowns. It stipulated that Austrian forint had to be replaced by crowns, their value based on gold. The introduction of crown denominations was, at the same time, scheduled for much later – 1900. The provisions of this Law, naturally, entailed the calculation of new denominations in crowns and fillers. There were almost 8 years for producing the new denominations. However, the Minister of Commerce called upon the State Printing House in its regulation 52,574 of 1892 to produce five draft designs for letter postage stamps, newspaper postage stamps, and postal forms. The State Printing House had the four designs done. Though the shape and implementation techniques were different, there was a common motive on all of the designs – the united large coat of arms. The drafts were submitted within a short period of time. Four drafts were accepted for implementation. The State Printing House was required to produce proofs. It was ordered to use less bright pastel colours and watermarked paper; the printing had to be typographic. Fillér denominations were produced in a single colour; crown denominations were produced in two colours. In order to prevent forgery, there was fine background printing in case of both denominations. It was provided that the paper had to come from Smith and Meynier paper mill in Fiume; on the other hand, only Hungarian raw materials could be used for production.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

The first experimental impressions were produced on the paper with watermark '*Kr*' of 1881 with matrixes, since printing plates had still not been produced. When we say 'experimental printing' we actually mean proofs, the latter much more widespread among stamp collectors. On the other hand, the first term has Hungarian flavour, due to which we are going to use it more often. Out of 5 designs, we know of the following experimental impressions:

1/ ***Fillér Denominations*** (Figure 1) Postage stamp image dimensions: 18.5×22 mm. In the list, the second colour is always that of the background printing.

2 fillér black/light grey

4 fillér violet/light violet

6 fillér ash grey/blackish grey

10 fillér red/salmon red

20 fillér pale blue/light blue

30 fillér claret red/indigo

40 fillér grey/salmon red

48 fillér grey/salmon red

60 fillér stray yellow/chrome yellow

2/ ***Crown Denominations*** (Figure 2) Due to the two-colour printing, for these denominations two matrixes were produced: a separate one for the frame (Figure 4) and a separate one for the middle part (Figure 5). The first matrixes were carved without face value numerals, after which the two-phase experimental printing of the complete postage stamp took place (Figure 6); only after this the carving of matrixes with face value numerals were carved. Postage stamp image dimensions: 22×18.5 mm. In the list, the first colour is that of the frame, the third – that of the coat of arms, and the third – that of the background printing.

Figure 4

Figure 5

Figure 6

1 crown violet/brown/red

2 crowns grey/blue/red

4 crowns green/red/yellow

3/ ***Newspaper Postage Stamps*** (Figure 3) Postage stamp image dimensions: 18.5×22mm. There was no background printing.

2 fillér orange

4/ Postage stamp images and proofs of postal forms will be discussed in Chapter X.

The denominations of proof series were calculated by multiplying the denominations of kreuzer-forint series by the exchange coefficient, which was '2' in this case. Thus, the face value of 1 kreuzer became 2 fillérs etc. The exceptions were the denominations of 8 and 12 kreuzers and 3 forints, because there were no crown-fillér matches released for these denominations. On the other hand, there was a new dissemination of 4 crowns, which had not had a predecessor in the former series.

The submission of the proofs and their assessment by the ministry was followed by the Regulation 28. 609/18 94, which provided for the following colour shades.

All colours, but especially the dark shades of 4-, 20-, 30-, 48-, and 60-fillér denominations had to be printed in lighter shades. In order to provide samples, eight Belgian postage stamps were attached (Senf 27-34). For the black 2-fillér denomination, since location/date postmarks would not stand out well on them, the straw yellow colour was provided. For this stamp, a Belgian example was attached too (Senf 51). For the 6-fillér postage stamp, the light green of the 3-kreuzer was required, while for the frame of the 2-crown stamp – the red colour. After the second proof printing was completed, the minister issued Regulation 75.431/1894, which provided for the third printing of proofs taking into consideration the previous experience. According to this regulation, the 60-fillér postage stamps had to be completed in copper red colour instead of straw yellow/chrome yellow; the claret 30-fillér had to become rust red, because the former colour could easily be confused with the violet blue of 5-fillér denomination in artificial lighting; 1-crown denomination had to be completed in red/green; 4-crown denomination – in violet/brown. The third series of proofs was produced on cardboard for the 13 denominations of letter and newspaper postage stamps taking into consideration the new colour shades. In spite of the two years of experimentation, this series was still not released. The proofs were archived, while the steel matrixes and printing plates were deposited in the Transportation Museum. The negative decision was most probably the result of the unfavourable decision of the Ministry of Finance because of the dominant nature of the coat of arms in the postage stamps.

The preparations to the millennial celebrations and exposition (1896) pushed the jobs related to the printing of stamps to the background. The mandatory deadline for the introduction of the crown was 1 January 1900. The edition of the stamp release came up two years prior to this date, at the end of

1897. At the negotiations dedicated to the postage stamp image, on the basis of the experience gained from the drafts of 1892-1849, such a view established itself that the image should be as artistic as possible. To this end, the decision that the Minister of Culture should announce a public call for bids was taken; the National Fine Art Council had to be involved (Document no. 66.798 of 1897 of Minister of Commerce). The call for bids was published on 1 January 1898.

By the deadline stipulated in Article 7, 56 artists handed in 166 submissions. Háry Gyula's work was not considered because he submitted it after the deadline had expired.

The decision-making committee convened on the next after the deadline had expired. The members of the committee were as stipulated in the Article 9. The Fine Arts Council was represented by Gyula Benczúr, János Fadrusz, Árpád Feszty, Károly Lotz, and György Ráth; Ministry of Commerce was represented by postal counsellor Lajos Oberhauser; finally, the State Printing House was represented by vice director József Zárday. György Ráth presided sessions. After two weeks of intensive and hard work, the Committee took its decision. 26 drawings were chosen to be submitted for final decision to the Minister on 30 March. The annual edition of the magazine Magyar Képzőművészet (Hungarian Fine Arts) published a very detailed study on the results of the call for tenders, which was richly illustrated (year 1898, pages 198-199 and 216-218). Illustrations presented 26 submitted works of art. The drawings were numbered from 1 to 26. Considering the fact that the first numbers corresponded to the results of the call for tenders, we believe that all illustration serial numbers corresponded to the ranking set up by the committee.

The first work of art, which was awarded 200 forints, was that of Sándor Abt (Figure 7); the second one was awarded 100 forints – it was created by Gusztáv Obendorf (Figure 8); the third was produced by Ernő Törzs (Figure 9), and was also awarded 100 forints because the committee believed it was of almost the same quality as the previous piece; the fourth work of art was that of Henrick Pap (Figure 10); the fifth was that of János Böhm (Figure 11); finally, the sixth was the work of Gyula Csizik (Figure 12). These artists were awarded 50 forints.

However, in spite of the promising awards, the works of arts listed above were not used for producing postage stamps. When producing plates, the fine lines of these drawings blurred – their artistic reproduction, not the least because of the size reduction, became almost impossible. It is quite probable that these matrixes were used for proofs directly because the Minister of Commerce must have edited his Regulation 50.161/1898 for the State Printing House based on them; the regulation provided for ignoring the awarded pieces but choosing such ones out of the rest 20 which could be safely used

for producing plates and multiplying. However, the matrixes mentioned above have not turned up until the present.

In accordance with the provision above, the State Printing House found three such drawings which were suitable for printing, after applying some small modifications to them.

1/ For the filler denominations of this series, drawing number 24 (Figure 13) by János Böhm was accepted. Originally, the State Printing House planned to use this drawing for newspaper postage stamps. A modified drawing was produced but with the inscription which referred to newspapers (Figure 14); it took place where formerly there were the words "MAGYAR KIR. POSTA', in the bottom caption area of the postage stamp. The three areas of the upper part merged into one; the words "MAGYAR KIR. POSTA' replaced "FIL…..LÉR'. However, since the modified drawing was definitely associated with filler denominations, further modifications became necessary. The background behind the Crown was slightly modified; the area embracing the face value numeral changed; 'FILLÉR' replaced 'HÍRLAPJEGY'. The dimensions of the approved postage stamp image were 19×22.6 mm, which was a little bit different from the dimensions in Article 1 of the Call for Bids.

2/ For the crown denominations, drawing number 18 (Figure 15) was used, which was created by artist Ödön Tull.

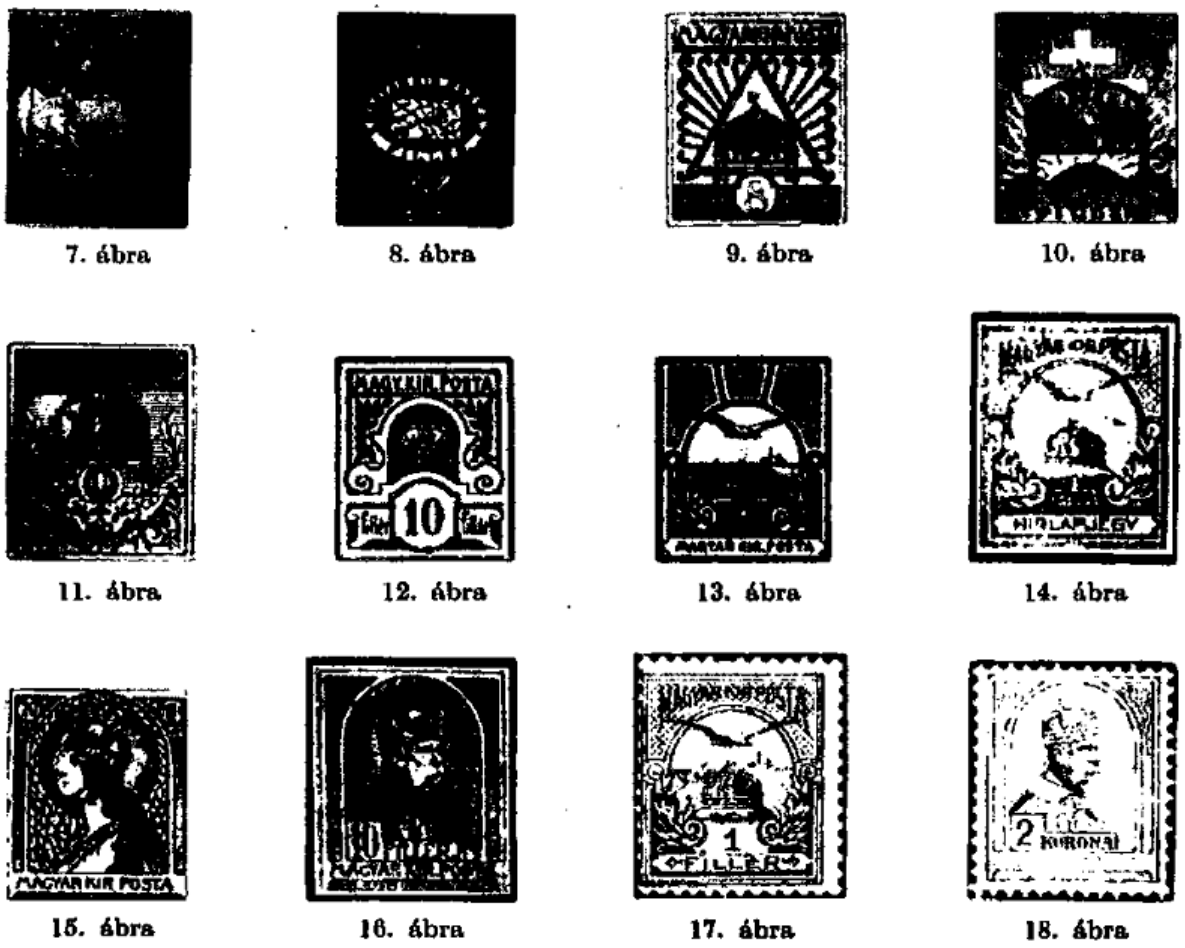


Figure 7
Figure 8
Figure 9
Figure 10
Figure 11
Figure 12
Figure 13
Figure 14
Figure 15
Figure 16
Figure 17
Figure 18

The State Printing House suggested this for the filler denominations. The modified drawing was produced in accordance to this (Figure 16). Actually, only the frame, the bottom part of the stamp, and the semicircle with laurel around it embracing the head with the crown of Patrona Hungariae oriented to the left remained. The bust of the King oriented to the right replaced the head of Patrona Hungariae. In order to embrace the face value numeral and the currency, which were omitted from the two top corners, an L-shaped area was created, which interrupted the words “MAGYAR KIR.POSTA’. On the modified drawing, not only the face value was modified to crowns, but the back-

ground of the bust changed too. The laurel background was eliminated, as well as the laurel decoration of the semicircle. Instead, a background pattern from fine lines of different length was produced. The accepted image was also of different dimensions as compared to the Call for Bids (Figure 18). The dimensions were 18.6×22.5 mm.

3/ For the pre-printed postage stamp images of postcards and envelopes, drawing number 23 (Figure 586) was used unchanged. It was produced by Tivadar Dörre.

4/ Consequently, no proper drawing remained for newspaper postage stamps. For this reason, one out of the proofs filed in 1894 and produced in 1892 was chosen (Figures 3 and 40).

Printing

On the basis of the finally accepted drafts, one-image original carvings were engraved in steel. The name of the engraver is unknown, though we know that he belonged to the Hungarian Letter Casting Company. Later, these were engraved in copper, most probably at the same company. Matrixes and printing plates were produced by galvanising at the State Printing House. After they were produced, the experimental printing started in 1898. By that time, the watermarked paper with the watermark of 1898 produced by the watermark roller manufactured in Fiume by 15 April 1898 was ready. For the experimental printing, it was already this paper to be used. Multiplication took place by intaglio printing. The printing took place in two rounds but with identical printing plates – a separate plate for the image and a separate one for the black face values. Printing sheets usually contained four pieces of 100-piece postage stamp sheets. The printing sheets were cut into two and perforated. We will discuss the printing from four aspects: proofs, colours, sheet margin marks, and printing plate errors. After describing the margin marks, we will return to the printing plates.

Proofs

State Printing House produced a large number of diverse proofs. For the great part of these, the already produced printing plates were used. The smaller part was most probably produced using matrixes, which were predecessors of the printing plates. The proofs described below are known from the submissions of the State Printing House, the material of the Postage Stamp Museum, and private collections. As regards their origin, they belong to 4 groups.

1/ 20 different proofs were attached to submission 4662/1898 on the choice of the colours for the 13 denominations. They were produced on watermarked paper, without perforation, with ordinary and chemical substance sensitive colours, partially without face value and partially with it, with one- or two-colour printing.

a/ ***One-colour printing with face value***; the colours are listed in the fol-

lowing order: ‘stamp image/paper, colour’.

Filler denomination drawings:

Black/white, black/pink, pink/white

Crown denomination drawings:

Black/grey and reddish-brown/grey

b/ ***One-colour printing with the drawing and face value for fillér denominations on white paper***:

4 fillér violet

10 fillér pink

c/ ***Two-colour printing, coloured face value numerals***; ***sequence of colours ‘stamp image/face value numeral’; white paper***:

2 filler yellow/red, yellow/blue, yellow/brown, and dark yellow/dark red;

3 filler orange/blue and orange/green;

5 filler green/red;

10 filler pink/black and pink/blue;

25 filler blue/red and blue/black;

30 filler dark orange/green and dark orange/black

2/ This group include those proofs which were produced at the same time as the former ones but which were not submitted. We know of their existence as of 1902. Postage stamps which are listed in *italics* are not part of the collection of the Postage Stamp Museum. We know of these postage stamps from Dr Victor Weinert’s private collection. It is of course another question how these postage stamps were obtained by private persons. They were produced on watermarked paper with two-colour printing; they are perforated. The colours are listed in the following order: “postage stamp image/denomination numerals”.

a/ ***Watermark – horizontally arranged Crown; perforation – 12; drawings of filler denominations***:

2 filler orange/green;

3 filler greyish black/black;

5 filler green/red;

6 filler will brown/black;

10 filler pink/blue and black/red;

25 filler blue/red and blue/black;

30 filler dark orange/blue, blue/red and blue/black

We know of following drawings of crown denominations:

1 crown black/red, ash grey/black and ash grey/red

b/ ***Watermark – vertically arranged Crown; perforation 11 ½; we know***

of following drawings for filler denominations:

1 filler brown/black, brownish oil green/black;

2 filler brownish Violet/black, brownish yellow/black;

3 filler red/black, oil green/black;

4 filler pale Violet/black;

5 filler grass green/black, greyish green/black

6 fillers grey/black, bluish grey/black;

10 fillers ink/black;

25 filler is blue/black, greyish blue/black;

30 fillers learners orange brown/black, yellowish brown/black;

50 fillers Violet red/black, brownish red/black;

60 fillers greyish green/black, pale green/black

We know of following drawings of Crown denominations:

1 crown pink/black, wine red/black;

3 crowns bluish green/black

3/ Proofs which were not submitted either, were produced with matrixes, and became known in 1910-1911 also belong to this group. They were part of the legacy of a clerk of the State Printing House, then becoming part of private collections. For printing, white and pink cardboard without watermarks was used. Certain denominations were produced with wide edges. In the list, pieces printed upon white paper are not marked.

a/ ***Drawings for filler denominations: without face value numerals and with the one-colour printing*** – grey, red, and reddish-brown;

b/ ***Two-colour printing for drawings for filler denominations***:

4 fillers	Violet/black
10 fillers	Red/black
25 fillers	Red/black
20 fillers	black/blue
50 fillers	Violet/black, white and pink paper
60 fillers	Reddish brown/black and oil green/black, the latter on white and pink paper

Drawings for crown denominations:

1 crown	Black/black and brownish red/black, the latter on white and pink paper

4/Proofs which officially had been experimental ones of the State Printing House, and which presumably were stolen before becoming part of a private collection:

a/ ***On watermarked paper, without perforation, without gumming; with***

the drawing for filler denominations, without face value: grey, reddish brown, red, and blue.

b/ ***On watermarked paper, without perforation, without gumming, with black face value denomination of which there were four groups***: grotesque, which was approved of (a), the same kind but half bold (b), bold (c), and of typing machine type (d).

Drawings for filler denominations:

4 fillers	Violet (a) and (b)
10 fillers	(a), (b) and (d)
60 fillers	Greenish yellow (b) and (c)

Drawings for crown denominations:

1 crown	Brownish red (a)
3 crowns	Bluish green (a)

c/ ***Certain proofs produced using matrixes, with wide ages, without watermarks, on white paper, without perforation; two-colour printing***. Drawings for filler denominations:

5 filler	Blue/red
25 filler	Green/red
30 filler	Violet/red
100 filler	Black/red

Drawings for crown denominations:

1 crown	Blue/red

The proofs discussed so far were all produced in 1898, with the objective of creating the 13 denominations of the new series, which was planned to be produced by 1 January 1900. We will describe the proofs of the denominations which were released later, when discussing the relevant series.

Colours

Upon the call of the Chief Director of the Post Office, the State Printing House experimented with mixing paints already from 1897, producing colours which were increasingly sensitive to chemical impacts. The proper ink for hand stamps was also invented by the State Printing House. The paper mill produced paper accordingly – it was chemically finished in such a way as to resist changes when exposed to printing inks. By this, forgeries committed against the Post Office were prevented. Both the composition of the printing inks and the method of the chemical paper finishing constituted state secrets.

This kind of paper finishing was applied until 1908.

The sensitivity of inks entailed an interesting consequence from the point of view of postage stamp collectors. It was the reason why so many colour shades and versions of ‘turulos’ (Hungarian mythical eagle) postage stamps appeared.

We are going to provide colours of the denominations of certain releases according the following principles. In case of each denomination, we will create a colour range of the main colour shades. In case of mixed colours, we will identify reddish, bluish, greenish, violet, yellowish etc. shades of that particular colour, and will call it, for example, “bluish green”. Within colours and main colour shades, we will distinguish light, dark, pale, and bright versions. All these colours will generally refer to the unused postage stamps which were not soaked. In case of soaked postage stamps, colour shades most often cannot be identified, considering the interaction of the paper colour and the inks of the postage stamps. In case of these postage stamps, it is the solubility of the inks in the water that determines which denomination should be considered as relevant for the version identification. In the colour range, the colour mentioned by the issuing regulation will be called ‘core colour’, and listed in *italics*.

Finally, we have to mention those colour deviations which have been called *erroneous colour impressions* by the expert literature from Rédey to Bán. The most frequent were the oil green 5-filler and yellowish brown 30-filler releases of 1900, the 3-filler light brown release of 1904, the light reddish-brown 20-filler of 1909, as well as the light yellow 3-filler of 1913. According to the expert literature, all these were produced in the course of switching from one colour to another while printing – in case of simple colours, the colour to be used was confused, while in case of complex colours, the mixing ratio was mistaken. This explanation seemed to be justified by the results of the inspection at the State Printing House. The Industrial Chamber of Sopron drew attention to such errors of 20-filler postage stamps in 1909 the colour of which deviated from the usual. The State Printing House looked into the edition, and provided the following explanation,

The four pieces of 20-filler postage stamps which were returned to us come from waste sheets mistakenly delivered from here. These waste pieces were produced when while printing we switched from one colour to another; by mistake, the personnel who were checking the sheets overlooked these mistaken sheets, and let them leave the State Printing House. This error of the otherwise very attentive handling of inks and postage stamp sheets could happen only because the inspection was carried out amidst poor lighting, due to the urgent deadline – under such conditions, the difference between ground brown and reddish-brown, which are similar colours, is difficult to detect.

Although we do not doubt that some of the discolorations were produced

this way, we believe that such sheets were all discarded in the course of inspection. Assumingly, the sheets like the 20-filler ones discussed above were stolen from the waste of the State Printing House.

The 3-filler light yellow release of 1913 is considered authentic by Rédey because he saw a complete sheet in the collection of Péter Kornél Reich. There were no traces of any slightest intervention on that sheet. Marcel Bíró made an experiment in 1931: he exposed a quarter of a sheet of orange 3-filler postage stamps to the sun for 4 months. The colour of the postage stamp changed to lemon yellow, without any changes of the paper or gumming. By this experiment, he proved that the colours sensitive to the sunlight may change. Dr Weinert went even further when he assumed that the above-mentioned colour modifications were not related to printing but produced chemically with the intention of forgery. They were both right. Since then, it has been proved that the so called erroneous 'turulos' postage stamps (with the image of the mythical Hungarian eagle) in the collection of Dr Péter Kornél Reich and Dr Vigil Vigadi were artificial colour variations. Dr Vigil Vigadi conducted broad experiments to see how colour variations might be produced, on top of collecting a great number of postage stamps. He applied acidic and alkaline solutions and different gases (chlorine, ammonia gas) to postage stamps in order to see the decomposition of inks. This method ensured the integrity of gumming perfectly, due to which the postage stamps seemed authentic. By hard work, he managed to produce pieces exactly in those colours which circulated among collectors and were referred to in expert literature as *erroneous colour impressions.* He wrote a study containing the results of his research which he presented to the public in 1927.

We shaped our opinion on the basis of the inspection conducted by the State Printing House and the study of Dr Vigil Vigadi. At the same time, we need to emphasise that our findings do not refer to the colour shades, because those could be produced even if ink mixing was the most attentive. We may completely exclude the possibility that colour shades were produced on purpose – this is why we do not search for the origins of these stamps, neither do we investigate their philatelic value. In case of the postage stamps the colour of which defers completely from that stipulated officially (not only in shade) the situation is absolutely different. Neither should we forget the fact that the colour of the postage stamps might have changed unintentionally too. It is especially true for those postage stamps the ink of which was sensitive to sunlight or acidic or alkaline environment. Some minimal acidic or alkaline content may be there in the air too. Consequently, the artificially produced colour change may also occur as the result of natural circumstances. When the colour was changed on purpose, we talk about forgeries. In case of the second group, when the colour changed on its own, we might not talk about erroneous colour impressions, because these colours emerged long after the production of the postage stamps. Their philatelic value is determined solely by the

fact if they were used or not. We do not ascribe any additional value or devaluation to the postage stamps reflecting some natural chemical impact which occurred in the course of long time, sometimes even decades (oxidation etc.). On the basis of this, we may safely state that *we have never had erroneous colour impressions of 'turulos' (mythical Hungarian eagle) postage stamp*s. Out of the naturally modified colour versions, we accept only a single one – the wine red 50-filler postage stamp of 1904, because the colour modification, which was the result of short oxidation process, took place shortly after production and produced a permanent version.

Sheet Edges

'Turulos' were the first Hungarian postage stamps traded with edges. It happened because of the ever more frequent complains that the postage stamps from the side rows of the sheets easily got damaged. These complains first came from the Post Office officials, and later from the growing companies and banks, which started to purchase large amounts of postage stamps for their correspondence. In 1899, shortly after 'turulos' postage stamps started to be traded, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry submitted a document to the Post Office Directorate. In it, it was argued that the side rows of the sheets had got damaged so strongly that post offices did not accept the mail items to which they had been adhered. This way, consumers suffered harm. Finally, the Post Office acknowledged that certain damage could not be avoided already when packaging the sheets. When affixing these postage stamps to mail items, the damage got even more serious. This was the reason why the decision to leave the sheet edges instead of cutting them off was taken. These spaces, however, did not remain empty. The value totals were handwritten there, as well as other printing technology marks which were even much more valuable from the stamp collectors' point of view.

The function and characteristic features of the provision for the marks of the totals were described in Volume I. Only the function of the printing technology marks was described – these marks ensured keeping the bottom and top perforation sheet pairs together. However, Volume I does not describe versions or provides categorization. Before we start making up for this, we need to mention that the expert literature, both Hungarian and foreign, was the richest in regard of 'turulos' postage stamps. All researchers created their own theory about these marks, drawing their own conclusions from their frequency and locations. This was how the theories of Bán, Lehnert, Rossenthal, Szalay, and Visnya were created. We believe that the detailed description of these theories is not useful. Let us only mention the supposition of Rédey, who believed that these marks indicated the places where the sheets had to be cut. Visnya was the one to find the true explanation, which he did relying on the conclusions of Bíró – the true function of these marks was to ensure that perforation sheet pairs stay together.

We would like to support our conclusion on the function of these marks with the single official statement issued in this respect. It was already in the first years of the use of the new postage stamps that collectors noticed the strange half-moon shaped mark on the sheet edges. Marcel Bíró presented a document addressed to the State Printing House in connection with the watermark of 1899 and the above mentioned mark. The State Printing House answered with document 171.II/1903, which was signed by the director Mr Zámbó. Please find below the exact wording of the fifth paragraph of the document,

The moon-shaped mark on the edges of the certain postage stamp sheets serves to let the perforation equipment operator know, when doing perforation of the halves of 400 sheets, to which side of the sheets the perforation insert has to be set.

Printing technology marks were always produced in the second round, namely together with the face value and the total face value; their colour was always black. At the beginning, one mark was used for each individual printing sheet – on the bottom part of the still common edge between postage stamp sheets C and D or on the top part of the common edge between postage stamp sheets A and B. In case of this method, the sheet pairs with the mark and without the mark had to be perforated together. From 1909, applying two marks became more frequent on pairs of sheets. To absolutely exclude the possibility of errors, the pairs of marks always contained different marks. After perforation, cutting of handling sheets followed. In the course of this operation, the printing technology mark either remained entirely on the right side of the left postal sheet or on the left side of the right postal sheet, depending on the first cut. However, it was more frequent for the cutting line to cross the mark, which resulted in the fact that some part of the mark remained on both sheet edges. The fact that marks were applied once or twice to printing sheets renders them much less frequent than the very popular watermark numerals.

Marks were always carved on the sheet edges which followed the postage stamp areas A.I.10 and C.X.10 and preceded the postage stamp areas B.I.1 and D.X.1. This constant location of the printing technology marks makes it possible to localise the plate errors within a printing sheet: postage stamp sheet A, B, C, or D. This method is used not only by the researcher collectors – it was also used by the State Printing House to find the detected errors on plates.

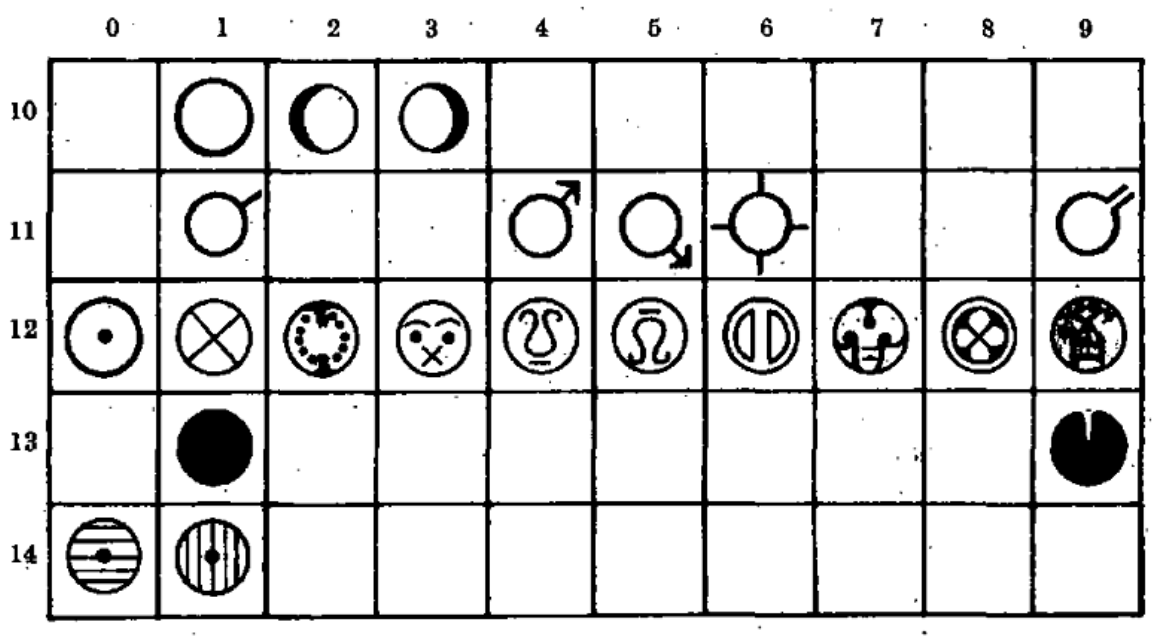
In his study published in 1925, Rédey described 12 marks. In 1926, Rossenthal described 34 ones in Die Postmarke; in 1955, Visnya described 49 ones in Filatéliai Szemle. Since then, the number of marks increased to 66. All three researchers numbered the marks in the order they have discovered them; all of them took into account only their own research. Consequently,

the same numbers indicate different marks. In order to create clear identification, we decided to number the marks in the logical sequence inherent in their structure. The chosen number groups are not continuous, to ensure that in case new marks turn up, they can be categorised in proper groups.

Each mark will contain three numerals. The first will refer to the shape of the printing technology mark, while the second will identify its character. The first numeral will be called group number, while the second – core number. The third will be the serial number of the mark within the core. As regards shape, the marks known so far belong to 8 groups:

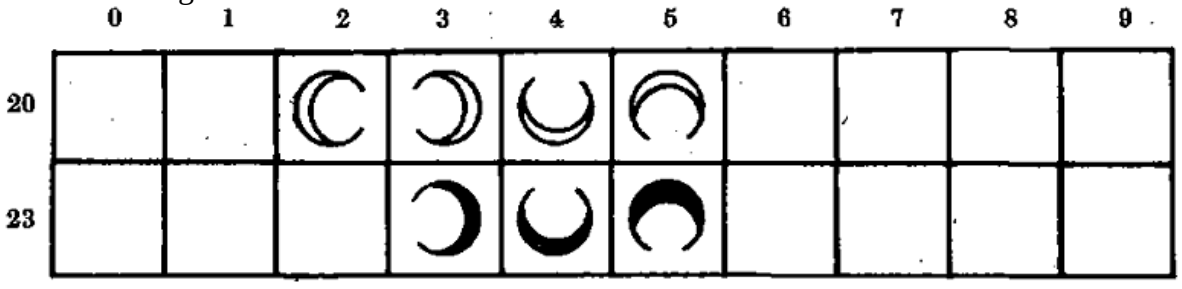
Group 1 Round Marks

Corresponding to their character, the core number of the empty marks is 10; of those with external drawing elements - 11, of those with internal drawing elements - 12, of those completely covered with drawing - 13, of those containing internal drawing and stripes - 14. The group contains 22 marks.



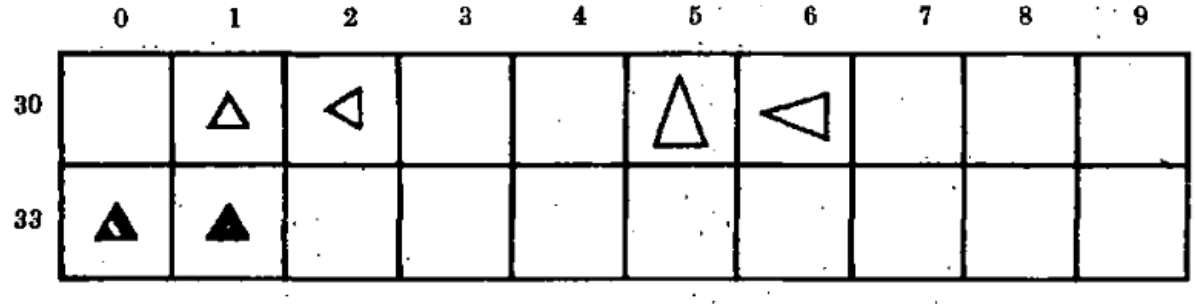
Group 2 Semi-Round Marks

As in Group 1, 20 is the number of the empty marks, while 23 that of those absolutely covered with drawing. We know of 7 marks.



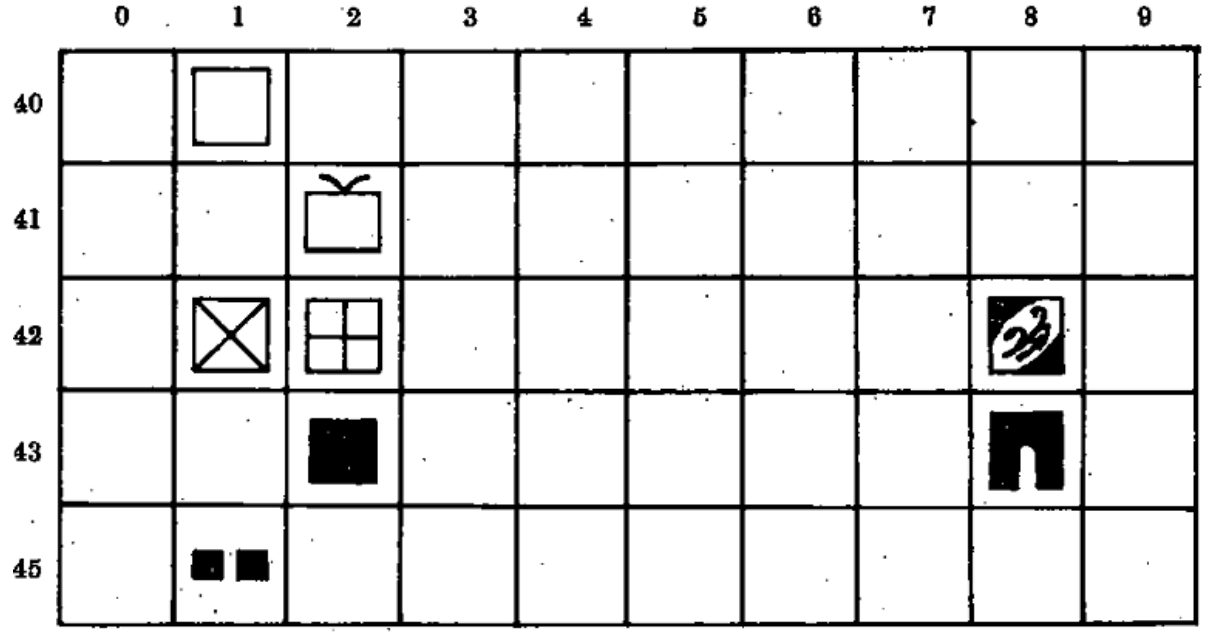
Group 3 ***Triangle-Shaped Marks***

30 – empty marks; 33 – marks absolutely or almost covered with drawing. We know of 6 marks.



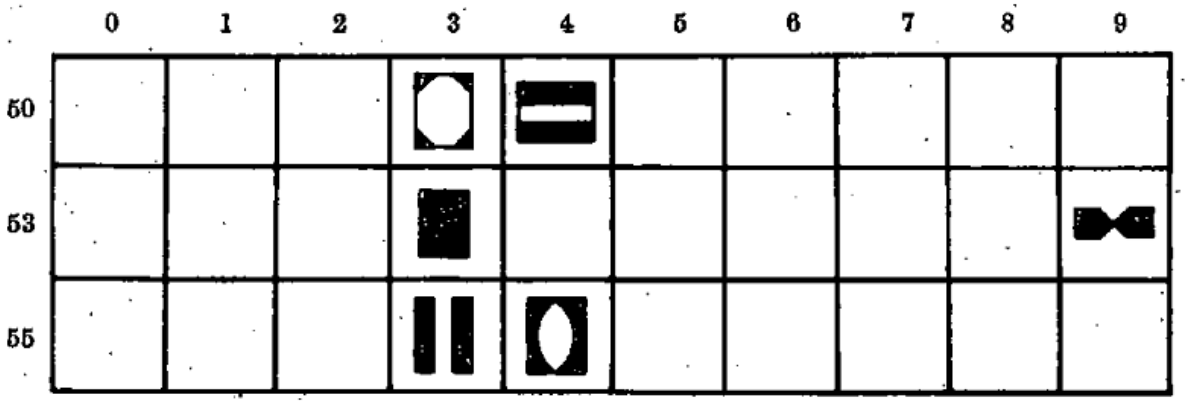
Group 4 ***Square Marks***

40 – empty marks; 41 – external drawing elements; 42 – internal drawing elements; 43 – marks absolutely covered with drawing. We know of 8 marks.



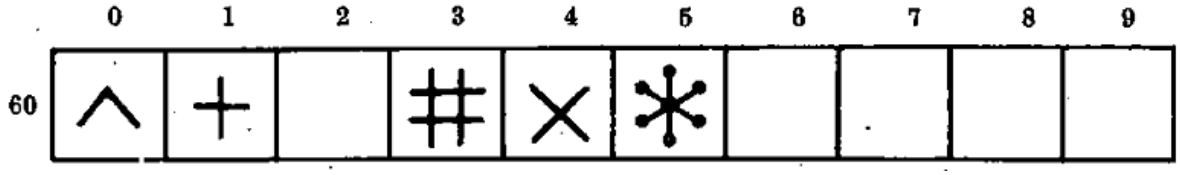
Group 5 Rectangular Marks

50 – empty marks; 53 – marks absolutely covered with drawing; 55 – marks containing two parts. We know of 6 marks.



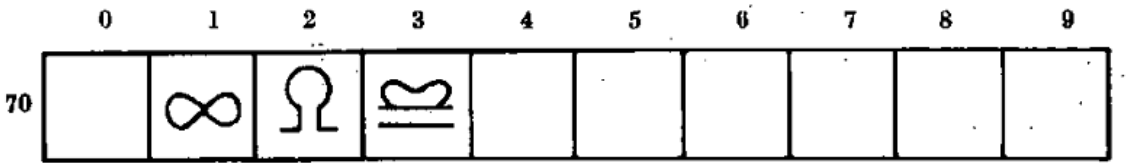
Group 6 Simple Line Marks

60 – empty marks. We know of 5 marks.



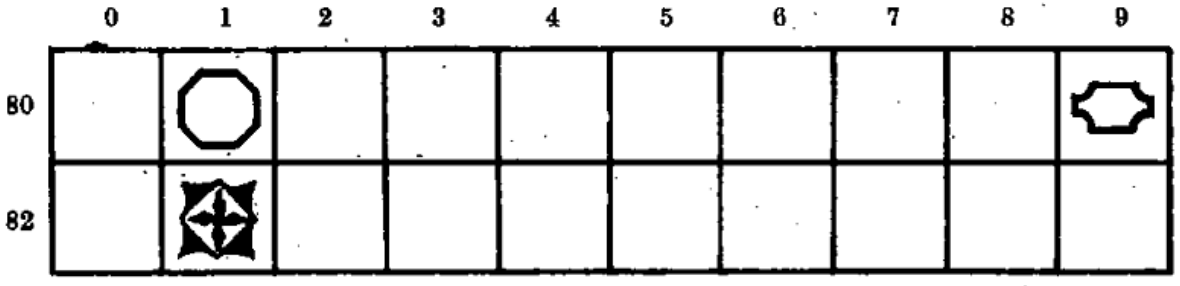
Group 7 Simple Curved and Complex Marks

Core number - 70. We know of three marks.



Group 8 Octagonal Marks

80 – empty marks; 82 – internal drawing elements. We know of 3 marks.



The drawings provided in the tables are three times larger than the originals.

In case of individual releases, to avoid repeated listing of denominations, we indicate the known printing technology marks of the number of copies, for example: Nj:412a, 504f, 703af. Abbreviation "***Nj***" stands for printing technology mark (nyomdatechnikai jelzés). Those marks which occurred at the bottom, we mark with letter '***a***', while those which occur at the top, we mark with letter '***b***'. Letter combination '***af***' stands for those marks which occur both at the top and bottom.

Printing Differences

'Turulos' postage stamps were produced by flat printing machines driven by electrical energy. Quite a few small and big defects occurred, since galvanised plates were used, which wore and broke easily. It is difficult to determine how deeply collectors should look into this edition. We decided to follow the principle of "the most characteristic'. However, with regard to the large number of these errors, let us first categorise them. We need to clarify two questions: how many postage stamp sheets belonged to one printing sheet and the composition of 100-piece sheets.

We do know the characteristic features of the paper used for printing and the date when it started to be used (the Chapter '***Paper'***). When crown de-

nominations started to be printed and continuously after it, the dimensions of the printing sheets entail that the printing sheet of these postage stamps contained 4 pieces of 100-piece postage stamp sheets. Let us state at this point that this statement is erroneous – however it became widely known. The only information provided by the Hungarian and foreign studies is usually the statement that these postage stamps were printed in sheets of 4×100 pieces. This stands for 'Turulos' postage stamps, newspaper postage stamps, and postage due postage stamps. The research of Sándor Visnya on the printing technology marks has absolutely clarified this edition since then. Considering that his findings have been justified by the sheets stored in the Museum and the single available official statement (the one already quoted), we accept his conclusions without any reservations, considering them a general rule.

The sheets with the printing technology marks always contain 4×100 postage stamps, while those without marks generally contain 2×100 pieces of postage stamps. Otherwise this definition is the logical consequence of the statement by the State Printing House on the connection between perforation and sheep edge marks. Paying attention to keeping together perforation sheet pairs was necessary only when those were not identical. This phenomenon occurred only in case of 4×100 pieces of postage stamps, which had to be cut apart for perforation. On the other hand, the arrangement of printing sheets 2x100 was always identical – therefore, it was indifferent which sheet was perforated with which one. Consequently, there was no need of marking these sheets. The answer to the question what was printed on the whole sheet and what on the half of the sheet is obvious. For the printing of denominations occurring in large numbers, 4×100 sheets were used, while for those printed in smaller quantities, 2×100 printing sheets (half-sheets) were used. Therefore, individual releases were printed in the following way:

1/ Letter postage stamps, filler denominations: 4×100; crown denominations: 2×100;

2/ Postage due stamps: 2×100;

3/ Newspaper postage stamps: 4×100.

Dr Ernő Vasváry summarised the producing and composition of one postage stamp sheet (100 postage stamps) in the following way: "The defects of the four-piece blocks of the remaining postage stamp sheets preserved in the Museum of Postage Stamps re-occur in identical combinations but on several other postage stamp sheet too. This regularity reveals that the printing plates of 'turulos' postage stamps were composed of cliches containing four types each.' Sándor Visnya arrived at a similar conclusion; however, he believed that there were exclusively four-piece blocks. The knowledge of exact sheet composition is indispensable for the localisation of individual printing defects or plate defects. The figures of the printing plates produced in the State Printing House in the period 1874-1910 are on our disposal. With the

help of these figures, the production process of the printing plates may be perfectly reconstructed.

For the reason which today is difficult to identify, the State Printing House abandoned the 25-year tradition of producing 1×100 and 2×100 matrixes when producing galvanised printing plates for crown denomination postage stamps, and introduced matrixes of 4, 16, 25, 36, and exceptionally 100 pieces. It is also interesting because for the experimental printing of newspaper postage stamps in February 1898, 10 pieces of 100-piece printing plates were produced from 100-piece matrixes. For the matrixes, 23 original engravings were produced using strip drawings (denominations of fillers, crowns, and newspaper postage stamps). For the first release of the first 'turulos' series, matrixes of 4, 16, and 25 pieces were produced. To produce printing plates, these matrixes were used for creating printing plates of 4, 16, and 25 pieces. The number of these matrixes was 852, 46, and 167. Then printing types were filled with typing metal, after which they were soldered together into 100-piece printing plates. 25 pieces of 4-piece blocks were used, in 5×5 arrangement; 4 pieces of 25-piece blocks were used, in 2×2 arrangement; while 4 pieces of 16-piece blocks were used, along with 9 4-piece blocks. The last printing plate was most probably produced in the following way: both horizontally and vertically 4 pieces of 4-piece blocks were inserted, while one 4-piece block was inserted in the middle. Considering the number of produced blocks and the fact that some of the blocks remained spare, it may be calculated that 82 printing plates were produced. Comparing this number with the number of printed sheets, we may assume that 19 pieces of 4×100 plates belonged to filler denominations, while the middle three pieces of 2×100 printing plates belonged to crown denominations. In our opinion, the blocks of 16 pieces were used for the postage stamp booklets, which were planned already at that time (Chapter '***Postage Stamp Booklets'***). In the event this statement is correct, the amount of the printing plates mentioned above should be modified to 68, out of which 15-16 pieces were 4×100, while 2-1 piece were 2×100.

However, at this point we need to refer to the second statement of Dr Vasváry according to which, "on the basis of the re-occurring plate defects, it may be stated that at the end of 1906 a general and radical replacement of the plates took place; in 1914, the replacement concerned filler denominations.' We do not agree with the assumption of the plate replacement in 1906, because the following numbers of 4- and 25-piece blocks were produced to be used for 100-piece plates:

1900:39

1901: 36

1902:28

1903: 22

1904:34
1905:15
1906:28
1907:77
1908:69
1910:24

From the latter, the last 4 pieces were produced in 1906; since then, only blocks of 4 pieces were produced. From 1904, the amount of the plates included those produced for postage due stamps. The examination of the figures revealed that printing plates were replaced continuously; however, it is true that in 1907 and 1908 the scale of replacement became three times as intensive as before. It may be safely stated that the time of this intensive replacement may not have been 1906, because the 28 pieces of that period did not even reach the 37-piece average of the previous 10 years. Due to the lack of the data, we are not in the position to create opinion on the replacement of 1914.

In 1906, five pieces of 36-piece printing plates were produced. In our opinion, they were created for fixing of the printing plates of 5-and 10-filler postage stamp booklets.

An interesting aspect of the printing plate production described above was the fact that in case of newspaper postage stamps, the old procedure of producing 100-piece printing plates from 100-piece matrixes remained. For these stamps, 312 100-piece plates were produced in the period 1899-1910, which corresponds to 78 pieces of 4×100 printing plates. After having discussed the printing plates, let us get back to the printing differences.

Printing Plate Defects

Such defects occur when any of the elements of the printing plate (drawing, figure, or letter) are deficient, and this defect appears in case of a given release or on subsequent releases regularly. In case of drawing, it is usually the discontinuity of lines; in case of letters or figures, it may be line discontinuity or even absence of a given letter or figure. As regards the origin of such plate deficiencies, they may be of two kinds.

a/ Damage of the matrix or deficient engraving, which appeared on galvanised plates – these defects appeared on each release until the damaged matrix was withdrawn from production. Matrixes also got worn in the process of galvanising and therefore replaced from time to time.

b/ Plate deficiencies might have been result of production, careless storage, wear or breakages in the course of printing. These defects appeared in case of one or more releases until they were detected or new printing plate were produced.

Coloured particles remaining on the plate, paper waste or fibre from the

cleaning tools, as well as larger dust particles also could result in colour stains and blurs – they also qualify as plate deficiencies. However, these defects could be easily eliminated when detected. Such deficient pieces did not appear on the whole releases, only on a few sheets.

At this point, we should say some words about the edition of master and engraver mark of 'turulos' postage stamps, because they provoked a huge amount of disputes in the past. Artur Szécsi published his research results and conclusions in Bélyeggyűjtő Volume 4 of 1904 – he was convinced that the repeatedly appearing dot marks were engraver's marks. His conclusions provoked a lot of disputes already at that time. A part of this dispute was the research of Ferenc Reiner published inAllgemeine Anzeiger für Philateli Volume 13 of 1910, in which he supported the statement that these dots were engraver's marks. Rédey wrote the following in his Monographs published in 1914: 'This alleged engraver's mark was simply printing plate damage and nothing else – such damage was typical on the galvanised plates used for typographic multiplication'.

His conclusion was correct, though his arguments were not. As we know, master's marks were produced by engravers on matrix types. Consequently, these marks had to appear on all postage stamps produced by matrixes, since the latter were produced by multiplication of the original matrix type. Similarly, these marks had to appear on all printing plates produced by the method of galvanising from the matrixes. However, the dots in question did not appear on all 'turulos' postage stamps, not even on those of the first release. Consequently, these dots were not master's marks.

We may consider defect identification process precise and accurate if we know the location of this defect on the sheet. We will provide the known defects of 'turulos' postage stamps and those which followed them according to the place they occupied on the printing sheet. It is true for all plate defects that several decades' research is still required for accurate definition. To ensure clearness, we are going to use the indications described below. The four postage stamp sheets constituting one printing sheet will be marked ***A, B, C***, and ***D*** (Figure 19). Horizontal rows of postage stamps will be marked by Roman numerals, while vertical rows– by Arabic ones (Figure 20). For example, if we identify the location of a printing plate deficiency as ***C.VII.10***, it will mean that this is the last postage stamp of the seventh row of the 100-piece postage stamp sheet, or, in other words, it is the 70th postage stamp of the sheet. We would like to note that we have chosen this method because it is identical to the system of Szalay. This way it will be possible to avoid confusion among those collectors who chose this system for their own collections. In those cases when we still do not know the 100-piece printing plate, we will be using only the mark ***VII.10***, following the logic described above. This mark will define that we are talking about the 10^{th} postage stamp of the 7^{th}

row of certain postal sheets (generally speaking, every 4th postal sheet). Finally, we will provide the number of the release, also by Roman numerals, in case of several releases or several printing plates (this information is rather dubious in case of letter postage stamps but is already clear in case of Flood and Militarily Aid stamps).

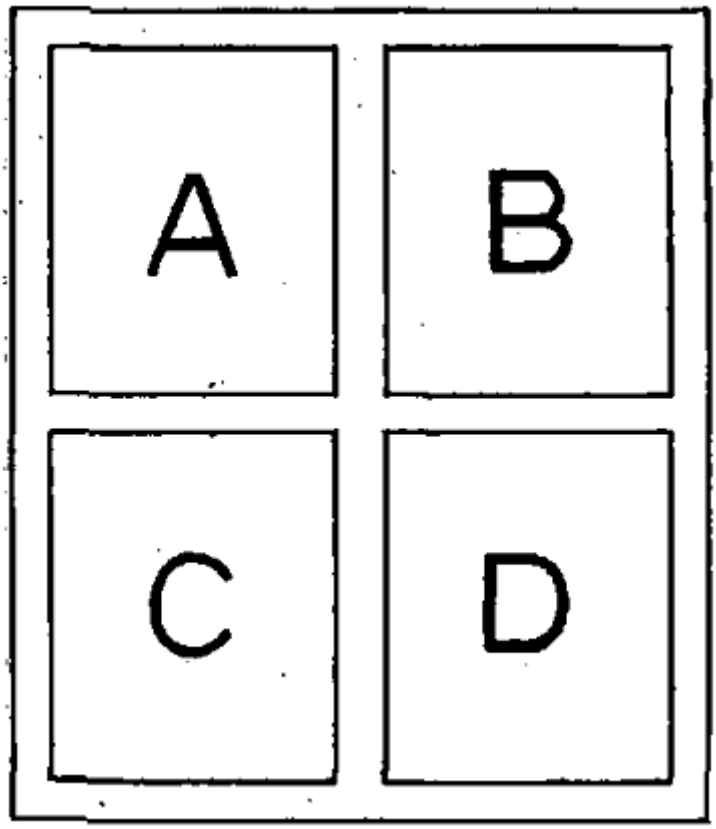


Figure 19

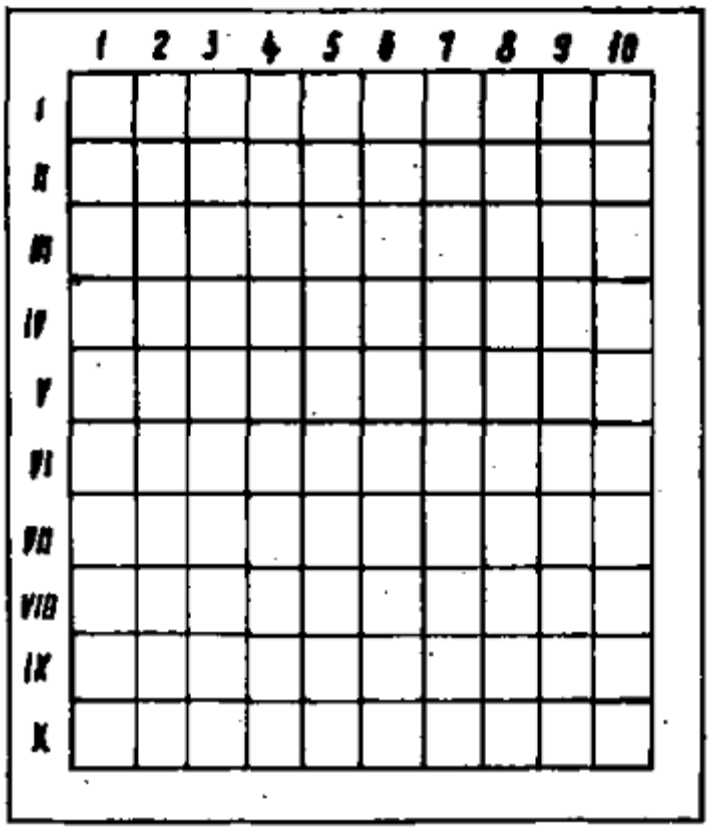


Figure 20

We believe it is important because when new printing plate was produced, the old defects were most frequently repaired, while new ones emerged. Continuing the former example, the sheet location marks were modified to ***III.C.VII.10***. This means that the given plate defect comes from the period when the 3rd printing plate was used, and occurred on the 70th position of the 100-piece sheets. We also have to note that in case of postage stamps which were printed upon the printing sheets of 200 pieces instead of 400 ones, we will follow the same procedure, though using only sheet marks ***A*** and ***B***.

Shifts and Deviations of Face Value Numerals

In case of face value numerals, they could shift to the right and upwards, to the left and downwards, to the right and up, to the right and down, to the left end up, and to the left and downwards. The degree of the shift might range between decimals of a millimetre to 2 millimetres. Because of the frequency and huge number of such postage stamps, their collection and processing cannot be successful. We need to suffice with the collection of postage stamps which in the most possible way approach the cutting edge positions.

The most characteristic kinds of the latter are the following: difference in the distance between numerals, thick numerals, and face value numeral types. There were quite a lot of disputes about all three of these in the past.

The simplest and the most easily identifiable is the deviation of the distance between numerals. It is also the oldest irregularity known. The first collector to identify the system of the occurrence of this irregularity was collector Dr Ernő Vasvári from Temesvár in 1924. We may in most cases rely on his data and conclusions, because for his research he studied a huge amount of postage stamps which is inconceivable today.

We distinguish two types of two-digit face value numerals. In case of ***type I***, the distance between the two digits is 0.1 mm (Figure 21); in case of ***type II***, this distance is 0.3 mm (Figure 22). The images below are four times larger than the originals. The reason why these types occurred, in our opinion, should be looked for in the typing procedure. The printing plates of face value numerals were composed of numeral types. The topographer fixed the numerals with half 'quirts'. Half 'quirts' were put either between the two digits or to the left or right of them. In the first case, type II was produced, while in the second – type I. The decision of how to wedge the numeral types was taken exclusively by the topographer. Due to this procedure, as well as the fact that individual plates were set by the same typographers, the distance between the digits of a given postage stamp sheet was always identical. The single exception could be the result of the wear of that particular plate or because a loose digit was exchanged by a typographer working with a different method.

The occurrence of the two types is very interesting. All releases of 25-, 30-, 50-, and 60-filler denomination were type I, just as the 60-filler of the last release with pink background pattern (1913/16). 10-filler denominations of all releases, 16-filler denominations of the releases of 1909 and 1913, as well as 70-filler and 80-filler denominations from the last release which entered mail traffic were type II.

Figure 21

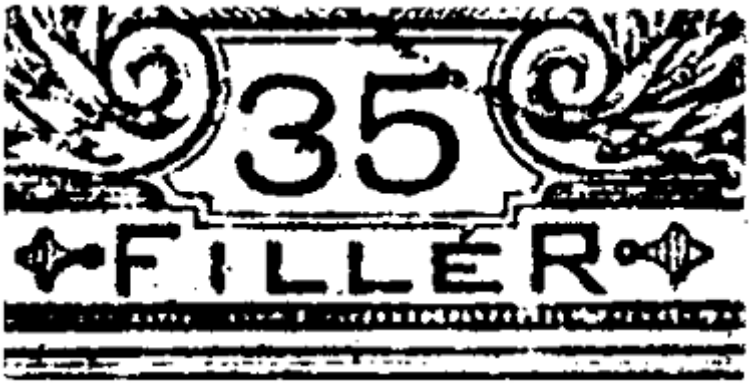


Figure 22

Even more interesting were the remaining three denominations: 12-, 20-, and 35-filler ones. 12-filler denomination was type II in the releases of 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1909. In case of the later editions of the latter release and in case of the releases of 1904, 1908, and 1909, only type I occurred. The production of 20-filler similarly started with type II. Type I turned up in case of the release of 1904, edition with 15 perfs (from 1906), and lasted to the end. In case of the edition of the 1906, the rare case of both types occurring on linked postage stamps also took place. The most diverse situation emerged in case of 35-filler denominations. The releases of 1900 and 1904 (in case of the latter, until the editions with 15 perfs) were type II; in case of the rest of the pieces with 15 perfs, the releases of 1908 and 1909 (in case of the latter, it means until the editions of 1910 inclusively) type I was used; after that, again type II returned.

The second deviation related to the numerals, namely the use of the thin and thick numerals, was researched and processed by Dénes Schiller. Let us state at the beginning that thin and thick numerals never appeared together: the numerals of individual sheets were always similar. We also have to mention that not only two kinds of line thickness are known. A range of line thicknesses may be established: lines could be extremely fine and almost double as thick. We may safely ignore the terms *printing defect* and *type version* which have been in use in the debate lasting for a decade. Thickening of the digits was exclusively the result of specific features of the relief printing with set numbers. The degree of thickening depended on how strong the pressure was, which depended on the paper and the ink quality. From the collectors' point of view, they are irrelevant. The difference between the thick and thin digits is presented on Figures 23 and 24, in the size four times larger than the originals.

Figure 23

Figure 24

The last group of digit deviations includes digit versions. They were studied and categorised by Marcel Bíró. He identified several versions of individual digits used for the printing of face value numerals. Such deviations occurred both in case of one-digit and two-digit numbers. In case of filler denominations, there were two kinds of numeral 1, two kinds of numeral 3, and three kinds of numeral 5; in case of crown denominations, we know of four kinds of numeral 1.

Paper and Watermarks

Paper kinds, especially at the time of military production, were always changing. The quality of paper was constantly deteriorating, due to which ever more kinds turned up. We will describe these kinds in detail only when talking about individual releases because quite a few kinds of paper occurred only for single releases.

Watermarks, which constitute a topic closely related to paper, will also be described when talking about individual releases. At this point we would only like to state that the Post Office considered postage stamps to be a new release only if their drawing was new or at least modified. Consequently, modifications of watermarks did not imply a new series. Naturally, this approach entailed that if watermarks were modified, the postage stamps with the old watermarks were not withdrawn from trade. We also believe that this approach was the reason why there was no mentioning of any watermark modi-

fications in regulations.

From the point of view of philately, postage stamps with modified watermarks should be considered as a new series.

However, we have to look in detail into the dimensions of the paper used for printing. Within the framework of this edition, we will provide a short summary of the production cycle of paper, its way from watermark printing to the delivery to the printing house. But before dealing with this question, we should mention the research of Dr Hollaender and Kölbig, which they conducted before compiling Okmánybélyeg Katalógus (Revenue Stamps Catalogue). In our research, we relied on their conclusions, taking them as a base. We should not forget, however, that the quality of paper, the watermarks, as well as production was determined by the Minister of Finance (this stands for anything from banknotes to bill of exchange forms, from postage stamps to revenue stamps). Whenever watermarks of stamps (postage and revenue stamps) were modified, Minister of Finance communicated it in a regulation. It is important to know because Post Office did not consider watermark modifications as a feature triggering a new series, unlike the collectors, due to which it quite often forgot to publish those regulations. However, the postage and revenue stamps of that time were produced on the same paper, and revenue stamps usually preceded letter postage stamps by half a year. In the cases mentioned below, we are going to rely on the regulations of the Minister of Finance when trying to identify the time of taking in use.

The paper of the stamps issued by the state was most probably produced in the width of 2000 mm from 1899; it was coiled without cutting. One coil contained 2000 meters. The length of the watermark roller was 2200 mm. Its surface was covered with a metal mesh, to which the metal threads constituting the watermark drawing were fixed. The width of this drawing was 1870 mm. The part of the paper without watermark (65 mm at the top and bottom) was cut off and thrown away or used again for paper production (it was 6.5% of the whole paper). At the paper mill, printing sheets were cut in accordance with the request of the printing house; these sheets were packed into packs of 100 pieces and delivered to the printing house.

We know of four sizes of printing sheets. In order to avoid confusion, we are going to indicate them with Arabic numerals.

Sheet Size 1: 490×570 mm, for letter postage, newspaper postage, and postage due stamps;

Sheet Size 2: 490×730 mm, for Flood, Military Aid I, and Parliament postage stamps;

Sheet Size 3: 330×405 mm, for engraved postage stamps;

Sheet Size 4: 660×405 mm, for relief printed revenue stamps.

We are not going to deal with the last two – we only mentioned them for

the sake of completeness. An additional piece of information is that sizes 1, 3, and 4 were used from 1899, while size 2 was used from 1913, along with the previous ones.

Onto sheets 1 and 2 of the above mentioned postage stamps, four postage stamp sheets arranged in blocks of four pieces were printed. After printing, the sheets were horizontally cut into two halves for perforation. We call these perforation sheet '*pairs'*. In case of denominations which had to be printed in smaller amounts, using printing plates of 400 pieces was not worth. This was the reason why 200-piece sheets were printed. We call these '*printing half sheets*'. Their dimensions in the order of their indications are the following:

Printing Half Sheet 1: 490×285 mm;

Printing Half Sheet 2: 490×365 mm.

Consequently, cutting sheets into halves was done by the printing house, not the paper mill. Looking so deeply into the details of the dimensions is not at all unnecessary – will find solutions to many questions exactly in this information.

Watermark Deviations

Apart from the watermark orientations of individual releases, we will also describe typical watermark discontinuities and line watermarks. The types of the format will be marked with letter '***V'***, while those of the latter – with the letter combination '***Vv***'.

Vonalvízjelen a présfonál vízjelszerű benyomódását értjük (Ll I. kötet 357. és358. oldal). A gyűjtői nyelvhasználatban a vonalvízjel megnevezés terjedt el;ezért mi is ezt a kifejezést alkalmazzuk. Véleményünk szerint különben ezek avízjelgyűjtés legérdekesebb területeinek egyikét képezik. A kiskoronáé és akétféle nagykoronás vízjelnél fordul elő. Vonatkozó ismereteinket öt hazai ésegy külföldi lelkes gyűjtőnek - Ernst Nitsch, Fekete Győző, Kiss Ervin,dr. Kiss István, örvös János és Schőnhofer Lajos — köszönhetjük, akikkutatásaikat az 1930-as évek elején egymástól függetlenül végezték. Eredményeik nyilvánosságra hozatala után egyeztették adataikat, aminek alapjána vonalvízjelek rendszerezését Schőnhofer végezte el. A vonalvízjelek ritkaságfokát az általuk átnézett anyag mennyisége és a talált darabok viszonyszámaalapján 1 : 1500-ban szabhatjuk meg.

Mind a vízjeltörés-, mind a vonalvízjel típusokat a III. vízjelnél a Bl, aIV—VT. vízjelnél az Al vízjelállásban adjuk meg.

Az enyvezés

Néhány szóval még ki kell térnünk az enyvezésre, amely a krajcároskibocsátásokhoz képest nagyon leegyszerűsödik. Az első kót kibocsátásnálmég gyakori az eddig is használt, sárgás színű ragasztóanyag alkalmazása. Jellemzője, hogy mind a papirost, mind a festéket megtámadja. Az előzőnél

különösen hosszabb állás után sárgás színeződést okoz, amely oly nagy mértékű islehet, hogy a papíros kifejezetten halvány sárga színt ölt. A különböző színekpedig sárgás beütést kapnak. A fordulópontot az 1907. év jelenti. Ettől kezdveaz államnyomda részére tiszta, állati csontból gyártott, minden szennyeződéstőlmentes enyv készül. Teljesen kifogástalan, színtelen és szagtalan. Az ívek enyvezésót gépi erővel végezték. Ehhez az enyvet hideg vízben áztatták, majdghcerinnel keverve felfőzték. Szűrés után az enyv forró állapotban kerül azelosztó- és kenőgépbe, amely a felkenést az enyvező henger segítségével gyorsanés egyenletesen végzi. Az enyves hengerről lefutó ívek görgősorból álló szárítókészülékbe kerültek. A száradó papiros a görgők között 25 — 30-szori átfutásután tökéletesen száraz és mázas, (glazuros) enyvezéssel kerül le.

Marks were always carved on the sheet edges which followed the postage stamp areas A.I.10 and C.X.10 and preceded the postage stamp areas B.I.1 and D.X.1. This constant location of the printing technology marks makes it possible to localise the plate errors within a printing sheet: postage stamp sheet A, B, C, or D.

HIÁNYZIK RÉSZ GUMMING A FAJANSZBAN

Letter postage stamps of release of 1900/04
(1st 'Turul' row)

First Release

While talking about the proof printing, we have already mentioned that the State Printing House produced 20 proofs for 13 determinations of the release, which it then submitted to the minister of commerce. After meticulous examination of these proofs, minister took decision upon the final colours, and issued Government Regulation 59.322 on 26 September 1899, which provided for the start of the printing production. This regulation provided for the following colours:

1 filler: grey
2 filler: yellow
3 filler: orange
4 filler: violet
5 filler: green
6 filler: reddish brown
10 filler: red
25 filler: blue
30 filler: brick red
50 filler: copper red
60 filler: greenish yellow
1 crown: copper red
3 crowns: bluish green
Newspaper postage stamps: ocher

The colours listed above (with two exceptions) were the core colours of

the individual denominations; the issuing regulation provided exactly for these colours, with the following differences only: for 60 fillers yellowish green, while for newspaper postage stamps orange yellow was provided. The amount ordered for the first release had to be produced by the printing house for all postal directorates before 20 December 1899 the latest. The postage stamp storehouses of directorates had to provide the post and telegraph offices under their management with the supplies by 28 December the latest.

Before switching to calculations in crowns, the Post Office carried out meticulous and considerate measures.

Law XXXVI of 1899 contained provisions on the introduction of clearance in crowns, on the general circulation of coins, and on the impact of the crown denominations on the legal issues. This regulation became effective on 1 January 1900. The implementation of the regulation had to be done by the Ministry. (We have to note that by the word 'ministry' the regulation actually meant what we today call 'government'). The role of the Post Office in the implementation was defined by the Minister of Commerce in his regulation 76.879 of 26 November 1899 (Budapest Bulletin 277 of 1899). Accounting and other handling forms related to the trade of new postage stamps were produced by the State Printing House as early as the autumn of 1898; then they were delivered to the National Office of Postal and Telegraph Affairs. Individual Post Offices received the required forms in sealed packaging – Regulation 79.651 of 24 November 1898 provided for this (PTRT Volume 38, 5 December 1898). The already mentioned regulation of the Ministry of Commerce published in Budapest Bulletin was soon followed by a regulation issued by the Post Office, which precisely regulated the transition. The regulation, its number being 84.096, while its date 13 December 1899 (PTRT Volume 48 18 December 1899), provided for the measures related to the already mentioned pack of the forms and the take-in-use of the more than 26 kinds of forms included in that pack as of 1 January 1900. Then it continues as follows,

3/ As of 1 January 1900, new postage and telegraph stamps, as well as new forms shall be released.

The new denominations shall be of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 25, 30, 50, and 60 fillers, 1 and 3 crowns; the new denomination of newspaper postage shall be 2 fillers.

The coloured impression of the new stamps shall be 20 mm wide and 23 mm high; the proper ornament should embrace the following images: Holy Hungarian Crown on a foundation against Hungarian lowlands in the background, with the flying 'turul' bird on filler denomination stamps and His Majesty the King's bust with the Holy Hungarian Crown on the crown denomination stamps. The words '***Magyar kir Posta***' (Hungarian Royal Post Office) shall appear in the upper part of filler denomination stamps, while in

case of the crown denomination – in the bottom part. The indication of the currency shall appear in the bottom part in both cases.

The black denomination numerals shall appear on the white side of the foundation on which the Holy Crown takes place on filler denominations; in case of crown denominations, they appeared in the white rectangular under the word ‘crown’.

Both filler and crown denominations shall be printed on thin white watermarked paper.

This part was followed by the description of the colours, which we have provided above. Then the following section followed,

Postage stamps shall be printed in the Hungarian Royal State Printing House on paper sheets of the half-sheet dimensions, with the rows and columns containing 10 pieces each, 100 pieces altogether. Individual sheets shall have narrow gummed paper edges on all four sides; at the end of the rows and columns there shall be value numerals.

The description of postage stamps was followed by the description of the new forms for which stamps required; they were followed by simple, closed post cards which contained space for response. Then the description of letter envelopes, postal saving sheets, and finally shipping documents followed. The rest of the regulation dealt with the way of use of the old postal items, the way they had to be accounted for, and how their value had to be calculated in the new currency.

After such meticulous preparations, the first ’turulos’ series I was issued on 1 January 1900. These stamps are very well distinguishable from the subsequent editions due to their thin, almost membrane-like paper, fine printing, and the strikingly pale colours.

Auxiliary Values and Colour Variations

We have several times discussed the meticulous preparations which lasted for several years before introducing of crown-filler denominations. However, a slight error still happened. Some vital determinations were missing from this series. It shortly turned out that there was need for some further denominations. As a result, the State Printing House received a new order as early as 1900 for further four face values. The proofs may be categorised into groups 2, 3, and 4. We have not found any data or traces of submitting proofs for approval. We only know of the regulation which provided for the release of these denominations.

a/ Proofs Belonging to Group 2

These proofs were executed on the watermarked paper of the year 1899, by two-colour printing, with two watermark orientations, and two kinds of perforation. In the list below, the second colour is that of the face value numeral.

1/ Horizontal watermarks, perforation 12

20 filler: light brown/red

35 filler: red Violet/green and red purple/black

2 crowns: bluish green/black

5 crowns: bluish purple/black

2/ Vertical watermark, perforation 11.5

20 fillers: grey/black cinnabar red/black

35 fillers: grey/black

2 crowns: light green/ black

5 crowns: light green/black

b/ Proofs belonging to Group 3

These proofs were executed on white and pink cardboard paper, without watermarks or perforation, with wide stamp edges.

5 crowns: brownish violet/black

c/ Proofs belonging to Group 4

1/ These stamps were executed on watermarked paper; the paper was cut, without gumming; the face value numeral was bold.

6 filler, oil green

2/ Postage stamps on white paper without watermarks or perforation; some of the proofs had wide postage stamp edges.

20 filler yellowish brown/red and ash grey/red

The State Printing House got ready with the printing of the new denominations by the end of year; the releasing regulation was issued on 5 December, its number being 86.516 (PTRT Volume 67, 13 December 1900). It contained the following paragraph,

In addition to the crown denominations released so far, I order the issuance of the following denominations: twenty (20) and thirty-five (35) fillers and two (2) and five (5) crowns.

Out of these, the 5-crown denomination postage stamps shall be given only to Treasury offices, considering their high value; they shall mostly be used on parcels and money orders.

The modification of the denomination structure was rendered necessary by the modification of tariffs. The switch from the forint-kreuzer system was done by duplication, due to which no significant changes took place in the tariff system, with the exception of the numeral one-filler modifications. However, 20-filler denomination corresponding to the old 10-kreuzer one and 2-crown denomination corresponding to the 1-forint one was missing from the new tariff system. The reason for the issuance of 35-filler denomination was the rate for the registered letters abroad, while the reason for the issuance

of the 5-crown denomination were already mentioned in the regulation quoted above.

The 3-crown denomination did not have a predecessor in the forint system. 2- and 5-crown denominations rendered it unnecessary, due to which the regulation mentioned above withdrew 3-crown denomination from use. Its validity was terminated as of 31 March 1901. Post and telegraph offices had to exchange these postage stamps for valid ones until 30 June 1901, in case they were authentic, undamaged, and undoubtedly unused. Then, after 31 March 1901, the stamps which had been handed in and those still in storage were used for internal handling procedures. The smaller part was used for shipping documents at Treasury Post Offices, while the larger part was used on telegrams at those Treasury Post Offices where telegram fees had to be covered in postage stamps. These measures were absolutely unpopular among postage stamp collectors because the international prices and demand for the edition I decreased significantly, of course in case of unused pieces.

Unlike as in case the previous and subsequent editions, the releasing regulation did not specify the colours of these stamps, due to which we consider the colours first communicated by the State Printing House as core colours. The 20-filler denomination was light brown, the 35-filler one – red violet, 2-crown one – greyish blue, while the 5-crown denomination was brownish violet.

The reddish brown colour of 6-filler denomination produced confusion, especially at those post offices which were open at night, and mail was accepted at artificial illumination, because their colour was close to pink, which was the colour of higher face value postage stamps. This made the Post Office modify the colour of 6-filler postage stamps. The necessary proofs were produced by the State Printing House as early as March 1901; they were produced on white cardboard and regular watermarked paper. Those produced on white cardboard were cut and not gummed. They were produced in four colours: brownish yellow, oil brown, brownish green and oil yellow; the face value numerals were black. The colour of those produced on watermarked paper was brownish yellow, while the face value numeral was black.

Not much later, on 21 May 1901, Regulation 30.157, by which the new stamps were released, was issued. It read:

In order to render the colour of 6-filler denomination well distinguishable from other postage stamps and brighter, the colour of 6-filler denomination shall be modified from red-brown to greenish brown. The new postage stamps shall be released after the old ones are used up. The validity of the 6-filler denomination currently in use shall expire on 31 December of the current year.

Finally, similarly to the withdrawal of the 3-crown denomination, the regulation provided for the obligation to exchange the unused postage stamps

before 31 March 1902.

However, the greenish brown 6-filler denomination provided for in this regulation was never released. Instead, around the middle of 1901, oil yellow 6-filler postage stamps came out. According to Rédey, it was not an intentional deviation from a given colour but the ink was mixed deficiently. However, we rather agree with Elemér Czakó, according to whom, prior to printing the State Printing House was orally instructed to use oil yellow colour instead of the greenish brown. This supposition is also justified by the fact that there exists a proof of this colour while there are no proofs of the colour originally provided for by the regulation.

In the first years, some colour modifications took place – however, they were not communicated in regulations. We are going to mention those which were the most significant of these modifications. Our knowledge comes partly from the correspondence of the State Printing House, and partly from the manuscript of Czakó.

The oil yellow colour of the edition of 1901 of 6-filler denomination was modified to oil brown in 1902, and then to oil green in 1903. The light brown colour of the edition of 1900 of 20-filler denomination was modified to red brown in 1901 and to earth brown in 1902. The red violet of the first edition of 35-filler was modified to black violet in 1901; finally, the brownish violet of the first edition of the 5-crown denomination was modified to wine red in 1901. Nonetheless, these changes had not resulted in the first 'turulos' series acquiring its final shape. Two more modifications were still to come.

The antecedents of one of these modifications root back to 1901 when there was a minor tariff modification: the rate of postcards increased from 4 to 5 fillers. This modification rendered the denomination of 4 fillers unnecessary. However, it seems that the Post Office had large amounts of these stamps on stock (totally 515.440 sheets were produced). Due to this, the withdrawal of these stamps from trade took place only at the end of 1903, in spite of the fact that their production terminated in 1902. We will quote the relevant part of the withdrawal regulation (Regulation 59.080 of 24 September 1903, PRTR Volume 38 of 1 October 1903) literally, because it contained a measure which was unprecedented earlier. This part of the regulation reads as follows:

Out of the crown denominations released for postal and telegraph use, 4-filler denomination shall be withdrawn as of 31 December 1903. After that time, the public may not use this denomination neither for postage, nor for exchange for postage stamps of corresponding value at post or telegraph offices.

This was the first instance when the Post Office did not provide possibility to replace the withdrawn postage stamps with valid ones.

Approximately at the time when this provision was issued, the State

Printing House completed the proofs of the last denomination of the series – those of the 12-filler denomination. In this case, naturally, only colour proofs were required. Similarly to the proofs of the 6-filler denomination, these ones were also produced upon the cardboard and regular watermarked paper. The proofs produced upon the cardboard were brownish violet and violet. Violet proofs have turned up both with the face value numerals and without those. The proofs printed upon watermarked paper always include face value numerals. The decision was soon taken, and the first edition of 12-filler denomination was printed by the end of the year. The releasing regulation (Regulation 79.605 of 3 December 1903, PTRT Volume 49, 23 December 1903) provided for the issuance date of 1 January 1904 and for the violet colour identical to the colour of the withdrawn 4-filler denomination. By this measure, the first release became complete; this happened only a little more than half a year before the launch of the second release.

Colour Deviations, Number of Copies, Printing Technology Marks

When listing colour deviations of certain denominations, we will use italics to indicate colours. In case of the first edition, which was printed in 1899, Roman numeral 'I' in brackets will follow the indication of the colour; this will be followed by the number of copies. In case of those colour versions for which we know the year of the printing, we will indicate that year too, also in brackets. The number of copies which follows the last colour version will always refer to the whole release – in other words, it will include the amount of the first edition too.

As regards the core colours, we have to point at the double error of the releasing regulation. The first error was the statement that the colour of the 50-filler and of the 1-crown denominations was equally copper red. This was wrong partly because the colours of these two denominations were not identical, and partly because copper red ink was not used for 'turulos' postage stamps. This is why in our list we will be using the names of the actual colour.

1-filler denomination: Pale grey (I) 2,260,000 pieces; grey, violet grey, greyish black, and bluish black. The rarest version was the violet grey one. Number of copies: 74,603,000 (17). Nj: 102a, 103f, 128f, 60IF, 821a.

2-filler denomination: Light yellow (I) 3,880,000 pieces; yellow, lemon yellow, oil yellow, brownish yellow. Number of copies: 140,755,000 pieces (35). Nj. 103a, 401f.

3-filler denomination: Pale light orange (I) 1,680,000 pieces; dark orange and red yellow. Number of copies: 98,099,000 pieces (31).

4-filler denomination: Pale violet, colour resistant (I) 4,760,000 pieces; violet, light and dark shades, bright bluish violet (1901), soluble. Number of copies: 51,544,000 pieces (10). N.: 130a, 600f

5-filler denomination: Light bright green (I) 1,850,000 pieces; green,

light and dark shades, yellowish green, emerald green. Number of copies: 172,976,000 pieces (40). Nj: 605f, 605f

6-filler denomination: Pale raspberry (I) 1,730,000 pieces; red brown, violet brown, chocolate brown, wine red (1901). Nj: 128a, 432f, 504a, 539a, 605a.

Oil yellow (190I), oil brown and oil green (19,003). We only know the total of brown and green colour groups: 51,763,000 pieces (30). Nj: 101a, 1022f, 535f

10-filler denomination: Pale pink (I) 10,130,000 pieces; red, carmine red, light, dark, and bright shades. Number of pieces: 468,816,000 pieces (48). Nj: 102a, 103f, 602f

12-filler denomination: Violet, dark violet and bluish violet, all soluble. Number of copies: 860,000 pieces (4). Nj: 130a, 604f

20-filler denomination: Light brown, brown, and red brown in case of 1900/01 editions; earth brown, dark brown in case of 1902 editions, later chocolate brown and blackish brown; usually soluble. Number of copies 28,554,002 basis (25). Nj: 102f

25-filler denomination: Pale blurry blue (I) 1,430,000 pieces; blue, light and dark shades, greyish blue, ultramarine. Number of copies: 15,880,000 to pieces (23). Nj: 102f, 131a

30-filler denomination: Pale orange (I) 1,060,000 pieces; yellowish brown, orange brown, chestnut brown, light brown, brownish brick red. Number of copies: 21,327,000 pieces (24). Nj: 127f, 553a

35-filler denomination: Pale red violet, red violet, violet, bluish violet, manganese red, blackish violet (1901); usually soluble. Number of copies: 24,408,000 pieces (24). Nj: 102f, 123a, 503f

50-filler denomination: Pale brownish carmine (I), 760,000 to pieces; brownish carmine, dark red, brownish red, purple carmine, blowing red; usually soluble. Number of copies: 9,488,000 pieces (5). Nj: 127f, 301a

60-filler denomination: Pale greyish green (I), 790,000 to pieces; yellowish green, oil green, bluish green, greenish grey. Number of copies: 22,710,002 pieces (28). Nj: 130f, 131a, 602f, 605f

1-crown denomination: Pale yellowish brick red (I), 350,000 pieces; red brown, brownish red, violet red, dark red brown; soluble. Number of copies: for million 461,000 pieces (21).

2-crown denomination: Greyish blue. Number of copies: 776,800 pieces (15)

3-crown denomination: Bluish green, sometimes pale bluish green (I), 377,600 pieces. The only piece of the first edition hardly differs from the editions of the year in 1900. Number of pieces: 838,000 pieces (3)

5-crown denomination: Brownish violet, wine red (1901). Number of copies for hundred 455,400 pieces (14)

The face value of the series was 18 crowns 63 fillers; 455,400 complete rows were printed.

Printing Deviations

a/ Diffluent Printing

Stains, diffluent printing. Especially diffluent are the lines of the drawing. Quite frequently, an ink stain appears where the delicate lines of the crown should have been. The defect is sometimes so serious that it is difficult to distinguish the image of the postage stamp. This deficiency is rare. It is known in case of 2-, 3-, 4-, 6-, 10-, and 25-filler denominations.

b/ Ink Contamination Produced by Sheets

This defect is known in case of 1-crown denomination (see Volume I, page 335, Image 177); it occurs frequently.

c/ Two-side Printing

This defect occurs in case of 1-crown denomination (see Volume I, Page 314, Image 130); the impression of 35-filler denomination is at the rear side; probably, a printing sheet passed unnoticed, due to which 400 pieces were released for trade. However, we might not exclude the possibility that the single piece known so far comes from the printing waste.

d/ Double Printing

We know of double printing in case of 1-, 10-, and 35-filler denominations. Double printing of the face value numeral occurred in case of violet brown and oil brown 6-filler denomination. It should not be excluded that the pieces of 6-and 35-filler denomination come from the printing waste.

e/ Plate Defects

We have numbered the known plate deficiencies according to their types. Until it is clearly defined which defects come from the matrix and which from the printing plate, we feel safe to identify two groups. Those defects which occurred only within a single release will be marked with letter ’L’. Letter ’A’ will indicate those defects which occur on several subsequent releases. To identify the location of the defects within the postage stamp image, we divided the latter into parts, which we will mark with Roman numerals and call defect areas. So far, for filler and crown denominations five defect areas have been identified. Further research into plate deficiencies might, of course, increase this number. The defects area I is the face value indication area of the filler denominations; the defect area II is the face value indication area of the crown denominations; the defect area III is the face value indication; the defect area IV is the words ’MAGYAR KIR. POSTA’; the defect area V includes all other parts of the drawing of the postage stamps. On top of the description of the defects, we will provide defect areas and identify categories

’L’ or ’A’ for each release. To create the marks of defects, we will use the combinations of the letter of the group and a sequence number. For example: II – A3. The plate defects of the release of the year 1900 occur in defect areas I and V.

I **Defects in ‘FILLER’**	
Type L1	There is a dot at the bottom of the line between letters ’*I*’ and the first ’*L*’.
Type L2	The upper horizontal line of letter ’*E*’ broke off; instead, a conglomerate of lines shaping letter ’*k*’ was shaped.
Type A1	Double dot under the lower horizontal line of letter ’*F*’
Type A2	The upper horizontal line of letter ’*F*’ discontinuous in the first third
Type A3	The lower horizontal line of letter ’*F*’ is missing – consequently, this letter is similar to ’*L*’ upside down.
Type A4	Double dot in front of letter ’*F*’
Type A5	Dot to the right of the upper part of letter ’*I*’
Type A6	Discontinuity in the first third of the horizontal part of the first letter ’*L*’
Type A7	Bottom part of the two letters *’LL’* merge, and constitute one line.
Type A8	Double dot to the left of the vertical part of the second letter ’*L*’
Type A9	Dot to the right of the vertical part of the second letter ’*L*’, at about its middle height
Type A10	Horizontal line instead of the accent of letter ’*É*’
Type A11	Comma-shaped line over the middle horizontal line of letter ’*É*’
Type A12	The bottom horizontal line of letter ’É’ discontinuous at the point where it connects to the vertical line
Type A13	The vertical parts of letter ’*R*’ discontinuous at the top, where the upper round part connects
Type A14	Dot between letters ’*É*’ and ’*R*’
V **Defects in Postage Stamp Image**	
Type A1	In case of crown denominations, the inner frame line protrudes in a dot-like manner over the space between letters ’*S*’ and ’*T*’ of the word *’POSTA’*. (This plate defect has already been often mentioned and discussed as carver’s sign).
Type A2	Massive ink stain in the inner frame line consisting of three arcs under the wings of the *’turul’* (Hungarian mythical eagle), on the left side
Type A3	Sound dot with a coloured area around it over the closing ornament after the word *’FILLÉR’*

Occurrence:

Type I-L1: 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 10-, 20-, 25-, 35-, and 60-filler; type I-L2: 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 10-, 20-, and 35-filler; type I-A1: 5-, 10-, and 20-filler; type I-A2: 10- and 20-filler; type I-A3: 1- and 10-filler; type I-A4: 5- and 25-filler; type I-A5: 6- and 10-filler; type I-A6: 5-, 6-, and 10-fillér; type I-A7: 1-, 5-, and

10-filler; type I-A8: 3- and 10-fillér; type I-A9: 1-fillér and 10-fillér; type I-A10: 1-, 5-, 10-, and 20-filler; type I-A11: 10- and 25-filler; type I-A12: 1-, 3-, 5-, 10- and 20-filler; type I-A13: 5-, 6-, 10-, and 20-filler; type I-A14: 1-filler; type V-A1: 1-, 2-, 3-, and 5-crown; type V-A2: 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 10-, 20-, and 35-fillér; type V-A3: 1-, 3-, 5-, 10-, and 20-filler.

f) ***Numeral Deviations***

Numeral deviations were quite frequent (Figure 25). We know of 6-, 10-, and the 35-filler postage stamps of oil brown colour issued without face value numeral. According to Marcel Bíró, this happened either because the second printing round had not taken place, or because the seven numerals had not been printed on certain sheets (Figure 27). According to him, there were two ways for the latter. In the first case, some of the numerals were not 'functional' on the printing plate, while in the second case, it was some waste or paper to cover the face value numeral. In our opinion, the latter is excluded because occasional waste would have left ink stains in the area of the face value numeral. Neither do we believe 'non-functional face value numerals' could exist. The omission of the second phase seems an acceptable explanation, but of course in case of whole sheets. (For example, the Post Office 1 of Bratislava received such sheets; 14 of these were traded.)

Figure 25
Figure 26
Figure 27

In our opinion, certain numeral types were left without face value numerals, or the latter fell out. By the time this was noticed, several sheets had been printed and overlooked while being checked. Neither can we exclude that these pieces come from the waste.

Paper

In the period of printing, while the watermark was the crown of 1899 in a circle (III.B), four kinds of paper were used. Chronologically ordered, these types with the following:

v) ***Membrane Paper***

Fine, very thin paper; the image and the face value numerals were translucent. In case of water sensitive ink (usually, red colours), the whole paper took the shade of the ink. In case of the first edition and the following editions of the auxiliary face values, exclusively this paper was used (the 12-filler denomination was exception).

x) ***Glass Paper***

Hard and strong paper; the postage stamp image is clearly detectable on the rear side. Due to some typical features of these postage stamps, this paper is easily recognisable. Because of their rigidity, the teeth always got damaged when postage stamps were separated. In case of 'Turulos' postage stamps,

this paper was the least frequent. It is known only for the edition I; we know of the denominations of 1-, 4-, 10-, and 60-filler and of 1-crown. Out of unused denominations, we know only 1-filler (Budapest four separate 1900) and 10-filler (Kálkápolna, 6 May 1900) ones.

y) ***Smooth Paper***

It was smooth, fine paper, thicker than 'v', white, not transparent but only translucent. Usually used beginning from 1903. Apart from 6-filler and 3-crown denominations, all face values were printed on this paper.

z) ***Cardboard-like Paper***

It was thick, smooth, white, not transparent paper; it started to be used beginning from 1904, namely for the last editions. We know of all face values on this paper except 4-filler, 6-filler of the brown colour group, and 3-crown denominations.

Watermarks

We know of all face value denominations (except violet brown 6-filler denomination) occurring with all watermark orientations, namely III/B1, B2, B3, B4, Ba, Bb, Bc, and Bd, as well as III.gy. The just mentioned violet brown 6-filler denomination has not yet turned up with the watermark orientation B3, B4, Bc, and Bd. However, the existence of such postage stamps is very probable. The orientations B3 and B4, and especially Bc and Bd are less frequent than the other four orientations – in case of certain denominations, they are real rarities.

The irregularities deriving from the defects of the watermark roller (mechanical breakages) belong to ***watermark variations***. The diversity increased as the roller got older. By the end of the life-cycle of the roller, they were so numerous as if they were a watermark image. Naturally, we are going to talk only about the most typical and easily definable ones.

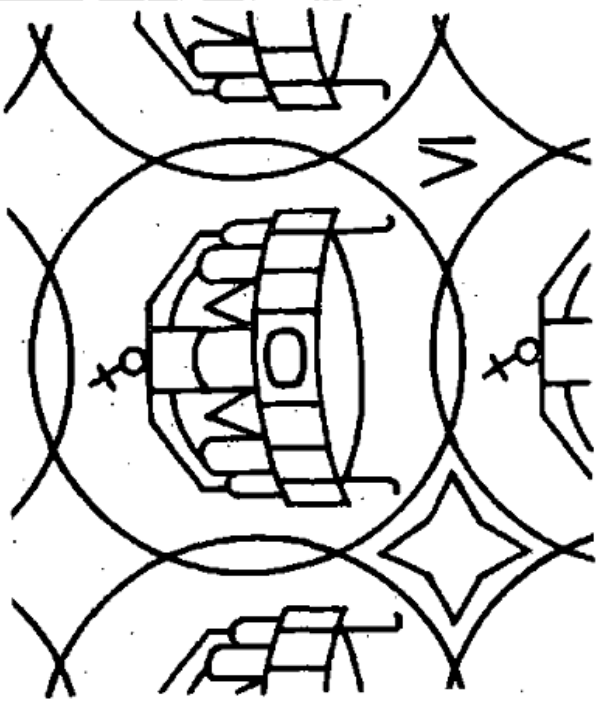
The watermarks of the first editions are always perfect, without any discontinuities or shape deviations. The production of the paper with the new watermark started in April and May 1899, while the denominations of the first edition were already printed by the end of that year, which means that the paper with the still perfect watermarks was used for the production. In case of further editions, watermark defects became more frequent. When describing these, we will list those denominations in case of which these defects are known. However, it does not mean that these defects are not possible for other denominations. The dimensions of the watermark roller entail that one and the same watermark defect must have occurred at least on every second printing sheet, which means that these defects must have been produced on each denomination.

We know of 10 characteristic watermark defects. To identify watermark defect *V5*, which is the missing compliance degree indication number, at least

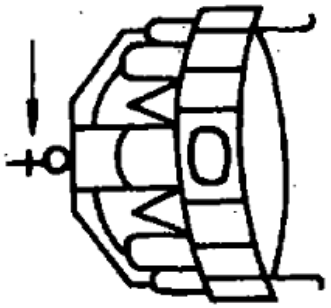
a block of six pieces is required, while for the identification of watermark defect *V8* – at least a block of four pieces. The known instances are the following:

V1	2- and 10 fillers
V2	2, 6, 10, 12 fillers
V3	5, 10 fillers
V4	10 fillers
V5	1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 fillers
V6	5, 10 fillers; 2 crowns
V7	2, 10, 25 fillers
V8	10 fillers
V9	2 fillers
V10	10 fillers

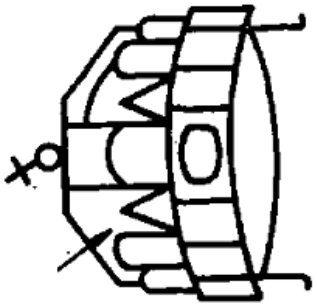
1899	III. Körben korona vízjel	I.
	B1 alaphelyzete	Vízjeltörés típusok



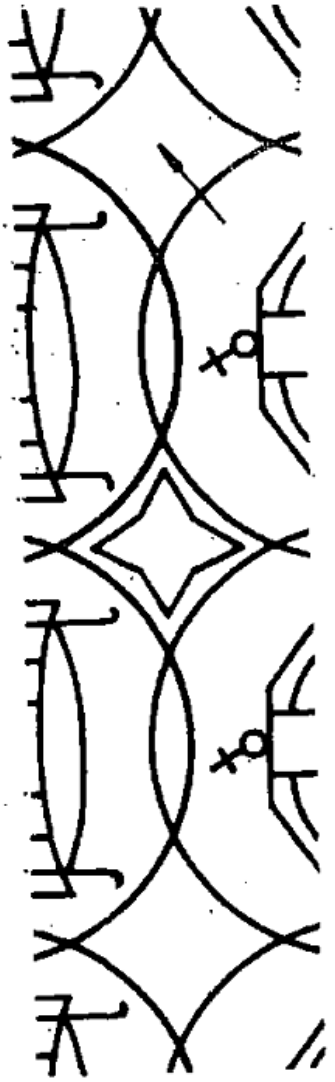
III/Ba szám- és Gy I. gyári vízjellel



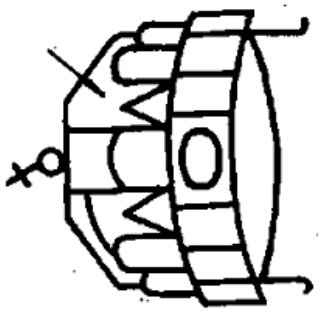
V1



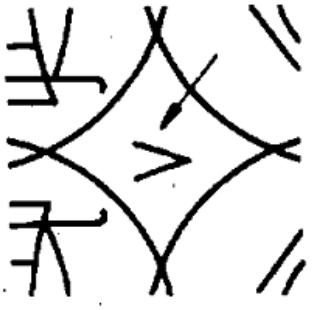
V2



V5

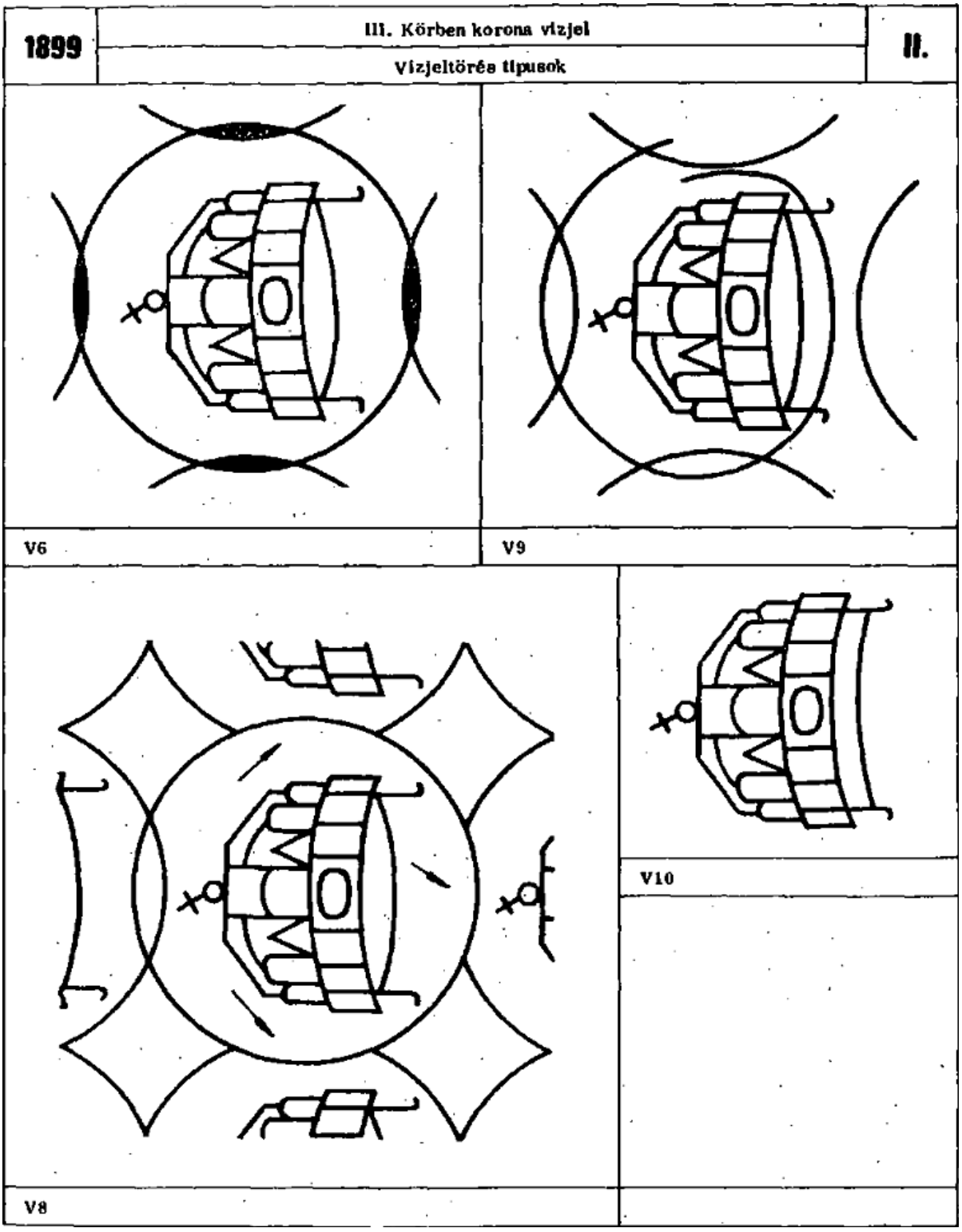


V3



V4

V7



Perforation

The general perforation of the first release was 12:11 ¾ comb perforation. When the workload was too big, especially if it coincided with the defect of any of the perforation machines, line perforation equipment of 11 ½ was also used. We do not know of violet brown 6-filler postage stamps with perforation 11 ½. Used postage stamps with line perforation 11 ½ I are also rare; when unused, they are even rarer. For example, we know only of two

pieces of used 3-crown denomination; both of them were postmarked in Trencsén (collections of Schaffling and Szepes).

In case of 12: 11 ¾ comb perforation, we know of two perforation types. We may say that they derived from the repair of worn perforation equipment. The repair took place in a way that the holes of the bottom plate were drilled again, and then the pins of the new diameter were inserted. The sheets with 'blunt' perforation come from the machines with the original pins, while 'pointed' holes come from the equipment with newly inserted pins which replaced the worn ones.

The release of 1900 was perfectly and considerately perforated. However, as the pins got more and more worn, the quality kept deteriorating. At the end of the period, by 1903/04, absolutely imperfect and rough perforation became quite frequent.

Perforation Deviations

a/ Imperforated Postage Stamps

Such postage stamps occurred in all denominations. The Financial State Secretary Jakabffy and further five persons (Minister of Commerce, Chief Executive Director of Post Office, adjutant of the Emperor, etc), in accordance with the contemporary protocol list, received blocks of four pieces each. Many years or sometimes decades later their heirs sold these. Out of these pieces, we know of used 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, violet 6-, 10-, 20-, 30-filler denominations and 1-and 3-crown denominations. These postage stamps were most probably sent for philatelic reasons. Officially, at least according to our knowledge, only the 25-filler denomination entered postal traffic (Figure 28). Out of these, at least 200 pieces (the amount corresponding to a perforation sheet pair) must have been overlooked and passed the check, being used in the area belonging to the scope of the Postal and Telegraph Directorate of Temesvár. The evidence to this is the fact that all known mail items with these postage stamps come from Baja; these postage stamps occur exclusively on registered mail items (internal processing). Other denominations on original mail items come from other locations and different periods.

b/ Pairs without Perforation in the Middle

1-, 2-, 3-, and 5-filler denominations with comb perforation 12:11.5 (more accurately: 12:11.7) are known in pairs without perforation in the middle (Figure 26). The used pieces without exceptions are postmarked 'Sárombere' in 1904. In their catalogue, Kohl and Dr Weinert mention 10-, 20-, and 30-filler and 2-crown denominations too. (Personally we have not seen these.)

As for the Hungarian research of the pairs without perforation in the middle, the first researcher to refer to the catalogue of Dr Weinert was Rédey. According to him, the reason for the missing perforation was the deficient perforation machine of 11.5 teeth. Nonetheless, since the comb perforation technology of these postage stamps is absolutely certain, it is more probable

that the perforation was done by such a machine out of which the vertical rows of pins 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 were taken out. Thus, these pieces cannot be considered accidental, in spite of the fact that we cannot find explanation for producing them; even less can we explain the fact that they were used in Sárombérk. The puzzle might be solved by the assumption of Sándor Visnya, according to whom these pieces were produced to be used in the postage stamp booklets. It did not take place though because then one side of each postage stamp of the leaflet would have remained without perforation. This assumption looks very logical at the first glance. The fact which contradicts this assumption is that the denominations to be included in the booklets were communicated to the State Printing House – in this case, the missing perforation would have occurred only in case of 5-, 10-, 25-, and 35-filler postage stamps. (We have not mentioned the 4-filler denomination on purpose, because it was already not traded in 1904). 25-and 35-filler denominations are not known even to the expert research; the question is why 1-, 2-, and 3-filler sheets would have been produced, given the fact that the booklets of these denominations were not planned.

Figure 28

The postage stamp pairs without perforation in the middle give the impression of not being gummed. However, the technology contradicts this assumption, because in the technological sequence, gumming always preceded perforation.

c/ Double Perforation

In research, three denominations have been mentioned to be produced with double perforation.

According to the database of Bán, double perforation occurred on the right side of 10-filler denomination.

Double perforation occurred at the bottom of 25-filler denomination (also according to Bán).

The double perforation of 50-filler denomination was first mentioned by Rédey, with reference to the statement of Marcel Bíró. It is not clear, however, what was meant specifically by 'double perforation'. In our opinion, these stamps must have been similar to 25-filler denomination, with the double perforation either on the top or at the bottom.

e/ Postage Stamps with Perforation 11 ½ on Top or Bottom

When missing perforation, as described above, was detected, it was made up for with the machine producing perforation 11 ½. Accordingly, pieces with mixed perforation were created. We know of the following:

11 ½:11 ¾: 12:11 ¾ – 10-, 12-filler and 5-crown denomination;

12:11 ¾:11 ½ : 11 ¾ – 5-crown denomination.

f/ Fancy Perforation

At this place we would like to mention those postage stamps with mixed perforation which are not forgeries but, though produced in the State Printing House, were still not official. When describing proofs, we already talked about officials of the State Printing House who collected a great amount of proofs and pieces with fancy perforation. The mixed perforation pieces described here also came from his collection – partly entering postage stamp collections, and partly traded further. In all probability, this official produced these postage stamps himself, using the equipment of the State Printing House. He produced such kinds of perforation which were not even used in case of proofs. We know of following kinds of perforation:

11 ½: 12 ½ – 6-, 10-, and 12- filler denominations;

11 ½:15 – 2-, 3-, 4-, 6-, 20-, 25-, 50-, 60-filler and 1-crown denominations;

13 ½:11 ½ – 6-, 10-, and 12-filler denominations;

15:11 ½ – 2-, 3-, 4-, 6-, 20-, 25-, 50-, 60-filler and 1-crown denominations.

Acquisition of these postage stamps would suit only those whose collection embraces also forgeries.

We also have to mention those postage stamps, mentioned by several pieces of research, which were printed without sheet edges and cut at different sides. The denominations of these postage stamps were the following: 4, 5, 10, 25, and 35 fillers. All these pieces were damaged, and came from booklets (see the previous section).

Forgeries

The first forgeries were produced for special collectors. In trade, they were known as ’colour error prints’. They were produced in Switzerland (allegedly Fournier). The cliches were produced by photo cink graphic methods. The postage stamps were produced by relief printing. Thus, the image of these forgeries was absolutely identical to the originals. We know of following denominations: 3 fillers lemon yellow; 4 fillers orange; 5 fillers red; 20 fillers two; 50 fillers yellowish green; 1 crown grey; 5 crowns light blue. On top of the colours, it is the fancy watermarks which immediately reveal the fact that these postage stamps are forgeries (Figure 39). The perforation is very nice and accurate. However, it deviates by a quarter of a teeth in both directions: 11 ¾: 11 ¼.

The motivation behind the pieces with ’face value numeral error’ was the same. These pieces were produced from originals in a way that the face value numerals were removed; the same numerals but of a different type were printed instead. We know of 5 and 10 fillers.

Postage stamps on the paper with slanting bands were also forgeries – 10 and 25 fillers. The bands were created subsequently, in a way that paper was

made thinner at certain places and in certain direction. To this end, only used postage stamps were used.

Unused postage stamps were frequently forged by subsequent gumming. For this, first postmarks were removed from postage stamps chemically, or such soaked postage stamps were used which were not postmarked by mistake.

Finally, postage stamps with line perforation 11 ½ were often forged, from the postage stamps from perforation 12:11 ¾, applying subsequent perforation. This is why great consideration is required when obtaining these postage stamps.

Postage Stamp Booklets

Out of the 'turulos' (legendary Hungarian eagle) postage stamps of the release of the year 1900, the most interesting pieces are those denominations which were traded also in the postage stamp booklets. Regardless of the fact that postage stamp booklets were issued by the Post Office in case of this release for the first time (these booklets have not become very frequent either later), a lot of disputes were triggered by them until the point when we could say that almost all problematic issues were solved. We may say that also the Hungarian expert literature holds responsibility for this – many pieces of research were based on false assumptions or lacked true insight. This is the reason why we consider it important to summarise the main issues and most striking errors of the research in this field, to surpass them once and for all.

Collectors always faced this issue when they obtained some 'turulos' (Hungarian legendary eagle) postage stamps with missing perforation, cut at one or two sides. The explanations and interpretations of such stamps became even more complicated due to the fact that these postage stamps most often came from the release of 1900 but turned up much late than the period of printing of that release, usually between 1909 and 1915. The first false theory was created in 1929 – its conclusion being that these postage stamps were the waste of the State Printing House, later used for the reasons of economy. This theory was supported by two arguments. The first was the fact that the large amount of these postage stamps turning up at that time was used on shipment documents. The second argument was based on an erroneous statement, which, however, was seemingly supported by foreign examples. The idea that these postage stamps might have come from postage stamp booklets turned up. Later, however, this assumption was discarded because none of the postage stamps in question had sheet edges, whereas foreign postage stamps for booklets were always printed in small sheets with edges all around. Rédey shared this opinion – in the booklet of 1925 of his monograph, he mentioned that the Hungarian postage stamp booklets typically lacked sheet edges.

The matter of fact was that the blocks inside booklets had edges only on the left side, out of the two narrower sides. This made it possible for these

blocks to be bound together without damaging the postage stamps. The marks of the total were really missing from the side where the blocks were bound. Such and similar statements appeared from time to time in the Hungarian periodicals. The last instance took place in 1958 in Filatéliai Szemle.

Figure 29

MAGYAR KIRÁLYI POSTA-LEVÉLJEGYTÖMB

Kiadja a m. kir. posta-távirda vezérigazgatóság

Tartalma: 24 drb 10 filléres levéljegy. Ára: 2 K 42 f.

Levélposta díjszabási kivonat.

I. Levelek bérmentesítési díja:

1. Belföldre: 20 grammig 10, 20—250 grammig 20 fillér,
250—300 „ 30 fillér.
a helyi forgalomban: 20 grammig 6 fillér,
20—250 grammig 12 fillér.
250—600 „ 18 „

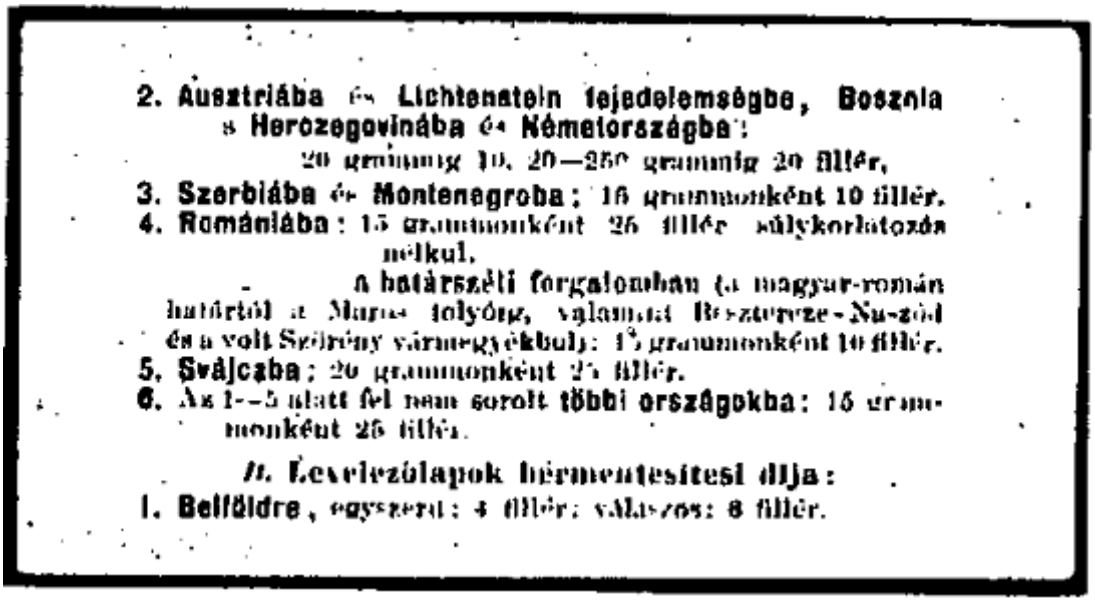
Figure 30

Otherwise, the Hungarian Post Office released the first Hungarian postage stamp booklet in 1901, referring to the foreign models and sensibility reasons. The measure was introduced by Regulation 6068 (PTRT Volume 9, 4 February 1901).

Booklets with safety cover containing denominations 10-, 25-, and 35-filler, which are designed for ordinary and registered mail both within Hungary and abroad, and which are most frequently used, shall be released in booklets, so that the general public is able to procure them for a longer period and keep them safe without any special effort.

Each booklet contained four pieces of six postage stamps – 24 postage stamps altogether. The blocks of postage stamps were separated by yellow parchment-like sheets; the booklets had hard covers. The inscription on the covers said, 'MAGYAR KIRÁLYI POSTA-LEVÉLJEGYTÖMB/ - / Kiadja: a m. kir. posta-távírda vezérigazgatóság/Tartalma: 24 db….filléres levéljegy. – Ára: ….K….f.' (Postage stamp booklet of Hungarian Royal Post Office/-/Edited by: Cheap Directorate of Hungarian Royal Post Office and Telegraph/Content: 24 pieces. – Price: ….crowns…..fillers'.

Within the blocks of six pieces, the postage stamps were arranged in pairs, in three horizontal lines (Figure 29). As compared to the text of the cover, the postage stamps were arranged horizontally. Apart from the text mentioned in the regulation and printed upon the cover page (Figure 30), we can find the letter postage rates within Hungary and abroad (Figures 31-33).

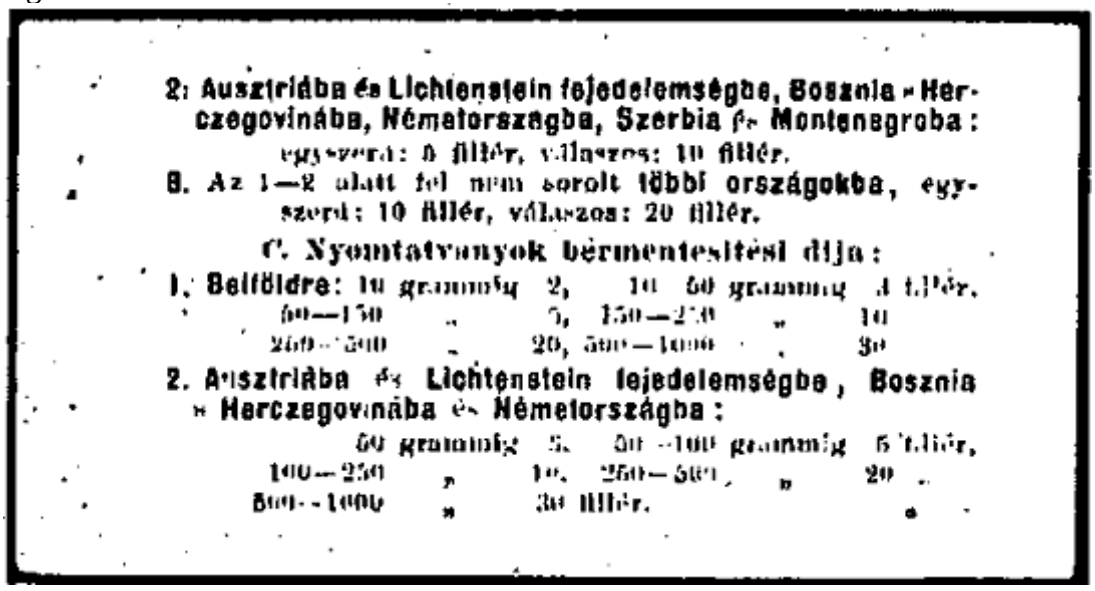


2. **Ausztriába** és **Lichtenstein fejedelemségbe, Bosznia s Herczegovinába** és **Németországba**:
20 grammig 10, 20—250 grammig 20 fillér.
3. **Szerbiába** és **Montenegroba**: 15 grammonként 10 fillér.
4. **Romániába**: 15 grammonként 25 fillér súlykorlátozás nélkül.
A határszéli forgalomban (a magyar-román határtól a Maros folyóig, valamint Besztercze-Naszód és a volt Szörény vármegyékből): 15 grammonként 10 fillér.
5. **Svájcba**: 20 grammonként 25 fillér.
6. Az 1—5 alatt fel nem sorolt **többi országokba**: 15 grammonként 25 fillér.

B. **Levelezőlapok bérmentesítési díja:**

1. **Belföldre**, egyszerű: 4 fillér; válaszos: 8 fillér.

Figure 31

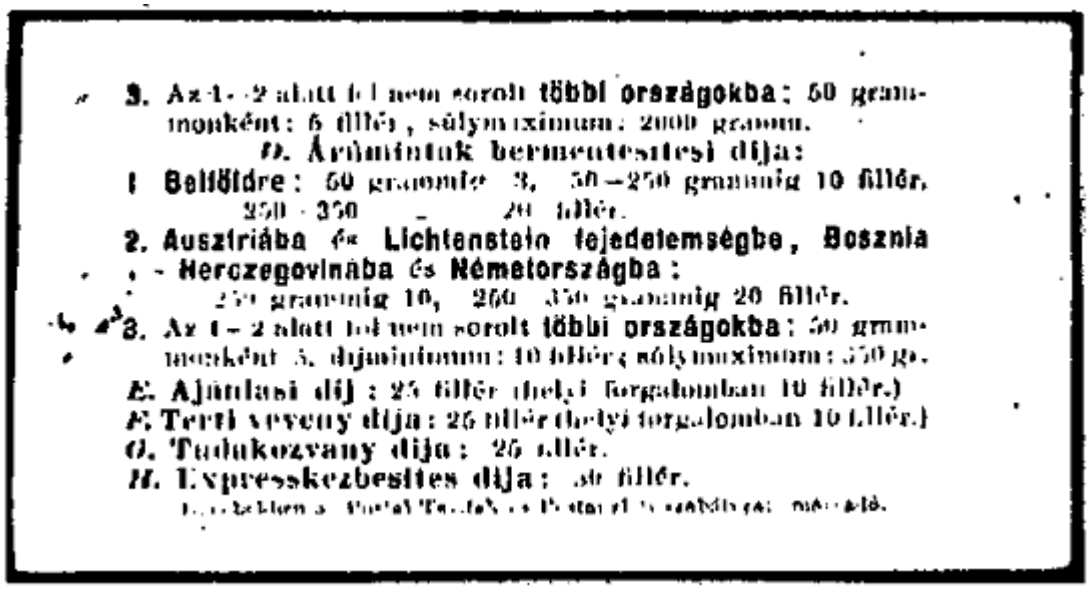


2. **Ausztriába és Lichtenstein fejedelemségbe, Bosznia-Herczegovinába, Németországba, Szerbia és Montenegroba:**
egyszerű: 8 fillér, válaszos: 16 fillér.
3. **Az 1—2 alatt fel nem sorolt többi országokba**, egyszerű: 10 fillér, válaszos: 20 fillér.

C. **Nyomtatványok bérmentesítési díja:**

1. **Belföldre:** 10 grammig 2, 10—50 grammig 4 fillér,
50—150 „ 5, 150—250 „ 10
250—500 „ 20, 500—1000 „ 30
2. **Ausztriába és Lichtenstein fejedelemségbe, Bosznia-Herczegovinába és Németországba:**
50 grammig 5, 50—100 grammig 5 fillér,
100—250 „ 10, 250—500 „ 20
500—1000 „ 30 fillér.

Figure 32



3. Az 1–2 alatt fel nem sorolt **többi országokba**: 50 gramonként: 6 fillér, súlymaximum: 2000 gramm.

D. **Árumintuk bermentesitesi dija:**

1. **Belföldre**: 50 grammig 3, 50—250 grammig 10 fillér, 250—350 „ 20 fillér.
2. **Ausztriába és Lichtenstein fejedelemségbe, Bosznia - Hercegovinába és Németországba:**
   250 grammig 10, 250—350 grammig 20 fillér.
3. Az 1—2 alatt fel nem sorolt **többi országokba**: 50 grammonként 5, dijminimum: 10 fillér, súlymaximum: 350 g.

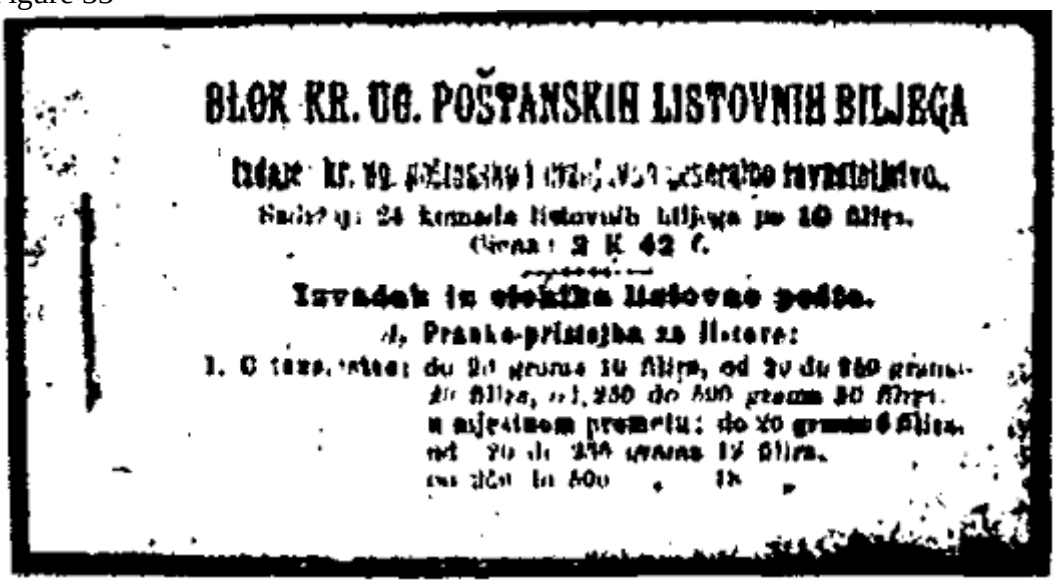
E. **Ajánlási dij**: 25 fillér (belyi forgalomban 10 fillér.)

F. **Tertivevény dija**: 25 fillér (belyi forgalomban 10 fillér.)

G. **Tudakozvany dija**: 25 fillér.

H. **Expresskezbesites dija**: 50 fillér.

Figure 33



BLOK KR. UG. POŠTANSKIH LISTOVNIH BILJEGA

Izvadak iz otsitka listovne poste.

A. **Pravka-prinajba za listove:**

1. C tuz. sitez: do 20 grama 10 filira, od 20 do 250 grama 20 filira, od 250 do 500 grama 30 filira.
   s najvišom premiru: do 20 grama 6 filira.
   od 20 do 250 grama 12 filira.
   od 250 do 500 „ 18 „

Figure 34

In the booklets traded in Croatia, sheets of paper were inserted under the cover page, the dimensions of the two being similar. The inscription read as follows, 'BLOK KR. UG. POSTANSKIN LISTOVHIH BILJEGA/Izdeje: kr. ug. postansko i drzojavno generalno ravnatoljslvo./Sadrinj 24 komada listonih biljega po 10 filira./Ciena….K….f'. This inscription was then followed by the already mentioned letter postage tariff in the Croatian language (Figure 34).

The price of the booklets was 2 crowns 42 fillers for a 10-filler booklet, 6 crowns 2 fillers for a 25-filler booklet, and 8 crowns 42 fillers for a 35-filler booklet.

The three kinds of booklets were soon followed by the forth, in the April of the same year. It contained postage stamps of 4 fillers, which were produced for post cards. The Regulation of Post Office and Telegraph Chief Directorate number 12.660 of 13 March 1901 (PTRT Volume 18, 21 March

1901) read, ’with regard to the obvious demand, booklets of 4 filler stamps, which are fit for covering the postage of postcards, shall be released.’ The price of the booklet was 98 fillers. However, neither was this one the last step of the booklets release. The partial modification of postage rates at the end of 1901 entailed issuing of yet another postage stamp booklet. Regulation 85.500 of 22 December 1901 (PTRT Volume 68, 31 December 1901) read, ’due to the yet another modification of postcards sent within Hungary, booklets of 5-filler postage stamps shall be released.’ The trading price of the booklet was 1 crown 22 fillers.

The colour of the cover page was light blue in case of 4-filler postage stamps, greyish brown in case of 5-filler ones, red in case of 10-filler ones, sand yellow in case of 25-filler ones, and bluish grey in case of 35-filler ones. As regards colours, our list is based on the issuing regulation, with the exception of the 25-filler denomination which was mentioned as ’whitish (chamois)’ and 35-filler denomination which was mentioned as ’grass green’ in the regulation.

There are no details as regards the printing production of the booklets. However, considerate and deep scrutiny of the booklets may provide details which may help to accurately reconstruct the production procedure. After such reconstruction, a single question remains unanswered: what were the dimensions of the printing sheets? The contemporary statistical data of the number of copies may, however, help – we may safely assume these dimensions, though the evidence is still missing. The definitive answer may only be given by the research into sheet positions, which will require long time.

To safely reconstruct the printing procedure, we need to define the dimensions of the booklets. Without taking into consideration some tiny deviations, these dimensions were 86×43 mm. If we subtract from the longer side 9 mm required for binding, the dimensions we get (77×43 mm) will be the same as those of the vertical blocks of six postage stamps. The binding edge always took place at the shortest side of the blocks. In case of booklets, these edges could take place at the upper or at the bottom side of the outer postage stamp pair. This means that the former were cut from the upper three pieces of a completed sheet, while the latter – from the bottom ones. Thus, if we opened a booklet, one out of the two blocks of six pieces was arranged horizontally and oriented to the right, while the other – arranged horizontally and oriented to the left. Scrutinising the side perforation of the sheets bound one after another, we can see that the pages of the booklet were cut at once. The last thing that we notice is the fact that the cover page and the last page are not continuous but they are two separate sheets. We may conclude from all which was said above that, most probably, for the reasons of economy, the sheets of six postage stamps were not provided with edges, as it most frequently happened abroad. Instead, completely ready, perforated and gummed, sheets were used

for booklets – they were divided into blocks of six pieces.

On the basis of what was mentioned above, the production sequence of the booklets is the following:

1/ The text of the cover and the back cover of the booklets were printed upon the required amount of cardboard sheets corresponding to the size of the sheets;

2/Between the cover and the back cover, four complete postage stamp sheets were placed, with protective paper sheets over each of them;

3/ The sheets arranged this way were stapled by one staple at the top and one at the bottom; these staples were at the left side of the text of the covers.

4/ The sheets stapled this way were then cut by 1 long and 12 cross-section knives into 10 booklets (in case 100-piece sheets were used, there must have been 2 long and 12 cross-section knives).

If paper sheets were arranged properly, the knife moving horizontally coincided with the holes between the blocks of six pieces. Naturally, the perforation was not always precisely in the middle, or the knife was not always perfect set – as a result, the edges of blocks were usually more or less damaged, sometimes completely crashed. Consequently, the perforation of block edges could take any of the following five shapes:

1/ The cut perfectly in the middle of the holes, perforation intact (Figures 35 and 36, top and bottom perforation);

2/ The cut shifted from the middle of the holes. In such cases, the perfs on the one side were shorter than usual (Figure 35, left side);

3/ In cases described above, the perfs of the opposite block were longer than the regular, and at their ends trapezoid shape was formed (Figure 36, left side, and Figure 37);

4/ The cut was done outside of the area of perforation, along the side of the blocks. In such cases, the whole row of holes was attached to one of the blocks, with a very narrow edge (Figure 36, right side);

5/ In cases described above, the perforation of the opposite block is cut off (Figure 36, right side).

Naturally, the most interesting out of the five versions is the one when perforation was completely cut off. We know of the instances when perforation was cut off at the following: bottom, top, left side, right side, bottom and left side, bottom and right side, top and left side, and top and right side – eight versions altogether.

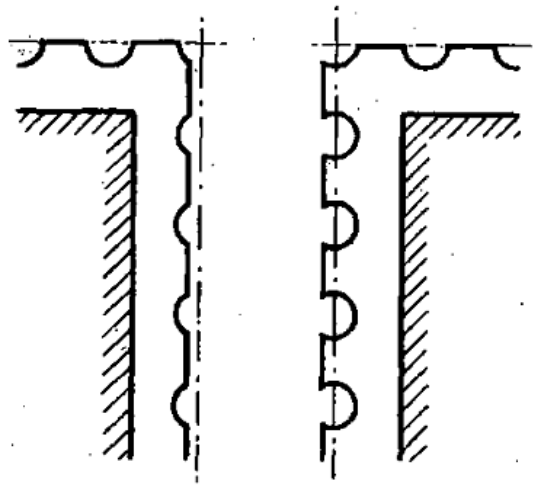
From collectors' point of view, regulation 30.511 of 11 May 1901 (PTRT Volume 30, 22 May 1901) was very important – it confirmed that postage stamps with damaged perforation were still of postal origin. It is probable that certain countryside post offices found strongly damaged postage stamps suspicious. The following part of the regulation must have been the result of the

announcements made by these post offices:

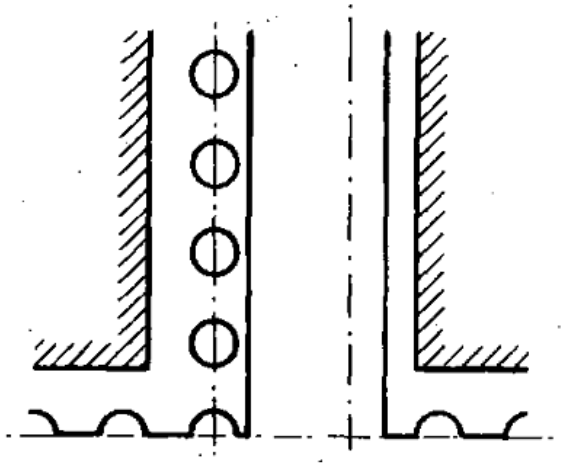
In case of postage stamp booklets, it is inevitable that some of the perforated edges get damaged or cut off. Hungarian Royal Post and Telegraph offices shall be notified that the authenticity of such postage stamps with deficient perforation shall not be doubted, and these postage stamps shall be unconditionally accepted for franking'.

In relation with the printing of the postage stamps of the booklets, János Örvös declared that 'these postage stamps were not produced directly with this objective but perforated sheets were cut apart into blocks of six pieces as early as 1929. In his statement, he referred to the information received from the Chief Directorate of the Post Office.

The cut design of 100-piece sheets (Figure 38), as well as the two kinds of notebook arrangement discussed when describing stapling provides evidence to the fact that five booklets come from the top three rows of the sheet, while five other booklets come from the bottom three rows of the sheet. What did the State Printing House do with the four middle rows, 40 postage stamps per sheet? In order to better understand this amount, let us look at the available statistical data of mail traffic in the period 1901-1903. In these three years, 238,200 pieces of booklets were sold. The amount produced was naturally much larger – these booklets were used even decades later too.

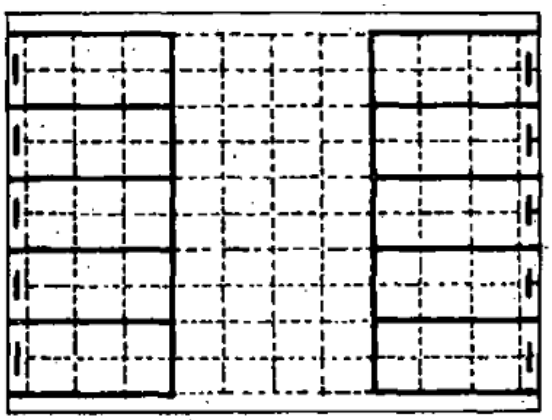


35. ábra



36. ábra

37. ábra



38. ábra

Figures 35, 36, 37, and 38

Taking into consideration only the booklets which were traded and considering the production method assumed, 3,811,200 pieces would have been wasted. It is not probable that they would have avoided printing blocks with separate edges for economic reasons, while wasting 40% of the complete sheets. Let us compare this phenomenon with the fact that at the binding side there was no value total. Accepting the statement of Örvös, this would have been only possible if the total amount had been removed from the face value numeral printing plates (the two were always printed together). This was not only improbable but absolutely impossible for the reasons of printing technology. Had this been the case, these printing plates would not have been used for the printing of postage stamps traded in sheets. Thus the only solution from the point of view of printing technology is that the sheets of 60 postage stamps with empty edges were printed for postage stamp booklets. The costs of printing plates of these were much lower than the costs of the procedure assumed above.

As regards the printing plate composition, there is room for arguments. We should depart from the fact that the perforation was always performed on

sheet pairs. Based on this and the dimensions of the printing sheets, printing always took place on 4 all 6 sheets of 60 pieces. The dimensions of the frame of the previous sheet drawing are 448×326; those of the latter are 448×498 mm. The paper available was 493×570 mm. In case of 6×60 sheet arrangement, 33% less paper waste was generated as compared to the arrangement 4×60. Therefore we may safely conclude that the postage stamps of postage stamp booklets were printed on sheet 6×60.

The assumption of 60-piece sheets is also supported by the already mentioned matrix of 16 pieces produced in 1899 (4×4 postage stamps), the one of 36 pieces produced in 1906 (6×6 postage stamps), as well as the copies of these produced by galvanising containing 46 and 5 printing plates. 60 postage stamps could be arranged in the following way: 2 blocks of 4 pieces between the 2 blocks of 16 pieces and 5 blocks of 4 pieces under those 2 blocks of 16 pieces; a block of 36 pieces and 3 pieces of blocks of 4 pieces on its each side (therefore 6 blocks of 4 pieces altogether).

We still have to deal in detail with the number of released copies of postage stamp booklets and the period of their trading. The number of copies of these booklets was not included in either the manuscript of Czakó or the database of Bán. Nor had the reports of the State Printing House mentioned these booklets before 1909. On the other hand, in the period 1904-1913, the number of postage stamp booklets produced and handed over to the Post Office from 1911 to 1913 was specified separately. By comparing these numbers with the release of 1904, we can precisely find out the number of produced booklets. As regards the first 3 years, from the postal statistics we know the number of sold booklets exactly– this way the number of copies of the 1st release may be approximated. On top of this, the trading statistics is also of interest. The traded amounts of postage stamp booklets in the 1st 3 years were the following:

4 fillér darab	854 400	661 200	–	1.515 500
füzet	35 600	27 550	–	63 150
5 fillér darab	–	763 200	73·200	736 400
füzet	–	31 800	3 050	34 850
10 fillér darab	1 120 800	272 400	313 200	1.706 400
füzet	46 700	11 350	13 050	71 100
25 fillér darab	792 000	14 400	16 800	823 200
füzet	33 000	600	700	34 300
35 fillér darab	794 400	19 200	21 600	835 200
füzet	33 100	800	900	34 800

füzet = booklet
darab = piece

Over the 3 years 5,716,800 pieces were sold.

As regards the period of use, we have to clearly distinguish between the period of trading and the period of postal validity. The latter coincides with the period of the corresponding 'turulos' postage stamps.

The regulation introducing the postage stamp booklets of 5 fillers (see

there) instructed the postage stamp storehouses and Post Offices to report the amounts of 4-filler postage stamp booklets on stock, because their production was about to terminate. However, the stock had to be used. Seven months later, Regulation no. 38.432 of 5 July 1902 (PTRT Volume 25, 17 July 1902) introduced a new measure:

With regard to the introduction of 5-filler postage stamp booklets, the decision has been taken that the remaining stocks of 4-filler postage stamp booklets shall be supplied to the storage of the Hungarian Royal State Printing House, the storage of the Budapest Post and Telegraph Office, and the directorates in the countryside; post and telegraph offices shall sell the postage stamps of the booklets as separate 4-filler postage stamps. The covers of the booklets shall be separated, and their price of 2 fillers shall be included into the books of the damage caused to mail items.

This means that the trading period of 4-filler postage stamps lasted from the March 1901 to the end of July 1902.

The trade of the booklets of 25 and 35 fillers terminated because there was no demand for them. It was Regulation 9617 of 27 May 1910 (PTRT 9 June 1910) to terminate their production. This regulation provided for dividing apart the stamps of the booklets already on stock at post and telegraph offices and those to be supplied to them in the future, and for trading them one by one or using them for internal mail handling.

The cover pages had to be consolidated in the same way as in case of the booklets of 4-filler postage stamps. Therefore, the trade of booklets of 25 and 35 fillers lasted from the March 1901 until the June 1910. In the research of Rédey, there is an erroneous piece of information: ‘these postage stamp booklets were definitely withdrawn in May 1910’. This was only the date when booklets were divided into individual postage stamps, and when the production of the booklets of these denominations terminated. The trade of the booklets of 5 and 10 fillers continued – moreover, their production was also ongoing.

The production of the booklets of 5 and 10 filler postage stamps probably terminated in 1913; it is certain that from that time they were not produced on the paper with the vertical cross watermark. Regulation 70.987 of 27 September 1916 on the Start of Trade of New Postage Stamps and Withdrawal of Certain Postage Stamps from Trade (PTRT Volume 1 to 9 of 27 September 1916) provides some hints. According to this regulation, following changes shall take place as a result of the new postal tariff system becoming effective on 1 October 1916:

1/ On 31 December 1916, the following shall terminate:

c/ Postage stamp booklets of 5 and 10 fillers.

According to the closing clause of the regulation:

Those post offices which have booklets on stock, shall sell the postage stamps of these booklets separately; the 2-filler price of the cover pages shall be consolidated by including their price into the books as damage caused to mail items.

On the basis of the citation above, we may say that the booklets of 5 filler postage stamps started to sell from the January 1902, while those of 10 filler postage stamps – from the March 1901 and until the September 1916.

Period of Use

Regulation 70.987 withdrawing 'turulos' (mythological Hungarian eagle) postage stamps (PTRT volume 129, 27 September 1916) and 77.921 (PTRT volume 141, 8 November 1917) contained rules for withdrawal of individual denominations.

The only thing left is to clarify the period of use of 50 filler denomination. The regulation of 27 September 1916 mentioned above stipulated that denominations of 1, 12, 16, 30, 35, 50, and 60 fillers and that of 5 crowns had to be withdrawn as of 31 December 1916. However, Regulation 94.879-1916 of 2 January 1917 (PTRT Volume 2, for January 1917) stipulated as follows, referring also to the above-mentioned regulation:

…the above mentioned postage stamps to be withdrawn from traffic, with the exception of the denomination of 50 fillers, shall stay in use until further measures are taken. 50-filler denomination shall not be used for postage as of 1 January 1917, and the general public may exchange their 50-filler postage stamps only until 15 January. Post offices shall store their stock at their cash desk.

The regulation of 8 November 1917, which definitely withdrew 'turulos' postage stamps (mythological Hungarian eagle), stipulated specifically on 50-filler denomination, '… 50-filler denomination, which was withdrawn by Regulation 94.879 and stored at cash desks, shall also be handed in to postage stamp storages.' By this, the period of use of the denomination of 50 fillers becomes clear.

Therefore, the denominations of the release of 1900 were in use in the following periods:

a/ 1 January 1900 - 31 March 1901: 6 fillers (brown colour group) and 3 crowns;

b/ 1 January 1900 - 31 December 1903: 4 fillers;

c/ 1 January 1900 -31 December 1916: 50 fillers;

d/ 1 January 1900 -31 December 1917: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 (oil green colour group), 10, 25, 30, and 60 fillers and 1 crown;

e/ 5 December 1900 - 31 December 1917: 20, 35 fillers, 2 and 5 crowns;

f/ 1 January 1904 - 31 December 1917: 12 filler.

Postage Stamp Image and Experimental Printing

After the design of 'turulos' (mythological Hungarian eagle) postage stamps was finalised, finalising of newspaper postage stamps followed. For this, the first design of the State Printing House of the year 1894 was taken as a base (Figure 3). The major differences between the design and the finally accepted image (Figure 40) were the missing face value and the somehow smaller coat of arms. The white rectangles embracing the digits of the face value and the space between them, also in the frame designed for the currency indication, were missing. Instead, the mirror reflection of the words '*MAGYAR KIR. POSTA'* arranged as a tape appeared. There was also the new name of the newspaper postage stamp – *HIRLAPJEGY.*

Newspaper postage stamps were designed by Rudolf Boross; most probably, he was the one to implement the modifications until the final version was created. The accepted and finally produced image version contains a decorative frame with ovals at the sides embracing the common coat of arms of the countries belonging to the Hungarian Saint Crown. To the left of the frame, there was an oak branch, while to the right – a laurel branch. Above and below this frame, there were inscriptions arranged as tapes, the inscription above has already been mentioned. The face value of this postage stamp was 2 fillers.

39. ábra 40. ábra 41. ábra 42. ábra

Figures 39, 40, 41, and 42

After the image was finalised, and the type, the matrix, and the first printing plate were produced, different colour proofs were produced on paper without watermarks. These proofs were all cut and without gumming. Orange proofs were produced on white, brownish, and yellowish green paper. On white cardboard, orange, yellowish brown, light blue, red violet, and cinnabar red impressions were produced.

Newspaper postage stamps were produced exclusively for the postage of newspapers. It is interesting, however that they occurred on such envelopes in which forms were sent – these envelopes were sent open. It seems that the Post Office gave its silent approval of using these stamps this way: although we have never come across any regulation allowing for this, such mail items

were never subject to postage due handling. Instead, they were treated in the same way as mail items covered by letter postage stamps. Such mail items are rarities today.

1st Edition

The 1st edition was issued at the same time as the ’turulos’ series, namely on 1 January 1900. The face value was 2 fillers.

Printing was done in a single round. Printing sheets contained 4 sheets of 100 pieces.

The first edition of newspaper postage stamps was produced on very thin paper, with fine printing, using pale orange colour.

Printing Deviations

Machine Colour Transfer

This phenomenon occurred in case of almost all editions. Upon pressing, the colour was transferred to the rear side of the stamp – the mirror reflection of the image appeared there. The degree of this deficiency was sometimes so strong that the mirror reflection was sharper and brighter than the image itself. This is why these stamps were sometimes gummed at their face side. When such postage stamps are on original mail items, they are considered special rarities.

Colour Deviations and Number of Copies

According to the official description, the colour of newspaper postage stamps was orange. The reasons described at ’turulos’ series resulted in wide range of colours in case of newspaper postage stamps too. All colours occurred in dark, light, bright, and pale shades.

Colour Versions:

Orange, pale orange (I) 7,370,000 pieces; orange and brick red. Number of copies: 430,000,000 pieces (25).

Paper and Watermark

Out of the paper kinds used for the 1st ’turulos’ postage stamps, paper ***v*** (membrane paper), paper ***y*** (smooth paper), and ***z*** (cardboard-like paper) was used.

Watermarks were identical to those used for postage stamps; all orientations occurred.

Watermark Deviations

Out of the discontinuities of watermark *III*, we know of types *V1*, *V5*, and *V6*.

Perforation

These postage stamps were not perforated. Whenever perforated pieces turn up, they were all perforated privately. On original mail items they are all rarities in demand.

Cancelling in Advance

A typical and special feature of newspaper postage stamps was the fact that their cancelling was done not by the Post Office but mainly by the users. The history of this interesting procedure or system was rooted in the last decades of the 19th century. It was the time when the number of newspaper subscribers soared, rendering the contemporary mail procedures obsolete. In the old procedure, individual newspapers had to be sent to subscribers bound by an address tape. The newspaper postage stamps, which covered the costs of delivery, had to be stuck to these address tapes. Unlike other mail items, newspapers had to be cancelled by the delivering post office, instead of the post office where newspapers were accepted into the mail stream. This procedure resulted in ever increasing delay in delivering newspapers, which had lost their relevance by the time they were delivered.

Finally, several publishing houses of Budapest submitted a claim to the Minister of Commerce and Transport. The latter, in his regulation 57.717/1897, advised the Postal Directorate of Budapest to find the solution to this situation, and submit this solution for approval. The Postal Directorate of Budapest designed a solution, which they submitted in the document with the filing number 13.148/1897. According to their concept, large post offices of towns had to employ a member of personnel dealing exclusively with newspaper delivery. This employee had to deliver the newspapers upon their arrival to the post office, independently from other mail items. To avoid delays deriving from handling, two conditions were set for newspaper publishing houses. The newspapers bound with address tapes had to be arranged in bundles according to the destination areas, which corresponded to the scope of individual post offices (and, naturally, the scope of the members of personnel dealing with newspaper distribution). These bundles were then handed over/taken over directly at the terminal and interim stations of mobile post offices. This way, newspaper distributors took over the newspapers destined to the area they were responsible for directly from the mobile post office. The other condition which newspaper publishing houses had to meet was the precancelling of newspaper postage stamps stuck to the address tapes prior to bundling – this way the postmarking of individual newspapers could be avoided at post offices.

The Minister of Commerce and Transport took this proposal favourably, including its measures in his Regulation 18.693/1897 of 1 July 1897, while also stipulating that the publishing houses editing the daily newspapers of Budapest had to fulfil their duties. At the same time, he instructed the Postal Directorate of Budapest to coordinate the procedures relevant to publishing houses with them in case the system was introduced. He provided for using the address tape for all newspapers sent to subscribers, for sticking the postage stamps to the address tapes, and for postmarking these postage stamps

with a hand stamp especially designed for this and containing the location name and the year, the month, and the day. This was the only way to avoid the lack of postmarking by the location/date hand stamps at the destination post offices. It was in that same year that the Budapest Postal Directorate reported in its document of 24 December no. 66.250/1897 that the publishing houses assumed these tasks. On the basis of this document, the Minister of Commerce issued Regulation 50.165/1898 at the beginning of 1898, providing for the experimental use of this procedure at certain countryside post offices. The experiment might have worked out well because Regulation 78.5555/1899 provided for employing of newspaper distribution employees and specified their scope of responsibilities and service procedures.

The provision to use location names and dates on cancelling hand stamps absolutely ruled out the possibility to misuse (use repeatedly) newspaper postage stamps. Furthermore, it was provided that the date of pre-cancel had to be the same as the date of the newspaper. Thus, the postage stamps used for pre-cancellation could only be used on the given day. These procedures and the earlier one according to which newspaper bundles could be handed over directly to mobile post offices instead of collecting post offices ensured that delayed delivery was avoided.

The latest pre-cancel postmark (overprint) which we know comes from the 3 October 1914 (Budapesti Hirlap, Dr Rédey Ferenc's collection). Regulation of Minister of Commerce 72.550 of 2 October 1914 (PTRT Volume 93, 3 October 1914) is relevant here – it was provided that daily newspapers which qualified as ***political*** could be sent free of charge as of 4 October, subject to their being sent by newspaper publishing houses within the framework of the regular procedure. By this measure, the use of postage stamps and their pre-cancelling terminated as of 4 October. Logically, the latest pre-cancellation date could be 3 October 1914. Naturally, the publishing houses did not throw away the hand stamps they had been using but used them further in administration departments. Thus, if a collector had the necessary connections, he could arrange for the favour of his mail items having been postmarked by these hand stamps. Let us mention only a few of such hand stamps: the block of four postage stamps with harvesters postmarked in 1916 by the Pesti Hírlap round hand stamp with a band; a block of four pieces with harvesters postmarked in 1918; the stamps postmarked in 1918 and 1919 with the one-circle round hand stamp with the 'World'. These pieces have nothing to do with pre-cancellation – they are nothing else than valueless creations aimed at misleading collectors.

For pre-cancellation, two ways were applied: postmarking or overprinting in the printing house. The first was the more general method.

The regulation providing for these procedures did specify neither the shape nor the exact text of the hand stamps – it only specified that there had

to be the name of the location and the date. Consequently, there were as many pre-cancellation hand stamps as there were publishing houses which had undertook to apply the pre-cancellation procedure. For the use of hand stamps, there were also two ways: postmarking sheets or cancelling postage stamps on address tapes. In the first case, the amount of newspaper postage stamps necessary for that given day was postmarked on sheets, after which the sheets were cut, and postage stamps were adhered to address tapes. The area of hand stamps was usually larger than the area of postage stamps, due to which one postmark could be distributed over two, three, or even more postage stamps. On the other hand, a postmark could extend to the previous postage stamp too. As a result, we quite often come across such postage stamps on which there are parts of two or three postmarks. This was the reason why we find only postmark parts even on those postage stamps which are still adhered to address tapes (not soaked off). This is called 'partial postmark'. In case of the other way, the already adhered postage stamps were postmarked – this procedure was similar to the one applied at post offices in case of other mail items. Therefore, on the original mail items, we always find complete postmarks, while on the postage stamps which were soaked off, we may find partial postmarks – but always only one.

Two major Hungarian papers – Budapest Hírlap and Pesti Hírlap – switched to overprinting cancellation in 1900 and 1913 respectively, due to the increase of the number of copies printed. The text containing the name of the paper and the date was printed upon sheets in a way that it appeared on each postage stamp. Such amount of postage stamps was printed over which was necessary for that given day. The overprinted postage stamp sheets were then cut apart, and postage stamps were adhered to address tapes. It is improbable that these publishing houses chose this much simpler and quicker procedure on their own – it is much more probable that they applied for the permit and received that permit from the postal institution in charge, although we have not come across any documents which would have contained evidence to this.

For the sake of transparency, we decided to present all pre-cancellation hand stamps and overprinting together, irrespectively of whether or not they were applied during the printing period of the newspaper postage stamps of the release of the year 1900. Cancels will be categorised according to the procedures mentioned above. We will assign serial numbers to each hand stamp or overprinted text, in order to be able to mark the cancels or overprints which occurred or might have occurred on newspaper postage stamps of individual releases. In case certain cancels occurred in different colours, we will use the following abbreviations for colours: f=fekete (black), i=ibolya (violet), k=kék (blue), ki=kékesibolya (bluish violate), and v=vörös (red) after the serial number of the pre-cancelling hand stamp. We are not going to indicate separately which postmarks were used for address tapes; we are always going

to indicate partial postmarks.

Pre-cancelling Hand Stamps

When categorising the pre-cancelling hand stamps of newspaper publishing houses, we are going to always include them in those categories of post office location and date hand stamps to which they are most similar. Since the number of these hand stamps is small, we have not set types but will provide the exact wording and lay-out of these hand stamps. We have compiled a table containing type indices, using the most typical pieces of type groups. When providing any details of hand stamps other than their text, we are using the abbreviations used for official hand stamps. To ensure better comprehensiveness, these details will be provided when describing types in brackets. The date – independently of the number of lines in which it is arranged – always contains the year, the month, and the day. Apart from a single instance, the year always contains four digits; the month is always expressed by letter abbreviation, which is (***y₄***). This is why we are not indicating it at all. The single exception mentioned above contained the three-digit indication of the year (***y***$_3$).

Type Group A

These hand stamps are arranged in lines. The text is arranged in either two (***A2***) three (***A3***) lines. Below the text, one- or two-line date takes place (***K1*** or ***K2*** respectively). If the text fonts are Grotesque, we will not indicate it. If the fonts are Antiqua or mixed (Antiqua /Grotesque or Grotesque/ Antiqua), we are indicating them with letters *a*, *b*, or *c*. These letters will follow the type indication, for example: ***A2a, A3b,*** etc. In the date, the month is always Grotesque. However, if the digits are Antiqua, we will use marks ***K1a*** and ***K2a***, following the above mentioned logic.

Type Group B

Rectangular stamps. Usually arranged horizontally - (Z_1), rarely square-shaped (Z_8). Frequent use of a dual frame line (Z_2), where the outer line is always thick, while the inner one is thin. The general observation is, however, that the double frame line after longer or shorter use merged into a single very thick line. The text is always divided, and is distributed over and under the always single-row date. The fonts and the date will be marked similarly to group ‘A’. On these stamps, the date is usually framed by a rectangle. The postmark area surrounded by an inner frame is called ‘date frame’. The inner frame may be rectilinear (t_1), its vertical sides may be outwardly convex with centrally arranged engraved semicircles (t_2); they may also end in an ornate drawing (t_3 and t_4).

Type group C

Recumbent elliptical stamps (Z_1). Text and layout as in type group ***B***; no date area.

Type group DF

Two circles, one ring, a circular stamp with three-line date

BEILLESZTÉS pdf 135 old.

Type group FL

Single-circle circular stamps. The frame lines are often dual (Z_2). Date arranged in a horizontal line. Text is always split. Two decorations (Z_1 and Z_2) above and under the date

The known stamps are presented in alphabetical order of the names of newspapers:

1 ALKOTMÁNY. Lx Z_1. Text: ALKOTMÁNY / BUDAPEST. Size: diameter 29 mm.

2 AZ ÚJSÁG.

P. 137

a) Lx Z_1 Text: AZ ÚJSÁG / KIADÓHIVATALA (THE NEWSPAPER/PUBLISHING OFFICE) Size: Ø 29 mm Color: Black, Postmark: 1905-14, Sheet postmark: 1910, Period of postmarking: 5/1/1905-22/8/1914

b) Lx Z_1 Text: AZ ÚJSÁG / KIADÓHIVATALA (THE NEWSPAPER/PUBLISHING OFFICE) Size: Ø 29 mm Color: Black, Postmark: 1906-14, Sheet postmark: 1906-1910, Period of postmarking: 2/9/1906-16/7/1914

3 Budapester Tagblatt. A3a. Klc Text: BUDAPESTER / TAGBLATT / kiadóhivatala. Size: 20x16 mm. Color: bluish violet. 1900 occurs also on the newspapers of 1899, with the postmark of February. Period of postmarking: 2/1900-10/9/1901

4 BUDAPESTI HÍRLAP.

a) DF K3. Text: BUDAPESTI HÍRLAP. Size: Ø 22.5 mm. A six-pointed star ornament at the bottom. Color: Black. Period of postmarking: 26/4/1900-14/3/1900.

b) A2 K2b. Text:Budapesti/Hirlap. Size of first line: 13.5x3.5 mm, digit height of the year: 2 mm. Colour: Black. Period of postmarking: 1/6/1900-16/2/1901

c) A2 K2a. Size of line: 13.6x3 mm, Digit height: 2.5 mm. Colour: Black. Period of postmarking: 16/9/1902-17/12/1905

d) A2 K2. Size of line: 13.5x2.5 mm, Digit height: 3 mm. Colour: Black and violet. Period of postmarking: 11/9/1908-1911...

b -d Stamps were compiled on the basis of a description d Weinert and Visnye below. Unfortunately, their control was not possible because of the very limited amount of the available material. Their postmarks were almost identical to the overprint pre-cancels. So, they may be easily confused. Moreover, the possibility also exists that the authors mentioned may also have

been partly wrong. Only three pieces of data supporting the use of stamps were found. Postmarks, as opposed to overprints, are strongly slanted relative to the stamp image. Dr. Weinert's collection contained a cut-out from an address tape cut-out in which postmark '***a***' stamp covers mostly the postage stamp, and only to a small extent the address tape. Visnye Finally, Visnya's collection contains violet postmark '***c*** '. The two latter cases cannot be imagined for overprints.

5 BUDAPESTI NAPLÓ.

a) Ba Z, t'. Text: BUDAPESTI NAPLÓ/BUDAPEST. Size: 45x23 mm, Area of date:37x8 mm. Colour: violet. Period of postmarking: 5/5/1900-...8/1901

b) B Z21, Kla. Size: 52 X 30 mm, Area of date: 44 X 8 mm. Area of date side ornament different from t_3-but is impossible to be reconstructed from the known postmarks. The year at 6mm from the ornate side. Colour: violet. Period of postmarking: 22/4/1903-...1904 ?

c) B Z, t4 Kla. The year at 1mm from the ornate side of the area of date. Otherwise similar to '***b***'. Colour: violet. Period of postmarking: 3/1905-...1909 ?

6 EGYETÉRTÉS

B Z8 t, Kla. Text: EGYETÉRTÉS/BUDAPEST. Size: 46x29mm, Area of date: 33 X 10,5 mm. Colour: kék and violet. Period of postmarking: 3/3/1900 – 4/4/1909

7 FELSŐ MAGYARORSZÁG

A2b KI. Text. KASSA/FELSŐMAGYARORSZÁG. Size: 42 X 16 mm. Colour: violet. Known date: 3/5/1905

8 FRISS ÚJSÁG

Bo Z,. Text: FRISS ÚJSÁG/BUDAPEST. Size: 40x25 mm. Colour:black. Period of postmarking: 1902. I. 28-III. 30.

9 MAGYAR HÍRLAP

Bb Z_1, t_5. Text: MAGYAR HÍRLAP/BUDAPEST. Size:45X23 mm; Area of date: 28X8 mm; double frame line. Colour: violet. Known also on the newspaper stamps released in 1899, postmarked on 3/2/1900 Period of postmarking: 23/1/1900 -8/4/1902

10 MAGYAR NEMZET

Lx Zt. Text: MAGYAR NEMZET/BUDAPEST. Size:30 mm. Colour: black. Period of postmarking: 6/2/1901- 2/5

11 NEUES PESTER JOURNAL

B Z_2 KI. Text: Neues Pester Journal/BUDAPEST. Size: 37X23 mm. Colour: blue, black. Period of postmarking: 5/3/1900-11/8/1911

12 NEUES POLITISCHES VOLKSBLATT

Bo Z, t'. Text: NEUES POLITISCHESVOLKSBLATT/BUDAPEST. Size: 45X22 mm. Area of date: 40x8 mm. Colour: violet and red at the beginning of the period, later black. Period of postmarking: 1900... -26/6/14

13 PESTI HÍRLAP

a) B Z_1Kla. Text: PESTI HIRLAP/BUDAPEST

Size: 35X20 mm. Colour: black, sometimes at the beginning dark violet. Period of postmarking: 5/4/1900-7/7/1908

b) B Z_2 Kla. Size: 42 X 24 mm. Color: black. Period of postmarking: 6/9/1906-20/3/1907

c) B Z_1 Size: 37x22 mm. Colour: black. Period of postmarking: 1910. X...- 14. I. 20.

d) Lx (ya) Z2. Text: PESTI HÍRLAP/BUDAPEST. Size: 32 mm. Colour: black. Period of postmarking: 3/9/1911-8/1912

14 PESTI NAPLÓ

C Kla. Text: PESTI NAPLÓ/BUDAPEST. Size: 37x25 mm. Colour: green, violet, black. Period of postmarking: 10/2/1900-31/3/1911

15 PESTÉR LLOYD

a) FLa Z_2 z_1. Text: PESTER LLOYD/BUDAPEST. Size 33 mm. Colour: violet. Period of postmarking: 25/6/1902-1909...?

b) FLa Z_2 z_2. Difference solely in ornament. Colour: violet. Period of postmarking: 5/5/1911- ?

16 PÉCSI NAPLÓ

B Z_7, Z_3, t_1. Text: PÉCSI NAPLÓ/PÉCS. Size: 28 X 28 mm; area of postmarking:23x10 mm. Colour: violet. Known date: 30/4/1907

17 POLITISCHES VOLKSBLATT

a) B Z_2 Kla. Text: Politisohes Volksblatt/BUDAPEST. Size: 36X23 mm. Colour: black. Period of postmarking: 23/5/1900-?/8/1903

b) B Z_1. Text: 'Politisohes Volksblatt'/BUDAPEST. Size: 37x24 mm. Colour: black. Period of postmarking: 7/12/1905-1/6/1914

18 VILÁG

FL. Text: 'VILÁG'/KIADÓHIVATALA. Size: Ø30 mm. Colour: violet. Period of postmarking: 12/10/1910-29/3/1912

Pre-cancel Overprints

4. BUDAPESTI HÍRLAP (Figure 41)

e) Four-line overprint. The text is divided into a first and a second line. ' Budapest / Newsletter ', 14-point, half-bold Grotesque; the date arranged in the third and fourth line as follows: 1910/Febr 11; 9-point Roman bold letters and numbers. The snow conditions indicated with 3-5 letter abbreviation, capitalized fonts. From June 1912, the first letter also lowercase. The colour of

the overprint is black. These overprints were used on the already mentioned Vienna fakes of 1932. Recognition of these is easy because the fakes are gray; deliquescent printing. Period of postmarking: June 29, 1900- October 3,1914

13. PESTI HÍRLAP (Figure 42)

e) Three-line overprint; first line 'Pesti Hirlap', while the second and third: '1913/dec. 3.'; 7-point, bold grotesque letters and numbers; overprinting black; Period of postmarking: Oct. 28, 1913 - Oct. 20, 1914

As far as our knowledge goes, 18 newspapers applied pre-cancels – they used 29 pieces of hand stamps. Because of coloured ink pads, we know of 37 kinds of colour postmarks. The printing process resulted in further two additional pre-cancels.

Known newspaper pre-cancel postmarks of the release of 1900 are the following: 3, 4a, 4b, 4c, 5a, 5b, 6, (i and k), 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 (v. i. and f.), 13a, 14. (z, f and i), 15a (i and f) 17, as well as overprint 4e - a total of 23 kinds.

Period of Use

Rédey did not mention the period of use in his monograph. The Philatelic Company List Price rightly mentioned 30 April 1922. Willy Ban in 'Magyar Postabélyegek Adattára' (Hungarian Post Office Stamps Repository) used an incomprehensible method for newspaper postage stamps. In case of 'Turulos' rows, he rightfully accepted the position of the Post Office, according to which the period terminated on December 31, 1917, with the exception of some denominations which had ended earlier. It is natural, because neither the image, nor the colour - with a few exceptions - had changed; the watermark may not be identified in a part of affixed stamps anyway. This statement applies to newspaper stamps as well. However, he still believed that the period of use of the first release lasted between January 1, 1900 and June 30, 1905. Regulation no. 63873 of 22 September 1904 (PTRT Volume 38, 1904), which introduced the small crown watermark, specified that 'the newspaper and telegraph postage stamps notes shall have multiple images of the small Hungarian crowns as of November of the current year...' The root cause of his error is likely to have been in the stage when he conducted research into the number of copies. It may have happened that the newspaper postage stamps with the small crown watermark were first supplied on 30 June 1905 to the Post Office. He must have confused this date with the period of validity of the first edition. He, otherwise, made the same error in case of later newspaper stamp editions. Period of use: 1 January 1900 – 30 April 1922

POSTAGE DUE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE RELEASE OF 1903 (SERIES 1)

Historical Background and Image Development

Postage due postage stamps are those special postage stamps which are

used in the internal handling of the Post Office for the collection of the fees and surcharges for the mail items partially or totally not paid for, as well as for the collection of other specified charges. The definition of other charges includes business reply letters and forms, official mail with 'postage due' clause, and the demurrage of packages. Letter postage due fees were twice the missing regular postage fees; however, there was a bottom line. In case of business letters and forms, there was a special surcharge payable on top of the specified charge. In all cases it was the recipient to pay the postage amount, so it was collected at the post office of delivery. Before the postage stamps with the image of the crowns appeared, postage due stamps were not used. The fact of postage due procedure and the amount to be collected were indicated by the post office where the mail item was posted - if not, it was done by an interim office – with a blue pen, later ink. Volume I deals with these marks.

The historical antecedents of the systematic use of postage due stamps root back to 1893. Mihály Szalay, the General Secretary of Post and Telegraph Chief Directorate submitted Memorandum 2196 dated on 8 December to the Minister of Commerce where he described in detail the arguments in favour of introducing postage due stamps. We will return to the details of this document when discussing the flooding related postage stamps. The fate of this proposal is unknown. The history of the appearance of the postage due stamp, nearly 10 years later, may be learnt from Gyula Payer's article published in ***Deutsche Briefmarken - Zeitung*** Volume 20 of 1916. Francis Kunz commercial counselor of the First National Stamp Collecting Association went to Minister Lajos Lang on December 1, 1902 and drew his attention to the lack of the postage due postage stamps. He must have supported his statement with decisive arguments because on the next day he also submitted his proposal in writing, and the minister instructed the State Press to prepare a draft for postage due postage stamps. Shortly afterwards, the State Press presented two drafts. Both were of the same dimensions as letter postage stamps, though one was arranged horizontally.

Figure 43

Figure 44

Figure 45

The Director of the Museum of Arts was asked to deliver his opinion. He suggested that the latter was implemented, which was done by state officer Rezső Herr.

The image was approved by Regulation No. 58246 of 7 October 1903, paragraph 3 § (PTRT Volume 39, 1903). According to this regulation, 'The postage due postage stamps image is 19.5 mm wide and 23 mm tall, bounded by a rectangular frame arranged horizontally with a white oval in the middle. The space between the rectangular and oval frames shall be filled with ornate

tapes of the Hungarian style. In the upper part of this area, there shall appear the words ‘MAGYAR KIR. POSTA’, while in the lower part - ‘FILLÉR’. The white oval areas provide space for the robust black Arabic numerals (Figure 43).

Proofs

The Minister of Commerce requested that the State Press produces proofs of six denominations - 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 fillers – using the approved design. The provision required that all denominations were of the same colour with the only condition that this colour was different from those of the postage stamps in circulation; for the denomination numbers, somehow darker colour had to be chosen. The frame approved in advance and the predetermined face values allowed for the immediate producing of the original engraving of the frame, as well as the matrices and printing plates of the frame and denomination numerals. Nine colour versions were produced for each denomination, so 54 kinds of proofs were made. In the list, the first colour is that of the frame, the second of the denomination numeral.

a) Brownish yellow / red, no gumming

b) Brown / red, no gumming brown, thick paper

c) Brown / red

d) Brown / blue

e) Grass green / tan

f) Pink / dark green on 1-, 2- and 5-filler denomination; light green on 10-, 20-, and 50-filler denomination

g) Dark blue / lemon yellow

h) Dark blue / brown

i) Wine red / blackish blue

c – i) were produced on the original watermarked paper but without gumming. Perforation was in all cases final, that is 11 3/4: 12 comb perforation.

To the minister, the colour proofs printed on the original, watermarked paper were presented. However, the green frame and black numerals were selected for implementation. At the same time, 6-, 12- and 100-filler denominations were added – the overall number of denomination grew to nine. Before printing, yet one more series of proofs of the final nine values was produced – on the original watermarked paper and using grass green / black colours. However, these proofs were not perforated. They are still easily distinguishable from phase prints, because the columns of the sheets were perforated with large holes. Thus, we know of 63 proofs all in all.

Introducing into Trade

The regulation referred to when describing the image defined

1November 1903 as the date of introducing into trade. This regulation also contained detailed description of the postage due procedure, since the use of postage stamps had changed significantly. From the philatelists' point of view, the most interesting is the statement that 'postage due stamps must not be used for franking but only by the post office internally, to collect the postage of letters. Consequently, they shall not be traded to the general public or accepted as payment or exchanged.' Thus, there was no way to obtain postage due stamps unused, which concerned collectors. Soon a movement started in order to make this part of the regulation altered. Associations submitted one proposal after another; complaints, requests, suggestions – some appearing also in the media – were sent. Yet 11 years had passed before the Minister of Commerce issued Regulation 14265 of 22November 1914 (PTRT 26November 1914) allowing for selling of the postage due postage stamps to be sold to the general public. However, paying with them or exchanging them was still not possible. Non-Treasury post offices, where such postage due postage stamps were not available, were advised to notify the customers where the nearest Treasury post office was, where it was possible to buy postage due postage stamps. This purchase restriction which lasted for 11 years is the reason why the black-numeral postage due postage stamps are so rare.

Printing

Postage due postage stamps were printed upon 2x100 sheets, with the value summation on the sheet margin, but without the printing process signs; it was a similar procedure as in case of postage stamps. However, compared to those, postage due postage stamps were more beautiful, smoother, and cleaner. Smeared or smudged printing hardly occurred even later, which not least can be explained by the much smaller number of copies. The printing of postage due postage stamps, although also contained two rounds, was different from letter stamps, which in turn had a very interesting consequences.

The difference was caused by the fact that different denominations were similar not only as regards design but also the colour. So the procedure followed was to first print a greater amount of the frame. If any denomination ran short, the Press took the frame prints from the storehouse, and printed the given denomination numeral onto it (second round). It should be noted that postage due postage stamps were only printed if needed – even the newer releases would only appear when the previous amount was already sold out. This procedure explains why we do not find certain denominations of certain editions (perforation modification) or even of certain releases (watermark changes). This procedure also resulted in the some years' difference between the introducing of certain postage stamp series and the corresponding postage due postage stamps.

Colour Deviations and Number of Copies

There were two or perhaps three editions of the postage due postage stamps of 1903 – therefore there were no significant colour differences. The first edition was pale grass green, while the subsequent ones were of darker or brighter shades.

The data of Bán and Payer referring to the number of copies were not identical. The data of Payer were the same as those of the State Press, so we are publishing them:

1 filler 3,870,000 pieces

2 fillers 3,174,400 pieces

5 fillers 3,156,000 pieces

6 fillers 1,640,000 pieces

10 fillers 3,136,000 pieces

12 fillers 1,236,000 pieces

20 fillers 4,589,600 pieces

50 fillers piece 569,200 pieces

100 fillers 640,000 pieces

Entire series: 569,200 pieces. Face value of a complete series: 2 crowns 6 fillers.

Paper, Watermark, Perforation

These stamps occur on ***y*** (plain paper) and ***z*** (like cardboard) grades of paper. The latter is less common.

The watermark is the same as that of the letter stamps watermark, but because of the landscape arrangement of the image it occurred only vertically arranged. Each watermark position is known on each value, so III/A1-4, III/Aa -Ad and IIIgy.

The perforation in general is also the same as that of the letter stamps, but it is 11¾:12 comb perforation because of the stamp shape. With the exception of the 100 fillers denomination, all denominations may be found with the auxiliary line perforation 11½.

We known of a vertical 1-filler pair imperforated in the middle (Figure 44) and a 20-fillér piece imperforated on the left sheet edge (I/1, II/l, etc.. X / l. sheet position). 1-filler stamps imperforated in the middle were used in December of 1913 in Dévényújfalu post office.

Forgeries

We do not know of completely forged stamps. The rare 11½ line perforation has been especially willingly forged, especially on the 12-, 20- and 50-filler denominations, by repeated perforation of the pieces perforated by comb perforation. By gumming the non-marked stamps, unused stamps have been faked. Sometimes sizing has been applied after removing of the postmark too. This kind of forgery is relatively easy to identify by a sunray lamp.

Validity Period

The period of use of the postage due postage stamps was not yet limited at that time – according to the relevant and already mentioned Regulation, they were used without restrictions until they ran short. The only exception was the 100-filler denomination, since it was withdrawn before the issuance of the first auxiliary postage due postage stamps on March 31, 1915. (For details, see there.) This was done by Regulation 3057 of 23 February 1915 (PTRT 26 February1915). The validity of the rest of the denomination was terminated by Regulation 8290 of 14 March 1927 (PTRT 22 March 1927, Volume 11); this regulation terminated the use of all denominations issued before 1915, including postage due postage stamps as of 31 March 1927. Ban's data in this respect were incorrect, since he believed that the trade period of the whole series terminated in 1915.

The real trade period therefore lasted from 1 November 1903 until 31 March 1927 for 1- to 50-filler denominations, while for 100-filler denomination, this period ended on 31March 1915.

It should, however, be noted that this last withdrawing regulation was entirely illusory, because at the end of the first inflation even the small portion of the postage amounted to several hundreds of crowns, due to which the filler denominations could not be used even if there were such postage stamps on stock.

LETTER POSTAGE STAMP RELEASE OF YEAR 1904

(SECOND TURULOS SERIES)

1. Watermark Change

The first change of the watermark of the 'turulos' stamps was provided for by a regulation. In this respect, Regulation 63870 of September 22, 1904 (PTRT 6 October 1904 Volume 38) stipulated, 'The newspaper and postal stationery watermark so far has depicted the Hungarian crown in the interlocking circles. Only little part of this watermark appeared on individual stamps. From November of the current year, small images of the crown should appear repetitively, in a way that on each stationery item either the entire crown or at least its significant part shall appear.

In addition to this, yet other changes were introduced by the regulation. The factory watermark halted to exist, and the paper grade 'IV' was printed only once on each sheet. This is the explanation of the rarity of this sign.

The new watermark was in use between l November 1904 and 15 July 1908; the second 'turulos'series was printed on the paper with this watermark.

The two dominant types of perforation sharply differ from each other. Therefore, their editions will be discussed separately.

Paper Types

For the two 'turulos' series, such two kinds of paper were used which can be easily distinguished from each other.x) *Yellowish paper:* Thin, smooth, translucent, delicate shades of yellow; used in 1904 and 1905.y) *White Paper*: Thick, soft, flexible white paper, used from 1905.

2. Comb Perforation 12:11 3/4

Depending on denominations, 3-11 editions were issued. The smallest number of editions (three) took place in case of 12 fillers, while the biggest - eleven - in case of 10 and 2 fillers.

Differences in Colour, Number of Copies (first edition), and Printing Process Marks

The official colour of the series was the same as that of first release. However, we can find less colour tones than in case of the former. A dark wine red 50-filler denomination was deliberately included as colour variation rather than deficient colour, because the reason of this colour was not a failure but chemical degradation. Despite the fact that both Rédey and Dr Weiner also qualified it as an error – not to mention the foreign stamp catalogues – we have no reason to doubt the statement of the former senior official of the State Press. The history and unprecedented career of this stamp is extraordinary from another point of view too. It is worth brief reviewing.

In January 1905, as on many occasions since then, collectors discovered the *wine red* 50-filler denomination. Being convinced that this was erroneous printing, they started such speculation/trading in these stamps which had never been seen before. In March, the State Press analyzed the origin of these stamps. Deputy Director Dréher and Head of Department Ferenc Donászy presented the study results and the measures taken in connection with this to Kibédi Bicsini Domokos, who asked for the official comment of the State Press. Kibédi published this statement in Bélyeggyűjtő 1905 Volume 5/6. The State Press did not publish any further statements in relation to this issue. Kibédi's notification thus can be considered as the official description of the situation.

According to an official statement, by November 1904 the inks known before ran out. New ink was produced, and further 4700 sheets printed, their colour identical to the former both when wet and dry. On 14 November, 2000 sheets were produced; the rest 2700 sheets were delivered to the storage of the State Press. It turned out at the review done in March that the originally brownish colour turned to wine red due to the oxidation when exposed to the air. Upon the suggestion of the State Press, the Chief Postal Directorate suggested that the competent directorates withdrew the already distributed such

stamps right away, and these items, along with those still on stock of the postal stationery storage, were returned back to the State Press. According to the statement of the latter, this actually happened, and ‘the residual stock of the State Press is waiting for destruction.’ It was waiting for quire long, since it became public at the beginning of 1931 that the Post Office Philatelic Bureau had sold 10 % of the residual stock by 1930. At the end of 1930, a stamp dealer bought 80 % of the total residual stock by public auction; 10 % continued to be possession of the Philatelic Bureau. Of course, the value of this very good stamp completely dropped due to placing on the market of such large amounts of unused pieces. The original colour pieces are worth thirty or forty times as much as the oxidized ones. However, it may serve as a consolation that it was in this material that contained new number watermarks and a sheet with watermarks in reverse position. It is assumed that, according to the printing sheet, the other three sheets with watermarks in reverse position were also used, so they may turn up used. Let us now look at the individual denominations.

1 fillér: *Gray*, grayish black, bluish gray. Number of copies: 10,026,000 pcs (6). Printing technology signs (Nj): 120f, 421f, 614a.

2 fillérs: *Light yellow*, brownish yellow, oil yellow and greenish yellow. Number of copies: 105,162,000 pcs (11) printing technology signs (Nj): 421af, 554a, 614f.

3 fillérs: *Orange*, red orange. Number of copies: 47,770,000 pcs (6). Printing technology signs (Nj): 438a, 614f.

5 fillérs: Emerald green, light green, yellow-green and poison green. Number of copies: 181,953,600 pcs (9), printing technology signs (Nj): 421f, 614f.

6 fillérs: *Olive brown*, greenish brown and olive green. Number of copies: 42,677,200 pcs (8). Printing technology signs (Nj): 421a, 614f.

10 fillérs: Light rose, carmine rose and *red*. Number of copies: 252,534,600 pcs (11).

printing technology signs (Nj): 202a, 654a, 614af.

12 fillérs: *Violet*, light and dark shades, deep bluish violet (soluble). Number of copies: 11,292,400 pcs (3). Printing technology signs (Nj): 554B, 614f.

20 fillérs: Brown, *light brown*, grayish brown, violet brown (soluble). Number of copies: 20,274,400 pcs (5). Printing technology signs (Nj): 554A.

25 fillérs: *Light blue*, ultramarine (soluble) blackish. Number of copies: 15,601,600 pcs (8). Printing technology signs (Nj): not known yet.

30 fillérs: *Yellowish brown*, light yellowish brown, brownish orange. Number of copies: 10,708,200 pcs (9) printing technology signs (Nj): 120f, 614a.

35 fillérs: *Red-violet*, violet, carmine violet (soluble), violet blue. Number of copies: 18,517,600db (4). Printing technology signs (Nj): not known yet.

50 fillérs: Violet red, brownish carmine, light and dark shades. Number of copies: 2,697,200 pcs (4). Printing technology signs (Nj): 554A, 614a.

Dark red wine colour. Number of copies: 470,000 (1). Printing technology signs (Nj): 120f and 614a.

60 fillérs: Olive green, bluish green, *yellowish green*, greenish brown. Number of copies: 23,689,800 pcs (7). Printing technology signs (Nj): not known yet.

1 crown: Brownish red, violet red, brick red, *red brown*, Number of copies: 6,837,800db (8).

2 crowns: *Greyish blue*, violet gray. Number of copies: 1,031,000 pcs (6).

6 crowns: *Brownish violet*, red wine. Number of copies: 166,200 pcs (5).

The nominal value of the series is 10 crowns 59 fillers. Number of entire series: 166,200.

Printing Differences

Those errors on the plate which did not occur in the first issue will be numbered consecutively in the type marks. The typical types will occur in boxes I, IV, and V.

I. Plate errors in ‘Filler’: We do not know of plate defects in area I group L. Besides the known 14 defects of group A, two new turned up.

Type A15: Letter 'I' discontinuous in the lower quarter, so it seems inverted ‘i’.

Type A16: At the top part of letter ‘I’ there is a horizontal line directed to the left so it seems inverted ‘L’. At the same time, at the left bottom, below the angle, of the second ‘L’there is a slanting line.

IV. The first plate error of ‘MAGYAR KIR. POSTA’. It may be found only in editions of 1904, in the defect area IV.

Type L1: Letter 'G': bright colored dot with light area around at the vertical part of the letter.

Known occurrences: type *I- A1*: 2-, 5-, 10-, 20-filler denominations; type *L-A2*: 10-filler denomination; type *I -A3*:10- filler denomination; type *I - A4*: 5-, 10- filler denominations; type *I –A6:* 6-, 10-, 25-filler denominations; type *I –A7:* 5- filler denomination; type *I-A8*: 3-, 10-, 30- filler denominations; type *I- A9*: 1-, 10-, 20-filler denominations; type *I- A10*: 1-, 5-, 10-, 20-filler denominations; type *I –A11:* 10-filler denomination; type *I -A12*: 1-, 10-, 20-filler denominations; type *I -A13*: 5-, 10-, 20-filler denominations; type *I - A14*: 5-filler denomination; type *I- A15*: 10-, 25-filler denominations;

type *I - A16*: 5-,10-filler denominations; type *1V-L1*: 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 10-, 20-, 30-, 60-filler denominations; type *V - A1*: 1-, 2- and 5- crown denominations; type *V – A2*: 2-, 5-, 10-, 20-, 30-, 35- filler denominations; type *V – A3*: 1-, 3-, 5-, 10-, 20-filler denominations.

Paper and Watermark

Paper x (yellowish paper) is known for all denominations except 12-fillér stamps; paper ***y*** (white paper) is known for all denominations except dark wine red 50-fillér stamps.

Each of the eight watermark positions (IV/A1-4 and -a- d – 12) are known for all denominations except dark wine red 50-fillér and 12-fillér stamps. For the 12-fillér stamps, we do not know of IV/A3, A4, Ac,and Ad positions; for dark wine red 50-fillér stamps, we do not know of watermark positions IV/A4 and Ad.

Watermark Differences

Pieces with landscape watermark and cut were printing waste and entered trade illegally. Known watermark fractures:

V1: 5-,10-, 20- filler denominations; *V2*: 2-, 6-,10-, 50- filler denominations; *V3*: 5-, 6-, 10- filler denominations; *V4*: 10 filler denomination; *V5*: 10 filler denomination.

Line watermark occurrences: *Vv-2:* 2-, 5-, 10- and 60- filler denominations.

Perforation

The auxiliary 11½ line perforation was already typical for only a single denomination: 2 crowns. Only a few sheets may have been made because this stamp when unused is the rarest and the most valuable of all ‘turulos’ stamps. The quality of comb perforation 12:11¾ was constantly deteriorating. Imperfect, rough perforation became more and more frequent, due to which separation of the stamps resulted in ever graver damage. Upon the proposal of the National Commerce Association to implement denser and finer perforation, the State Press introduced new, 15-teeth comb perforation on 2 November 1905. The last releases of the year were perforated already this way. Some of the denominations were introduced in December 1905, while others at the beginning of 1906.

Perforation Differences

Without perforation, we know of 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 10-, 20-, and 30-filler denominations and of 1-crown denomination. These were illegally introduced semi-finished pieces.

Forgeries

a/ Fantasy Perforation

Partly combinations similar to the first edition and partly new combina-

tions occur in case of: 11 ½: 15: 2-,3-,5-,6,20-,50,60-filler denominations and 2-crown denomination

12:15: 5-filler denomination; 15:12: 60-filler denomination.

2-crown denomination with forged 11 ½ perforation performed subsequently is known.

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b) *False gumming* is known for almost all denominations.

Trading Period

Each value was placed on the market in November 1904. 50-fillér was withdrawn from circulation on December 31,1916., while the rest – on December 31,1917.

3. Booklets with Comb Perforation 12:11 ¾

25- and 30-filler booklets stopped to be produced in 1904, in spite the fact that the regulation terminating their production was issued only in 1910, in accordance with the stock of the State Press and the warehouses of the Directorate. Only 5- and 10-filler booklets were printed in 1904-1905. Croatian -language booklet is not known. Except the watermark, they are otherwise identical to the release of 1901. 3260 pieces of 5-filler and 4250 pieces of 10-filler denomination were produced.

4. Booklets with Comb Perforation 15

The acquisition of the new perforation equipment was already mentioned above. It was taken in use by Regulation 79.120/1905. The 15-tooth versions of all denominations entered circulation except 5 crowns, of which there was still sufficient amount on stock. For each denomination there were 3-13 editions. Least editions (three) were printed of 12-filler denomination, while the most – of the 5- and 10-filler ones (thirteen).

Colour Differences, Number of Copies (edition), and Printing Process Marks

We find here colours which are the same as in case of the previous editions, apart from some shades.

1 fillér: *Gray*, greyish black, bluish gray. Number of copies: 10,410,000 pcs (5) NJ: 131,140a, 601f.

2 fillérs: *Pale yellow*, brownish yellow, greenish yellow. Number of copies: 17,662,000 (12). Printing technology signs (Nj): 131f, 233af, 234a, 301f, 305f, 601a, 602a, 604f.

3 fillérs: *Orange*, red orange. Number of copies: 41,338,000 pcs (10) printing technology signs (Nj): 203a, 301a, 601f.

5 fillérs: *Emerald green*, green, yellowish green, olive green. Number of copies: 168,635,000 pcs (13). Printing technology signs (Nj).:140a, 330a, 601a, 604af.

6 fillérs: *Olive brown*, greenish brown, olive green. Number of copies: 35,618,000 pcs (10). Printing technology signs (Nj): 234A, 301F, 601af, 602a.

10 fillérs: Pale rose, *red*, light carmine, brick red. Number of copies: 277,133, 400 pcs (13) printing technology signs (Nj). 120f, 604f.

12 fillérs: *Violet*. Number of copies: 3,668,000 pcs (3) printing technology signs (Nj): 601a, 604f.

20 fillérs: *Light brown*, greyish brown, red, brown, violet brown (soluble). Number of copies: 20,123,600 pcs (12). Printing technology signs (Nj): 234A, 604f.

25 fillérs: *Blue*, ultramarine (soluble) blackish. Number of copies: 17,304,400 pcs (10). Printing technology signs (Nj): 233a, 602a.

30 fillérs: Light yellowish brown, *yellowish brown*. Number of copies: 14,768,000 pcs (10). Printing technology signs (Nj): 331a, 602a.

36 fillérs: Violet, *red-violet*, blue-violet, violet carmine (soluble). Number of copies: 15,502,000 pcs (8). Printing technology signs (Nj): 234a.

50 fillérs: *Brownish carmine*. Number of copies: 2,748,000 pcs (6). Printing technology signs (Nj): 131f.

60 fillérs: Bluish green, olive green, *yellowish green*. Number of copies: 10,782,000 pcs (10). Printing technology signs (Nj): 233a, 301a, 604f.

1 crown: *Red- brown*, rose brown, light brown, wine red. Number of copies: 5,180,600 pcs (11).

2 crowns: Violet-gray, *greyish blue*, metallic steel blue. Number of copies: 1,454,000 pcs (7).

Nominal value of the series: 59 fillérs andfive crowns. 1,454,000 pieces of the entire series were produced .

Printing Differences

a) Double-sided printing: known only in case of 10-filler denomination; first by Marcel Bíró, on the basis of the Stamp Museum specimen.

b) Plate defects: The typical types also occur in areas I, IV, and V. There are some differences compared to the previous releases.

I/ Defects of ‘FILLÉR’: New ***L3*** defect in group ***L;*** types of group *A* occur again, except for the *A14* and *A15*, which no longer occur.

Type L3: ‘FILLÉR’ without ‘I’ is the most interesting and beautiful plate failure of ’turulos’ series. It occurs only in the second ‘turulos’ series, perforation 15, a single edition, sheet area X.8. It is still unclear if the sheet is A, B, C, or D. According to Dr. Weiner, it occurs on release of 1900; according

to Dr. Erdődi – on release of 1908 (he later corrected this date in his catalogue); according to Bán, it occurs on both the releases of 1904 and 1908. All these statements are erroneous. It should be noted that neither Rédey nor Ban mentioned in their works 1-filler denomination; Marcel Bíró, however, did. Although we did not see any of these either, since Bíró's data are always reliable, we included them into those occurring in Hungary.

IV/ Plate defect in 'MAGYAR KIR. POSTA': It is seen right in the same place as ***L1*** of the edition of 1904. Basically it resulted from the four-man, due to which we mark it with '***a***', and call it a subtype.

Subtype *Lla:* On the location of defect ***L1***(the surrounding yard is gone too), the vertical part of letter '***G***'is discontinuous.

V/*Plate defects in stamp drawing*: The previous three plate defects V- Al -A3 no longer occur. Instead, however, other ones arose.

Type A4: Bright coloured spot between upper part of the crown and the left laurel branch.

Known occurrences: *Type I-A1*: 2-,5-,10-fillér denomination; *Type I -A2*: 10-filler denomination; *Type I -A3*: 5-, 10-filler denomination; *Type I -A4*: 5-,10-filler denominations; *Type I –A5*: 10-filler denomination; *Type I –A6*: 5-,10-filler denominations; *Type I –A7*: 5-filler denomination; *Type I –A8*: 10-, 30-filler denominations; *Type I –A9*: 1-,10-,20- filler denominations; *Type I –A10*: 1-,5-,10-,20- filler denominations; *Type I –A11*: 10-filler denomination; *Type I –A12*: 1-,10-,20-filler denominations; *Type I –A13*: 5-,10-filler denominations; *Type I-L3:* 1-,2-,3-,5-,6-,10-,25-,30-,50-,60-filler denominations; *Type IV L1a*: 2-,3-,5-,10-,20-,30-filler denominations; *Type V-A4*: 1-,2-,3-,5-,6-,10-,20-,30-,50-,60- filler denominations.

Paper, Watermark

These stamps were made exclusively from paper ***'y'*** (white).

We know each of the 8 watermark positions: IV/A1 - 4 and Aa-d.

We know two types of watermark breaks: V1 and V2; both occur on 10-filler denomination. This of course does not exclude that we might come across them on other denominations.

Known line watermark types: *Vv -1*: 5- and 10-filler denominations; *Vv -3*: 10-filler denomination; *Vv -4*: 1- and 35-filler denominations; *Vv -5*: 10-filler denomination; *Vv -6*: 5-filler denomination; *Vv -7*: Fill 10- and 25-filler denominations; *Vv -8*: 6- and 60-filler denominations.

Forgeries

As in the first 'turulos' series, there were also so called 'erroneous numeral' prints in case of these stamps. 5- and 10-filler denominations are known.

Trading period: Some denominations started to sell in December 1905, while the rest at the beginning of 1906. 50-filler denomination was withdrawn on December 31,1916, while the rest on December 31, 1917.

5. Booklets of 15-Perf Stamps

The different perforation method naturally affected the booklets of stamps as well. For the reasons already mentioned, of course these booklets contained only 5- and 10-filler denominations. We do not know of any Croatian-language stamps. Besides, it was these editions of which the smallest amount was produced. Number of copies: 5-filler denomination: 5896 pieces; 10- filler denomination: 5683 pieces.

Newspaper POSTAGE STAMP EDITION OF 1904

The watermark change of 1904 affected newspaper stamps too. The drawing remained the same as that of the year 1900. There was no perforation.

Shades: minium red, brick red, orange and red orange. Number of copies: 260,000,000 pieces (17).

Printing deviations: Translucent printing is frequent on paper '***x'***. We know of colour transfer by the equipment on both paper types.

Paper '***x***' (yellow) and '***y***' (white)

All *watermark positions* of IV are known: ***IV/A-A4*** and ***Aa-Ad***.

Watermark discontinuities: So far we know only ***V1***. Line watermark occurrences: ***Vv - 2*** and ***Vv- 5***.

Pre-cancels: Known postmarks: 2a, 2b, 4c OCI, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13a, 13b, 14 (f and i), 15a, 16, 17b; overprint 4e; all in all 16 kinds.

Period of trade: The expert literature usually mentions the November 1904 as the date of release; however, certain foreign catalogues mention 1905. The earliest known postmark comes from 13 November 1904; consequently, we believe it safe to accept the position of Bán that the trading period lasted between 1 November 1904 and 30 April 1922.

POSTAGE DUE STAMP RELEASED IN 1905

(2nd postage due series)

The modification of the watermark had influence on postage due postage stamps only a year after it had affected letter postage stamps. There was still stock of the first release produced exclusively in 1903. This statement is also supported by the fact that in 1904 postage due postage stamps were not printed at all. Producing 1-filler denomination was suspended until 1912, while

that of 2-filler one – until 1906. Although 760 sheets of 100-filler denomination were produced in 1905, they were not traded. We will return to this issue later. Only a few thousand sheets were printed of the other values either.

1/ First Edition (Perforation 11 3/4: 12)

The first edition of the postage due postage stamps was produced on paper '***y***' (white); the watermark was of course arranged horizontally. The first edition appeared in only five values. Since there was only a single pressure, there were no shades. The colours were usual: grass green / black. Number of copies:

5-filler denomination: pieces 220 000

6-filler denomination: pieces 300 000

10-filler denomination: pieces 1 944 000

12-filler denomination: pieces 220 000

50-filler denomination: pieces 264 000

The nominal value of the first series was 83 fillers; 220,000 entire series were produced.

Watermark positions: We do not know of *IV/B1* and *B2* of the 5-filler denomination, as well as *IV/Ba* and *Bb* is. All other watermark positions occur on all eight denominations.

Notable pressure anomalies are not known.

Period of trade: 6-, 12- and 50-filler denominations appeared in the course of 1905, while

5- and 10-filler denominations appeared at the beginning of 1906. Withdrawal: March 31,

1927.

2/ Editions of 15-Perf Comb-Perforation Stamps

The different denominations, their number increased by 2- and 20-filler denominations, were edited 1 to 4 times. They were also printed on '***y'*** (white) paper. Printing quality started to deteriorate. The frame colour was the same, though dark, light and bright shades might occur. Number of copies:

2-filler denomination: 1,240,800 pieces (2)

5-filler denomination: 1,716,400 pieces (2)

6-filler denomination: 1,106,000 pieces (3)

10-filler denomination: 3,816,000 pieces (4)

12-filler denomination: 844 400 pieces (2)

20-filler denomination: 4,244,400 pieces (3)

50-filler denomination: 635 200 pieces (1)

The nominal value of 15-perf stamp series is 1 crown 5 fillers; 635,200 full series were produced.

Printing Deviations

In addition to the very rare reverse numbers, the first plate defect appeared.

a) *Reverse numerals*: The reverse-number 20-fillér denomination pieces (Figure 45) – along with the similar erroneous imprints of 20-fillér denomination of 1909 – are the greatest rarities of our postage due postage stamps. Rédey mentioned only three known pieces. Even in 1928 there was still an argument going on whether it was a typo – a reverse cliche – or a printing error, namely a 2x100 sheet was printed in a reverse way in the second pass. As evidence for the fact that a reverse value number type per print sheet took place, the first clue was provided by ***'Donaupost '*** in December 1927. The Hungarian translation of the relevant statement is the following: 'Three copies of reverse numerals of 20-fillér postage due postage stamps are known; as a discoverer from Varaždin of one of the published copies stated, only one copy had inverted numerals. Another copy stays in possession of a collector from Prague; it has a postmark of 15 June 1907. The third one is unused, just as the first one - 2100 franks were paid for it at the auction of the Ferrari collection'.

The puzzle was finally solved in the middle of 1930s when a complete sheet was discovered abroad (Tivadar Schatz's collection). The sheet position of the erroneous prints was concluded to be II.10. It is still unclear if occurred on sheet A or B.

b/ Plate defects: The first two typical plate defects occurred in defect area IV.

IV/ Plate defects of the wording 'MAGYAR KIR.POSTA': The already mentioned two defects belong to group 'A'.

Type A1/ There is no dot after abbreviation 'KIR.' Sheet position V. 1

Type A2/ In the abbreviation '*KIR.*', the letter '*R*' misses one of its legs, due to which it looks '*P*'. Sheet position is unknown.

Known occurrences of type *IV- Al*: 10-, 20-, 50-filler denominations; of type *IV- A2*, 10- and 20-filler denominations.

All eight watermark positions are known for all denominations.

Differences in Perforation

We know of only auxiliary perforation 11 ½, only in case of a single denomination:

15:15:15:11½, 20-fillér denomination (Tatranské Matliare /Matlárházi

Collection).

Forgeries

In all editions, unused copies with false gumming are common. When acquiring these stamps, proceed with due care.

Period of trade: The fillér 1908 and 2- and 12-fillér denomination started to be used in 1908, while the other denominations in 1906. Withdrawal time was the same as in case of the first editions.

REGISTERED STAMP EDITION OF 1906

In respect of the treatment of registered items, Volume I dealt in detail with the mail collecting equipment. Out of what was said there, let us recall that the amount of postage stamps stuck to the mail items had to be 10 fillers less than the postage, since the equipment was operated by 10-filler coin. Later, a post officer applied a special 10-fillér postage stamp to verify that this amount had been paid. The regulation describing in detail the operation of vending machines was also mentioned above. Its article 6 stipulated the introduction of the stamps with perforation '***AUT'*** subject to affixing them only to the letters from the automatic equipment for collecting mail items. Different use or selling was strictly forbidden. Thus we consider these stamps exclusively as *register mail postage stamps for internal use*. The further condition was that these stamps could only be used for the mail processed by the automatic equipment of Budapest post offices 4 and 6.

For producing these stamps, the 10-fillér stamps of the edition of the years 1905 /06 with a small crown watermark was used. The perforated abbreviation 'AUT ' was horizontally positioned in the middle of the stamp. The hole diameter was 0.5 mm; the height of the fonts, (6 holes), 7.2 mm; the total length of the abbreviation was15 mm.

The following are still unknown: production volume, the fate of the remained stock, and the number of unused and soaked off stamps. In the period of use of these stamps, tens of thousands of pieces were used even if estimated conservatively. The known number used on mail items is so small that we should list the typical features of these few pieces. They are listed in the chronological order of postmarks.

Date when Posted	Equipment and Registration Serial Number	Office
1/906 Aug. 3N1	I-517	BUDAPEST 6 S
2/906 Aug. 7N1	I-311	BUDAPEST 4 L.F.k.
3/		

4/907 Feb. 20. É7	I-544	BUDAPEST 4 L.F.L.
5/907 Feb. 5. N11	I-378	BUDAPEST 4 L.L.K.

Period of Use: 1 May 1906 - beginning of 1907

LETTER POSTAGE STAMP EDITION OF 1908

Pre-History of Edition and Watermark Change

The watermark of the postage stamps was modified again by the Minister of Finance on l February 1908. Few months later, the postal administration ordered that the paper with the new watermark is used for the printing of the postage stamps. Regulation No. 51941 of 17 June 1908 (PTRT Volume 31 of 24 June 1908) reads as follows,

The newspaper postage stamps and the 10-filler postal and telegram postage stamps shall be printed on a new kind of watermarked paper as of July of the current year. This new paper shall feature the Hungarian Holy Crown in such a way that either the entire image or at least a significant part of the Holy Crown shall appear on each stamp. The rest mail or telegram stationery shall appear on this paper gradually, as the stock will be running out.

Six weeks later Regulation No. 58016 (PTRT Volume 35 of 30 July 1907) was released.

On top of the already publicly used newspaper postage stamps featuring the cross-section of the Hungarian Holy Crown and the 10-filler letter postage stamp denomination already appearing on the paper with the new watermark (see the P. and T.R. Journals of the current year), following denominations of postal and telegram postage stamps shall be sold on the new kind of paper: 3-,5-, and 10-filler denominations as of the August of the current year; 1-, 2-, 20-, 30-, 35-, and 60-filler and 1- and 2-crown denominations as of the September of the current year; 25- and 50-filler denominations as of October of the current year; 5-crown denomination as of the January of 1909; 12-filler denomination as of the February 1909.

Full implementation of the Regulation did not take place. Editions of 5-crown denomination were suspended for four years - from 1906 to 1909 inclusive, because of the stocks still available. And when pressed again in 1910, the watermarked paper of 1909 was used.

Volume I did not describe the difference between watermark *V* of 1908 and *VI* of 1909. Before making up for this, we need to deal with the least apt term of our expert literature, which foreign expert literature took over as well. For the sake of objectivity, however, it should be noted that the offending phrase - the designation of the watermark of 1908 as ‘crown cross-section’ occurred first not when used by collectors but in the regulation providing for

its use. Neither this reason nor the fact that it has been completely transferred into the public thinking is sufficient to make us use it instead of expelling it. For the collectors who doubt that it is possible to expel an erroneous term which already penetrated into the terminology we would like to mention the issue of the term ‘watermark’. The official regulations for more than half a century - and so of course collectors and literature – kept using the erroneous term ‘watersign’. After decades of literary skirmishes in the 1950s, yet the right term ‘watermark’ spread, while the erroneous one was discarded. Volume I of the Monograph, unfortunately, failed to settle this issue. To ensure the integrity of the Monograph, we avoided both the old terms and those which are deemed appropriate (see reasons below), using the Roman numerals instead, which were used in Volume I of the Monograph. In the following, however, if it becomes necessary to use a term, only the new one will be used.

Both in geometry and in the public mind ‘section’ means such a drawing which shows the outline of an object and its internal part. If the disputed watermark showed the section of the crown, it would only depict its outline and nothing more, because the crown is hollow inside. For finding the correct term, we should first analyze all five crown images. The first three were depicted in linear perspective. The other two depict the frontal view of the crown, as seen from outside. However, although the terms of geometry are correct, they are too long to enter the world of philately. On the other hand, they fully demonstrate the erroneous nature of the terms used so far. Among the five crown watermarks, it is not magnitude of the crowns that makes the difference but the fact that the first ones are embraced by a circle or an ellipse, while the subsequent ones do not have any frame. After taking this into account, the size of the crown may be considered. The correct terms naturally result from the comparison of what was said above.

Watermark of 1899: Crown in ellipse;

Watermark of 1898: Crown in circle;

Watermark of 1904/06: Small crown;

Watermark of 1908 and 1909: Big crown;

These descriptions clearly define the geometry of each crown type and are free of any geometrical absurdity.

The watermark of 1908 is composed of the watermark showing the frontal view of the crown, the factory watermark, and the paper quality watermark. The watermark lines are thick and the crown upper frame lines are spherical; the watermark of 1909, on the other hand, had thinner lines and the upper frame lines of the crown are more angular. There is a significant difference between the drawings of the two watermarks.

The crown on the watermark of 1908 is in much more inclined position (approximately 27°) than on the watermark of 1909 (approx. 51°); the two

outer sections of the frontal band are of equal width in the former watermarks, while in the latter, the inner ones out of these look much narrower. The factory watermark and the paper quality watermark appear together – on the release of 1908 – and once on the printing sheets of 4x100; the Roman numeral ***IV*** is embraced by a horizontally arranged rhomb (if the cross position is correct!). However, given that this watermark combination was frequently located close to the margins, as a consequence it was not always taken into account – due to this, after cutting it ended either on margins or cut off. This also explains the rarity of these watermarks. According to Dr Ernő Vasvári, the occurrence of paper quality and factory watermarks is 3:20.000 (more precisely, after reviewing 500,000 pieces of stamps 76 watermarked copies were found).

The printing cylinder exchange in 1909 is well known today, but it gave rise to much debate for decades. The discussion evolved around the issue whether or not the number watermark embraced by a rhomb may have occurred in denominations of 5kr and 16fill. It is known that the printing cylinder of 1909 did not have this watermark any longer. The debate was ultimately resolved by revenue stamp collectors instead of postage stamp collectors. We have already referred to Dr Kolb Hollaender's research. Printing cylinder exchange was also discovered on the basis of his research. From the description, we know that watermark printing cylinders were kept locked in the central Treasury warehouse in the period other than production period. It was from here that it was transported to the paper mill if necessary. At the beginning of 1909, the cylinder of 1908 was damaged to such extent that it became unusable for paper production. It was then that the watermark printing cylinder of 1909 was produced.

Colour Deficiencies, Number of Copies (First Edition), Printing Process Marks

There were nine editions of this series. Least times the 50-fillér denomination was edited (once); most times 5- and 10-fillér denominations were edited (nine times).

The number of found colour shades is limited to few, most of them only the bright, dim, and light shades; the short production time fully justifies this. Compared to the release of 1909, dark colour shade prevails. This fact also helps to tell the difference between the two releases.

1-filler denomination: greyish black, *gray black*. Number of copies: 6,371,200 pcs (4). Printing technology signs (Nj): 140a, 40 lf.

2-filler denomination: *oil yellow*, brownish yellow. Number of copies: 67,720,400 pcs (5). Printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 305f.

3-filler denomination: *bright* and dark *orange* shades. Number of copies: 16,118,000 pcs (6). Printing technology signs (Nj): not known.

5-filler denomination: *dark green*, olive green. Number of copies: 112,096,000 pcs (0). Printing technology signs (Nj): 120a.

6-filler denomination: bright and dark *olive brown* shades. Number of copies: 20,625,600 pcs (6). Printing technology signs (Nj): 120a, 124a, 140f, 401F.

10-filler denomination: bright pink, *red*, dark pink. Number of copies: 168,768,000 pcs (0) printing technology signs (Nj): 140a, 203f, 602f.

12-filler denomination: dark *violet* with blue tint, blackish violet (-soluble), violet (resistant colour 1909). Number of copies: 4,050,000 units (3). In the data of Ban, the amount of 4,500,000 is a typo. Printing technology signs (Nj): 140f.

20-filler denomination: *brown*, dark brown violet, red, brown (-soluble). Number of copies: 13,107,200 (5) db. Printing technology signs (Nj): 120a, 602f.

25-filler denomination: blackish blue, *dark blue*. Number of copies: 9,428,000 pcs (5). Printing technology signs (Nj): not yet known.

30-filler denomination: orange brown, bright and dark *yellow brown* shades. Number of copies: 8,766,000 pcs (4). Printing technology signs (Nj): 124a, 305a.

35-filler denomination: dark violet, carmine violet (soluble), violet, *red violet*, mauve (colour resistant). Number of copies: 9,909,200 units (4). Printing technology signs (Nj): 602f.

50-filler denomination: *brown carmine*. Number of copies: 1,764,000 pcs (1). Printing technology signs (Nj): not yet known.

60-filler denomination: greyish green, dark and bright *olive green*. Number of copies: 11, 580,000 pcs (5) printing technology signs (Nj). 202f, 602f.

1-crown denomination: brownish red, *red* brown (soluble). Number of copies: 2,561,000 pcs (4)

2-crown denomination: *greyish blue*, steel blue. Number of copies: 652,200 pcs.

Nominal face value of the series: 5 crowns 59 fillérs; number of entire series: 652,200 pcs.

Printing Deviations

Plate Defects: Typical types occur only in plate sections I and V, but their number is much less. This is natural – just think of the constant renewal of the plates and total replacement over this short period of just 10 months.

I/ Typical defects of ‘FILLÉR’: no new types; only 11 types out of 16 ones occur.

V/ No plate defects in the stamp drawing occur. On top of Group ‘A’

type 4, a new type 5 turns up as well.

Types A5: In the word 'FILLÉR', over the letter 'R' there is a pronounced ink stain.

Known occurrences: Type I-A1: 2-, 5-, 10-, 20-filler denominations; *Type I-A2*: 10-filler denomination; *Type I-A3*: 10-filler denomination; *Type I-A4*: 5-filler denomination; *Type I-A8*: 10-filler denomination; *Type I-A9*: 1- and 10-filler denominations; *Type I-A12*: 10- and 20-filler denominations; *Type I-A13*: 10-filler denomination; *Type I-A14*: 5-filler denomination; *Type I-A15*: 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 10-, 30-, and 60-filler denominations; *Type I-A16*: 5- and 10-filler denominations; *Type V-A4*: 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 20-, 30-, 50- filler denominations; *Type V-A5*: 2-, 6-, 20-,25-, 30- filler denominations.

Paper and Watermark

The release was printed on a single kind of paper: rather thick, smooth, even, white, with watermark ***V***. Each of the eight watermark position - V/Al-A4 and Aa-Ad – is known for all denominations. In 1908, when the new watermark printing roller was taken in use, the chemical finishing of the paper halted.

Watermark Discontinuities:

The watermark defects of the printing rollers of the years 1908 and 1909 are similar. Of course, because of the short time of use of the previous one the number of defects produced by it is smaller than that produced by the roller of the year 1909, which was used for four years. Most of the typical fractures can be found in pendants, though the damages of the cross are also known.

V1/: 10-fillér denomination, 1-crown denomination; V2: 10-, 50-, 60-fillér denomination; V3: 6, 10, 12-fillér denomination -F V4: 35, 60-fillér denomination V5; 2, 12; V6-fillér denomination: 1, 5, 10, 25-fillér denomination A7: 20-, 60-fillér denomination; V8: 10-fillér denomination.

It is worth mentioning that the last two crown watermarks and pendant fractures were endowed with a smile-inducing, pretentious names. The watermark itself has been called 'tink-ling watermark', while the pendant damage was called 'ballerina'.

Occurrences of line watermark: Vv -1: 6-filler denomination; Vv -2: 5-filler denomination; Vv -3: 10-filler denomination; Vv -4: 2-filler denomination; Vv -5: 30-filler denomination; Vv -6: 10-filler denomination; Vv -7: 20-,25-, 60-filler denomination; VV -8: 12-filler denomination; VV -9: 10-, 60-filler denomination; VV -10: 10-, 12-, 30- filler denominations, 1-crown denomination; Vv -11: 2-, 12-filler denomination; Vv -12: 3-, 20-filler denomination; Vv -13: 10-, 30-filler denomination; Vv -14: 10-, 30-, and 60-filler denomination

Postage Booklets of 1908

Expert literature (Sándor Visnyei's article) mentions booklets with watermark of the year 1908 of 5- and 10-filler denominations. The authors of the present research have never seen these, although we do not doubt their existence. A remarkable fact, however, should not be forgotten. The State Press did not issue booklets in 1908. In the following year, booklets of 5- and 10-filler denominations were produced. If their production took place in January or early February, it is possible that watermarked paper of 1908 was used; otherwise it is impossible.

Period of Use

The exact release date is known only for the 10-fillér denomination. In case of other denominations, we may only rely on the regulations which introduced them. Thus, the period of use is:

10-fillér denomination from l July 1908;

3-, 5- and 6-fillér denominations from August 1908;

1-, 2-, 20-, 30-, 35-, 60- fillér denominations and 1- and 2-crown denominations from September 1908;

25-fillér denomination from October 1908;

12-fillér denomination from February 1909 until 31 December 1917;

50-fillér denomination from October 1908 until 31 December 1916.

Forgeries

The rare factory watermark was forged for 2-crown stamps with stearine print technology. It is not a too deceptive technique because stearine is dissolved by petrol. The stamp is placed into the petrol bath, and the forged watermark disappears.

NEWSPAPER STAMP ISSUE OF 1908

The regulation providing for the gradual issuing of 'turulos' stamps on paper bearing the watermark of 1908 was described in detail. Here we would only mention that the regulation emphasized specifically 'newspaper postage stamps', providing for their introducing into use at the beginning of July. The face value had not changed. The colour shades were the following:

Orange, dark and brownish shades. Number of copies: 112,840,000 pieces (5).

Pressure was impeccable.

The *paper* is of a single kind, glossy white.

All eight *watermark positions* of watermark V are known: V/Al - A4 and Aa-Ad. Watermark discontinuity: *V5*. One of the most beautiful wild seam watermarks occurs in case of these stamps.

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Known pre-cancel postmarks: 2a, 2b, 4d (f and i), 5c, 6, 11, 12 (i and f), 14 (f and i), 15a, 17b; overprint: 4e; total: 14 kinds.

Period of use: 1 July 1908 -30 April 1922

POSTAGE DUE POSTAGE STAMP RELEASE OF 1908
(Series 3)

The third series contains 6 denominations. Paper, watermark, and perforation are identical to those of postage stamps. Colour options have not yet been found. The colour is the usual grass green / black. Number of copies:

2-fillér denomination 100,400 pieces;

5-fillér denomination 277,600 pieces;

6-fillér denomination130,000 pieces;

10-fillér denomination 788,000 pieces;

12-fillér denomination 148,400 pieces;

20-fillér denomination 1,216,000 pieces

The nominal face value of the series: 55 fillérs; number of entire series: 100,400.

Printing Deficiencies

a) *Inverse value numerals*: Similar to the editions of 1907, this phenomenon occurs on the 20-fillér denomination, which was the consequence of the printing process of the postage due postage stamps, as we have already discussed (Figure 45). On the basis of the known specimens, they were used in Szeged. The sheet position was of course the same as in case of the edition of the year 1907: II. 10. Rédey did not mention them; Payer, who did not know the ones from 1907, knew of two ones: a non-used piece from Ferrary collection, already auctioned, and a one from Mirko Popovits's collection (postmark: Szeged 1, November 1909; the day is not well visible but it is likely that it was the end of the month). The latter is now owned by the Museum of Stamps. The third known piece was found in 1928, by collector; the postmark of this stamp is Szeged 1, 9 December 1909.

b) *Plate defect*: defect area IV; type A2; occurs repetitively in 10- and 20-fillér denominations.

Period of Use

Nothing was communicated by the Post Office in this respect. Payer believed they started to be used at the end of February 1909. If we compare this with the data of the State Press of 1908, according to which in that year only postage due postage stamps of 6-,10-, and 20-fillér denomination were printed, we arrive at the conclusion that Payer must have been right. The State Press received 15 880, 48 420, and 49 950 sheets of these stamps respective-

ly, while the Post Office got 13,830, 45,390, and 44,950 sheets, which means that the remaining stock was 2050, 3030, and 5,000 sheets respectively. If we compare these data with the amount printed of these three denominations in 1908, namely 1060, 3940, and 6080 sheets respectively, it can be noted that the Post Office warehouses actually took over 910 sheets of 10-fillér denomination and 1080 ones of 20-fillér denomination in 1908, so in all likelihood they were placed on the market too. The period of use therefore, based on the above, was as follows:

10- and 20-fillér denomination from November or December 1908;

2-, 5-, 6-, and 12-fillér denomination from the end of February 1909 until March 31, 1927.

Forgeries: We know of the same kind of fake factory watermarks (stearine printing) in case of these postage due postage stamps as in case of the 2-crown denomination of the letter postage stamps.

LETTER POSTAGE STAMP OF THE RELEASE OF 1909
('Turul' Series 4)

We have already provided details about the watermark change in 1909 and the differences between the watermarks of 1908 and 1909. Post Office communication of this issue did not take place, with the exception of additional denominations. The watermark which collectors believed to be a new one was never considered as such by the Post Office.

The denominations of the fourth 'turulos' series were printed on the paper with watermark VI as early as 1909. The only exception was the 5-crown denomination, which was printed again only at the end of 1910, since the editions of 1905 of the release of 1904 covered the need and the additional denomination of 16 fillers. The 16-fillér denomination was introduced to facilitate the easier procedure in case of the local recommended mail. The minister of trade called on the State Press to make preparations for the new denomination, and use, experimentally, such green colour ink which was different from the rest of the green stamps. At the State Press, proofs were produced on white paper without value numerals and with them, and then on the original watermarked paper without value numerals, the colour being bluish green. None of these proofs were perforated. After approval of the colour, 4000 sheets were printed before 1912. It was Regulation 24,212 of December 21, 1912 (PTRT. No. 2 January , Volume 1) to provide for the introduction of these stamps into use on 1 February 1913. Therefore, the series 4 of the 'turulos' series, which included an additional denomination as compared to the previous series, became complete only one month before its printing finally halted because of a newer watermark change.

Colour Variations, Number of Copies (edition), Printing Process

Marks

Printing was impeccable only in 1909, continuously deteriorating in later years, as a noticeable consequence of the wear of the plates. The number of colour shades also increased. The most striking was the vivid carmine of the 10-fillér denomination of the last editions instead of the former red and the pink colour of 50-fillér denomination instead of the former brown carmine.

1-fillér denomination: bluish gray, *gray*, dark gray, greyish black, violet gray. Number of copies: 17,140,400 pcs (26?). Printing technology signs (Nj): 101a, 103f, 120a, 124a, 125f, 140af, 141f, 203F, 204f, 205F, 301a, 401a, 402af, 602f.

2-fillér denomination: light *yellow*, straw-yellow, brownish-yellow. Number of copies: 242,503,200 pieces (25 ?). Printing technology signs (Nj): 101f/l24f, 203F, 204a, 305f.

3-filler denomination: dark orange, *orange*, brick red. Number of copies: 101,508,200 pieces (22 ?). Printing technology signs (Nj): 124a, 140f, 204f, 305f, 402a, 602a.

5-filler denomination: emerald green, *green*, dark green, light green, olive green. Number of copies: 199,760,800 pieces (30 ?). Printing technology signs (Nj): 101a, 124af, 205F, 233a, 402a, 602a.

6-filler denomination: brownish *oil green*, greenish brown. Number of copies: 100,477,000 pieces (25 ?). Printing technology signs (Nj): 125f, 140a, 203F, 233a, 402af.

10-filler denomination: carmine pink, *red*, dark brick red, bright carmine. Number of copies: 62,777,400 pieces (30?). Printing technology signs (Nj): 124f, 140a, 204f, 301a, 402a, 602f.

12-filler denomination: light violet, *violet*, red-violet, lilac (1911) bluish violet (1912) dark violet. Number of copies: 24,961,000 pieces (22?). Printing technology signs (Nj): 101f, I24af, 20a, 305f, 402a.

16-filler denomination: greyish green, bluish green, *greenish* blue. Number of copies: 4,400,000 pieces (3). Printing technology signs (Nj): 140a, 402a, 802f.

20-filler denomination: light brown, brown, tan, violet brown, grayish brown (-soluble). Number of copies: 48929600 pieces (26 ?). Printing technology signs (Nj): 124a, 402af.

25-filler denomination: light blue, *blue*, dark blue. Number of copies: 37,855,600 pieces printing technology signs (Nj): 233f.

30-filler denomination: brownish orange, *yellowish brown*, light red brown. Number of copies: 37,515,600 pieces (22?). Printing technology signs (Nj): 101a, 124a, 125f, 140af, 141f. 203f, 205f, 233a, 401a, 402f.

35-filler denomination: *red violet*, dark red violet, violet gray. Number of copies: 41,554,800 pieces (23?). Printing technology signs (Nj): 140a.

50-filler denomination: light and dark shades of *brownish carmine*. Number of copies: 5,486,200 pieces (7). Printing technology signs (Nj): 204a, 205a, 602f.

60-filler denomination: brownish green, *yellowish green*, olive green, greyish green. Number of copies: 64,503,000 pieces printing technology signs (Nj):. 101a, 124af, 125f, 141f, 202a, 203F, 204a, 235a, 301a, 402a, 602f (24?).

1-crown denomination: brownish red, *reddish brown*, dark brownish red, violet red brown (soluble). Number of copies: 14,086,600 pieces (25?).

2-crown denomination: Pale blue, bluish gray. Number of copies: 3,442,600 pieces (24 ?).

5-crown denomination: *brownish violet*, light and dark shades. Number of copies: 261,200 units (1).

The nominal face value of the series: 10 crowns 75 fillérs; number of entire series: 261,200.

Pressure Deviations: Cleanliness of printing, though gradually but constantly deteriorated. Rough printing became ever more frequent, especially in the lowland landscape drawing. Diluted ink: as a result, the confluence appears in the drawing, especially in the fillér denominations on the left side of the crown and the pad. The plate deficiencies also become more frequent; numerals become discontinuous. A big range of plate deficiencies occurs.

a) *Plate Deficiencies*: This was the first such release where on top of defect sections I and V, defects occurred also in the section III. Moreover, occasionally three defects occurred there. In section I, out of the 16 types existing so far, 12 reoccur in group 'A'; now their number increased by 2. In group 'L', type 4 is the new one. The two last types of defect section V reappear, and a new one, type 6 show up.

I / Defects in 'FILLÉR':

Type A17: Oblique line from the inner corner of the second 'L' to the top left part of 'E';

Type A18: The middle horizontal part of 'E' broken;

Type L4: half of letter 'I' broken;

III/ Defects in face value numerals:

Type A1: In fillér denominations, the top line of '5' is broken;

Type A2: In crown denominations, the bottom horizontal part of '1' is missing;

Type A3: In crown denominations, the top part of '1' is missing;

V/ Defects of stamp image:

Type A6: At the criss-crossed base of the upper text box, the second slanting line directed to the right between letter 'M' and the left-side frame

line is missing. In case of the second and third slanting lines directed to the left, their sections between the first and the third slanting lines directed to the right are missing; the piece of the frame line between these two is also missing.

The occurrences of both recurrent and new types we know so far are the following:

Type I- A1: 2-, 5-, 10-, 20-fillér denominations; *Type I- A2*: 10-fillér denomination; *Type I- A3*: 10-fillér denomination; *Type I- A4*: 5-fillér denomination; *Type I- A5*: 10-fillér denomination; *Type I- A8*: 10-fillér denomination; *Type I- A9*: 1-,10-fillér denominations; *Type I- A12*: 10-; 20-fillér denominations; *Type I- A13*: 10-fillér denomination; *Type I- A15*: 10-fillér denomination; *Type I- A16*: 5-, 10-fillér denominations; *Type I- A17*:10-fillér denomination; *Type I- A18*: 10-fillér denomination; *Type I- A14*: 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 26-,30-, 50-, 60-fillér denominations; *Type III-A1:* 5-, 25-, 35-fillér denominations; *Type III -A2:* 1-crown denomination; *Type III- A3*: 1-crown denomination; *Type V -A4*: 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-,10-, 20-, 30-, 50-fillér denominations; *Type III –A5:* 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 20-, 25-, 30-, 35-fillér denominations; *Type V-A6*: 1-, 5-, 6-, 20-, 30-, 35-fillér denominations.

b) *Face value numeral defects*: Every now and then different values turn up without face value numerals. All of these without exceptions are phase imprints or printing waste pieces which were introduced into circulation illegally.

Paper

The number of paper kinds also grew, but it was still far from being close to the wide range of paper kinds of the following release.

x) The most common type of paper was slightly thicker than the kind of the release of 1900, smooth, white, no longer translucent but opaque. Except for the 16-fillér denomination, all values produced on this kind of paper are known.

y) This is smooth, hard, thick, white paper. The watermark is clearly visible. Each value occurs.

z) This is thin, thick, white paper; watermark is hardly visible on it. It quite often that only traces of the watermark are seen. Except for the 5- and 16-fillér denomination, all values produced on this kind of paper are known.

There are even more kinds of paper with the quality somewhere between the three typical kinds. These should be categorized into kinds which are the closest to them.

Watermark

The four watermark positions of 1909 (VI/Al-A4) are known for all values.

Watermark Deviations: Following watermark discontinuities are known:

V1: 1-, 2-, 6-, 10-, 12-, 16-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 50-, 60-fillér denominations ; 1-, 2-crown denominations; *V2*: 1-, 5-, 10-, 20-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 50-, 60-fillér denominations; *V3*: 16-, 20-, 50-fillér denominations; *V4*: 6-, 10-, 16-, 50-, 60-fillér denominations; *V5*: 2-, 5-, 6-, 10-,12- 20-, 30-, 60-fillér denominations; *V6*: 2-, 5-, 6-, 12-, 20-, 50-fillér denominations, 1-crown denomination; *V7*: 12-, 60-fillér denominations; *V8*: 16-, 35-fillér denomination than; *V9*: 12-fillér denomination; *V10*: 12-fillér denomination; *V11*: 20-fillér denomination; *V13*: 1-, 5-, 10-, 20-, 25-, 35-, 60-fillér and 1-crown denominations; *V14*: 2-, 10-,25-fillér denominations.

Line watermark occurrences: *Vv -1*: 5-, 30-, 60-filler denominations; *Vv -2*: 6-filler denominations; *Vv -3*: 2-, 12-filler denominations; *Vv -4:* 2-, 5-, 6-, 16-, 20-, 30-, 60-filler denominations; *Vv -5*: 60-filler denomination; *Vv -6*: 12-filler denomination; *Vv -7*: 2-, 12-, 35-filler denominations; *Vv-8*: 35-filler, 2-crown denominations; *Vv -9*: 6- filler denomination; *Vv -10*: 12-, 20-filler denominations; *Vv -11*: 5-filler denomination; *Vv -12*: 1-crown denomination; *Vv -13:* 12-filler denomination; *Vv -14:* 2-, 30-filler denominations; *Vv -15*: 2-, 30-filler denominations; *Vv -16*: 16-,35-filler denominations; *Vv -17*: 3-, 12-, 16-, 20-filler and 1-crown denominations; *Vv -18*: 12-, 25-, 35- and 2-crown filler denominations; *Vv -19:* 25-filler denomination; *Vv -20*:2-, 6- and 10-fillér denominations.

Differences between large crown watermarks V and VI

Watermark of 1908

Watermark of 1909

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Large Crown watermark VI

Line watermark types

Large Crown watermark VI

Perforation:15 perfs, comb perforation. Due to the wear of the perforation equipment, imperfect perforation can be also observed in these stamps. Coarse teeth became all the more common – in many cases perforation looked as if it were pierced (Durchstich). Because of the jerks of the perforation equipment, sometimes one or two holes stayed not perforated.

Perforation Differences

Toothless pieces at first were known for 10-, 20-, 25-, 30- and 35-fillér denominations; today they are known for all values. When unused, they belong to the scope of the collectors of phase prints. Only the 30-fillér denomination was placed on the market – most probably two handling sheets, which consisted of a pair of perforation sheets, namely 200 postage stamp pieces. All these come from the bulk sold at the beginning of the 1920s by the Post Office (delivery notes). Their typical feature was the fact that the stamps were affixed after being torn out of the sheet; their postmark ‘Temesvár 1/914.

JAN.12’ was also typical. We can safely assume that when the clerks at the post office Timisoara 1 noticed the one or two imperforated sheets, they did not do any special deal out of this but used them in internal handling. This is evidenced by the fact that these stamps were always - at least as we know – used on delivery notes.

b) 11 ½ auxiliary mixed perforation is the most frequent in case of this release, both at the bottom and top, which means that the reverse may also have occurred. The latter is rarer. *Known occurrences:*

11 ½ : 15:15:15 in 10-, 20-, 25-, 35-fillér and 1- and 5- crown denominations; 15:15: 11 ½ : 5 15-crown denomination.

Ban in his database also mentions 30-fillér denomination stamps which were imperforated on their left side.

Booklets

After the production break in 1908, the production of 5- and 10-fillér booklets resumed in 1909 and again in 1910. Their printing paused again in 1911, but after a break of several years 14,125 pieces of these items were shipped to the stationery warehouse. Later, there were only two occasions when these items were produced: 5-fillér denomination in 1912 and 10-fillér denomination in 1913. All in all, 5896 pieces of 5-fillér denomination watermarks of 1909 featuring big crown and 5683 pieces of 10-fillér denomination ones were produced. In contrast, before their withdrawal in 1916, the Post Office took over 18,200 pieces of 5-fillér denomination and 19,500 pieces of 10-fillér denomination. It was only possible because the State Press was still storing such booklets from the period 1900 to 1904 in the warehouse. The late appearance of these booklets led to the fact that both Payer and the author publishing in Donaupost, who probably represented the editor’s opinion, stated that these booklets were not in great demand because even as late as 1913 pieces with the watermark of the year 1900 were available at the Main Post Office of Budapest. Hence, they erroneously believed that they did not and could not know the releases of 1904/06 and 1909. 10-fillér denomination booklets have also another unique and interesting feature (Visnya’s collection): at the margin of one booklet we may find value total. This may have happened only in a single case: insufficient amount of sheets was produced for these booklets. In order to solve the situation, other sheets of 100 pieces were used to make up for shortages. The least possible amount of booklets with total figures at the margins is 10 pieces.

Stamp Coils

We have arrived at an interesting episode of the ‘turulos’ stamps history. In this period an important experiment took place in the Hungarian postage stamp history, although it was not important from the collectors' point of view, as we shall see later: large quantities of postage stamps were placed on the market in coils. For introduction, let us quote Regulation No. 12946 dated

on September 2, 1912 ‘Placing postage stamp coils on the market for the use by postage stamp vending and affixing machines’ (PTRT, 16 September 1912, Volume 50):

Due to the demand expressed by many parties, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, and 10-fillér denomination stamps shall be marketed in coils of 1000 pieces for postage stamp vending and affixing machines.

The price of the coils shall correspond to the nominal value of the postage stamps therein. They should not be used for internal purposes; neither shall they be sold to retail vendors for further sales.

Postage stamp coils shall be supplied to the Post Directorate Cash Desks and the stationery warehouse of Post Office 4 of Budapest.

Postage stamp coils may only be traded by the Treasury post and telegram offices; in such cities where there are several treasury post offices, such coils may be traded only at the post office number 1; in Budapest, these coils shall be traded at Post Office no. 4.

The designated offices shall not have a permanent stock of postage stamp coils, but shall order the required amount from the relevant Cash Desk of the Directorate if any company announces the demand.

However, Post Office 4 of Budapest should constitute an exception, since it is expected to trade large quantities. Therefore, in accordance with the expected demand, large stocks may be kept there.

The State Press produced the first 40 coils already in 1910; in 1911 and 1912, the overall amount deemed necessary was produced. This experiment finally did not turn out successful, because the production of the coils terminated in 1913.

For the coils, finished sheets of 100 postage stamps were used in such a way that the margins, except for the upper one, were removed. After this, the sheets were torn apart into columns of 10 pieces. Then the bottom postage stamp of the column was stuck to the margin piece left at the top of the other column. Then the strips were coiled in such a way that the postage stamps when uncoiled left the coil with the image reversed. Therefore, these were not *coil postage stamps* but *coils of postage stamps*. Although there are no traces of regulations, the 10-fillér denomination was traded in coils of 500 pieces. These are not included into production statistics, so it is likely that they were produced by dividing a coil of 1000 pieces into two by re-coiling. The quantities produced:

2-filler denomination	6000 pieces
3-filler denomination	540 pieces

5-filler denomination	5700 pieces
6-filler denomination	6000 pieces
10-filler denomination	6865 pieces of 1000-piece coils
10-filler denomination	250 pieces of 500-piece coils

These amounts correspond to about 20 million postage stamps.

Forgeries

1- and 10-filler denominations were placed on the market in the way similar to how the ‘erroneous numeral’ forgeries of the first ‘turulos’ series were.

In the late 1920s, at several foreign auctions original printing sheet halves with watermark VI were auctioned. In fact, there was also a perforated quarter of a sheet too. These had been taken from the State Press and smuggled abroad. The amount of stolen paper is unknown. Fake postage stamps were assumingly printed with a single cliché, since we do not know of continuous combinations. The stamp image is deceptively similar to the original, while the printing is usually vague and the nominal value numerals are shifted. Most of these were attempted to be sold as proofs or as deficient imprints. Forgeries printed upon original stamp paper: 10-fillér dark red denomination of the colour similar to the original and with impeccable value number, perforated and not perforated.

Forgeries with colours different from the original ones and value numbers shifted (counterfeits of colour proofs): blue 1-fillér denomination, red 5-fillér denomination, brown and green 10-fillér denomination, red 25-fillér denomination, blue 30-fillér denomination, green 2-crown denomination: 5-fillér denomination perforated and not perforated, 30-fillér denomination perforated, the rest not perforated.

Colours similar to the original ones, fantasy value numbers (mistaken numeral counterfeits): red and green 11- fillér denomination, red 21-fillér denomination, red 51-fillér denomination. All of these were both perforated and not perforated.

Phase imprints without numerals, red, red-brown, brown, green and blue; both perforated and not perforated.

Impeccable colour 10-fillér denomination; black eight-pointed rosette place instead of the value number (proof counterfeit).

Period of Use

Except for the 16-fillér and 5-crown denominations, all other values were introduced in 1909; 5-crown denomination was introduced in 1910, and finally 16-fillér denomination was introduced in late January 1913. They remained in use until December 31, 1917, if the internal postal use for handling

mail is also considered. 50-fillér denomination was an exception, since it was withdrawn from circulation on December 31, 1916.

NEWSPAPER STAMP ISSUE OF 1909

As it has been repeatedly pointed out, we do not know the date when the watermark of 1909 started to be used. Consequently, we neither know when this edition started to be traded. Therefore, we must be content with the year 1909. Nominal value was unchanged. As compared to the previous edition, the watermark and the brighter and lighter colours are different.

Shades: brick red, red orange, dark orange, orange yellow; Number of copies: 394,865,500 units (14).

In addition to the normal printing, translucent printing and ink transfer by sheets turn up again. In case some such pieces which were particularly strongly printed, gumming of the face side also occurred.

All three *paper* types (x, y, and z) can be found.

The watermark was similar that of the letter postage stamps of the release of 1909. Watermark positions: VI/A1, A2, A3 and A4.

Watermark deviations: Discontinuous watermarks appear on VI, V2, V5, V6, V7, V9, V10, V13, and V15.

Line watermark occurrences: Vv-4; Vv -14, Vv -17, Vv- 18.

Known pre-cancel postmarks: 1, 2a, 2b, 4d... (f and i), 6, 11, 12 (f and i), 13a, 14 (f and i), 15a, 17b, 18; overprints: 4e and 13f.

Period of use: 1909 - April 30,1922

POSTAGE DUE POSTAGE STAMP ISSUE OF 1909
(POSTAGE DUE SERIES 4)

Series 4 already contained 8 values. As the stock decreased, the printing of 1- and 5-fillér denominations started again in 1912 and continued in 1913. Paper, watermark, and perforation were equal to those of the postage stamp. The so far almost uniform colour was replaced by six distinctive shades: pale yellow-green, grass green, bluish green, agressive green, bright green, and blackish green. Nominal value numerals remain black. Number of copies:

1-fillér denomination	790,000
2-fillér denominations	4,455,000
5-fillér denominations	5,430,000
6-fillér denominations	2,848,400

10-fillér denominations	8,694,400
12-fillér denominations	9,210,000
20-fillér denominations	5,145,600
50-fillér denominations	230,000

Nominal value of the series 1 crown 6 fillérs; 230,000 pieces of full series were produced. full

Printing Deviations

More or less shifted value numbers often occur.

Type A3: discontinuity in the lowest quarter of the letter 'I' in the abbreviation 'KIR', due to which it looks inverted 'i'. Sheet section: III. 1

Known occurrences: *Type IV- A1*: 1-, 10-, 20-, 50-fillér denominations; *Type IV- A2*: 1-, 5-, 10-fillér denominations; *Type IV- A3*: 1-, 20-, 50-fillér denominations.

All *watermark positions* are known (VI/B1 -B4).

Line watermark occurrences: in case of 2-fillér denomination Vv -4 and Vv – 15.

Perforation Deviations

The entire range is known imperforated; it is a print phase.

The stamps with subsidiary mixed perforation of 11 ½ teeth are, however, rare and interesting specialty. Such perforation has not yet turned up on reverse-perforation sheets, which means that it always occurs on the left side of the stamp.

15:15:15: 11 ½ 20-fillér denomination

Period of use: Fillér denominations 2 to 20 usually started to be used in the period from the middle of 1909 until the end of the year; 1-fillér denomination was introduced in early 1913; finally, 50-fillér denomination went on sale in late 1914. They remained valid, like other postage due postage stamps with black numerals, until 31 March 1927.

LETTER POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE RELEASE OF 1913 ('TURULOS' SERIES 5)

Antecedents of the Release and Watermark Changes

The watermark changes of the last 'turulos' series were not communicated officially either before the issuing or after it. As regards the production process of the series, a number of interesting aspects for philatelists arose. The data of this Monograph were compiled partially by logic and partially by using the records of the contemporary collectors.

The Post and Telegraph Office, in the document 1118/1913 of 24 January 1913, turned to the Minister of Finance in connection with the paper and watermarks of stamps. The intention was to develop such a watermark which would stay the same relatively to the stamp image, no matter how the paper was inserted into the printing machine. This was how the watermark of 1913 was born, according to the description the Regulation 15.073/913 of the Minister of Finance: 'apostolic double cross on triple mound, this drawing repeating continuously'. Not only the factory watermark but also the number corresponding to the paper quality degree was missing.

A few months after the new watermark had gone on sale, it was sensational for collectors to discover a number of postage stamps with lying Holy Cross watermark. Review articles appeared all the time, partly listing individual values and partly guessing their creation options. The Post Office at first did not give credit to this news, but due to the ample repercussions the news produced and to the 'evidence', it ordered the issue to be investigated. It turned out that the reason for the standing and lying watermarks was to be looked for at the paper mill – the latter ordered both kinds of arrangement because it was more economical. After cutting out postage stamps with vertical watermark position, still such a wide margin remained which was sufficient for postage stamps with horizontal watermark position. As soon as the State Press learnt this, it ordered the paper mill to stop this and stop saving the paper this way. The paper mill was advised to rather recycle the margins; it was also notified that in the future, postage stamps with horizontal watermark position would not be taken over. It is a fact that we do not know of postage stamps with horizontal watermark position from the period after 1914.

However, though recording these facts, we cannot go on without asking some questions here. Why could it happen that the argument of having such huge waste came up only then, after 15 years? Why was it then that the economical reasons became of so big importance? To answer thse questions, let us compare the changes in the amount of the cutting waste and the date of the appearance of the letter postage stamps with the watermark arranged horizontally. However, we should also know that watermarks which were arranged vertically, on printing roller, were parallel to the 2000 mm width of the paper coil. The printing sheets with dimensions 1, which were used since 1899, could be cut only in such a way (while preserving the vertical position of the watermark) that their longer side (570 mm) was placed parallel to the width of the paper coil. This way 1710 mm were consumed from the 1870 mm wide watermarked strip, leaving only 160 mm strip as cutting waste. Together with the already mentioned 6.5% of production waste, the whole waste amounted to 14.5 %. The finding of the study that the cutting waste was sufficient for a sheet with watermarks arranged horizontally could have been true only if the width had been at least 490 mm. In this particular case the situation was different, due to which we have to look for the reasons elsewhere.

Collectors discovered the postage stamps with the watermarks arranged horizontally at the end of 1913 and beginning of 1914. This time is hardly later than the date of the issuance of the Flooding Stamps. The solution of the puzzle is now obvious and it is almost incomprehensible that for more than half a century no one thought of it. After the drawing of the Flooding Stamps was created and approved, which entailed the increase of the height of postage stamps, and consequently the height of the postal and printing sheets, the State Press ordered printing sheets with dimensions 2 from the Paper Mill. It turned out as soon as the cutting preparation stage that two strips could be cut out from this size (the longest side was 730 mm) – this meant that the strip of 410 mm would have been wasted. Together with the manufacturing waste, the total waste amounted to 32%. The manufacturer's point of view is understandable and natural – they tried to find the most economical solution. Moreover, they were not familiar with the watermark concept of the Post Office. The solution they chose was the following: they cut sheet row 1, and then row 2 with the watermarks in vertical position (the sequence is not important), after which they cut a printing sheet with dimensions 1 with watermarks in the horizontal position, the smaller side being 490 millimetres. The three sheet rows together were 1790 mm, which resulted in the waste strip of only 80 mm, which corresponded to only 10.5% total waste. This was how they reached the most economical way of cutting. Our findings perfectly match the outcome of the study. Consequently, the existence of the Hungarian letter postage stamps with horizontally arranged watermarks featuring the double cross was fully due to the issuing of the Flooding Stamps.

On the paper with the new watermark - vertical cross - it was the 10-fillér postage stamps which were done first, on 22 August 1913. On September 16, 1- and 2-crown stamps followed. Although we do not know any further relevant printing data, the 60-fillér denomination on white paper had to directly follow the 10-fillér denomination because the contemporary records of Rédey tell us that this denomination went on sale in Budapest on August 26.

Colour Changes and Proofs

The issuing of 60-fillér denomination on white paper at the end of August is incomprehensible. Three denominations which could be confused (12-, 50- and 60-ones) were already changed. For the first time in the history of the Hungarian postage stamps, the printing was done in a way that the base was printing absolutely coloured. By that time, the proofs had already been done by the State Press. 11 proofs were produced for the three denominations; they were submitted to the Minister of Commerce for selecting of the three final versions. All of them were imperf, and naturally had new watermarks. We know of the following versions for each denomination (the second colour is the colour of the base printing):

Without denomination and base printing: olive-green;

12-fillér denomination: violet / blue, purple / pink and violet / light green;

50-fillér denomination: dark cherry red / yellow, dark cherry red / pink and dark cherry red / light green;

60-fillér denomination: olive / white, olive green / yellow, olive green / blue and olive green / light green.

The colours selected were yellow, blue and pink respectively. In case of the first two, however, some changes were imposed because they were produced golden brown and sky blue, as we could learn from Regulation 77.527/913 of October 15 (PTRT. 1913, Volume 57, 24 October 1913).

Auxiliary Denominations and their Proofs

The two additional denominations - the 70 and 80-fillér denominations - actually do not belong to this series from the point of view of the history of the postage stamp. When discussing the postage stamps featuring harvesters and the Parliament, we will deal in detail with the call for tenders of the year 1909, which was the first step to implement the postage stamp series containing several drawings. The two denominations mentioned above, along with the two denominations featuring harvesters were the first members of this new postage stamp series. However, this plan was then modified, partly due to tariff considerations, and partly due to other reasons. However, due to the similar drawing, collectors consider these as auxiliary denominations of the last series featuring ‘turul’ birds, although at that time other denominations of this series were not yet printed, whereas the printing of the designs of the new series was already ongoing. Although this categorisation is contrary to our view, we still do not want to create confusion, due to which we agree to include these stamps into the group of auxiliary denominations.

In line with the change of rates as of 1 October 1916, the State Press produced the proofs of the new postage stamps, the two above-mentioned denominations with old drawing among them. We know of four proofs, on white cardboard paper, without perforation. They are the following:

70-fillér denomination: copper, copper / blue, dark violet / blue;

80-fillér denomination: dark violet

For the reasons already stated above, the circulation of these stamps was provided for by Regulation 70987 dated on 27 September 1916 (PTRT, Volume 129, 27 September 1916) . This very long regulation provided for the introducing of these stamps as of 1 October. Despite the extensive length of this regulation, it did not provide for the colour of the auxiliary denominations, mentioning only the following, ‘ .....for the time being the new 70- and 80-fillér denominations shall be produced with the former drawing’.

Colour Versions, Number of Copies, Printing Technology Signs

The fifth (final) ‘turul’ series was the most diverse as regards shades. Of course, the reason must be sought for primarily in the supply of materials during the wartime. The quality of inks and the colour effects produced by them gradually deteriorated or changed – a fact which was mainly the reason of the variety of mixed colours. For those colour shades that only occurred with landscape-arranged watermarks, we will indicate the sign of the horizontal watermark (VIIB) in brackets after the colour. We do not know the number of stamps with landscape-arranged and portrait-arranged watermarks within the total number of copies. The printing technology signs (Nj) will be provided for these stamps with portrait-arranged watermarks. In case of stamps with landscape-arranged watermarks, these signs are rarities – we will indicate them with ‘on VIIB’.

1-fillér denomination: blue- gray, gray, dark gray, violet gray, gray-black, blue- black. Number of pieces: 22,854,000 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): 161, 124f, 140f, 202a, 305f, 402af, 60lf, 604af, 701A, 703f, 809a; on VIID: 604a.

2-fillér denomination: pale yellow, yellow, yellow oil, pale yellow (w. paper), lemon yellow, brownish yellow, ochre yellow. Number of pieces: 191,492,600 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): 116a, 121a, 124a, 140f, 601a, 604f, 70la.

3-fillér denomination: light orange, orange, dark orange, red- orange, orange-brown, red salmon (1916). Number of pieces: 32,311,600 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): A, 121a, 202a, 305a, 601f, 604f, 703f.

5-fillér denomination: light green, green, dark green, bright green, grass green, yellow-green (1915), gray-green, emerald green. Number of pieces: 242,506,100 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): q15a, 116a, 121a, 140f ; on VIIB: 140f, 604a .

6-fillér denomination: green, olive brown, light oil, olive, olive gray (w. paper), 1916, greenish brown. Number of pieces: 42,778,300 pcs. Printing technology signs (Nj): 115a, 116a, 124f, 203F, 306F, 402af, 604A 701A, 703f.

10-fillér denomination: Red roses, red, carmine pink (1915), yellowish red. Number of pieces: 181663300 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): 115a, 116a, 140f, 202a, 203F, 305f, 30tíf, 402a, 412a, 601af; on VIIB: 140f .

12-fillér denomination: dark violet, violet, blue- violet, red -violet, base pressure: light yellow, golden yellow, straw yellow, light sulphur yellow, orange, chrome yellow, bright chrome yellow. Number of pieces:12053800 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): 116a, 203F, 305a, 402af, 601a, 604f, 809a, VIIB at: 140f, 604a .

16-fillér denomination: grey- green, blue- green, dark blue-green, green steel, steel dark green, greenish blue. Number of pieces: 2,732,600 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): 116a, 402f, 601a .

20-fillér denomination: light brown, brown, greyish brown, yellow-brown, earth brown, chocolate brown, violet -brown. Number of pieces: 33,573,300 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): 140F, 203F, 402f, 604f .

25-fillér denomination: light blue, blue, dark blue, gray-blue, Berlin blue (w. paper, 1916), ultramarine blue. Number of pieces: 17,396,100 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): 115a, 116a, 121f, 140f, 203F, 402f, 412a, 604a .

30-fillér denomination: orange brown, yellow brown, brown, light brown, red, brownish brick red. Number of pieces: 23,955,200 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): 115a, 305f, 306F, 604a, 703f.

35-fillér denomination: red -violet, violet (resistant colour), purple violet (soluble 1914), blue- violet, violet-gray, bright violet carmine, violet pink (1916), manganese red. Number of pieces: 24,406,300 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): 121f, 140f, 202a, 306F, 402Í, 412a, 603a.

50-fillér denomination: brownish carmine, dark cherry red, wine red; base printing: light blue, blue, sky blue, dark blue, greyish blue, bluish violet. Number of pieces: 5,035,100 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): 121f, 202F, 215a, 402f, 601a, 604a, 809a.

60-fillér denomination: greyish olive green, olive green, yellow green, brownish green, gray green. Base printing: pale pink, pink, bright pink, aniline pink, red meat, yellow pink. Number of pieces: 23,387,200 pcs; printing technology signs (Nj): 116a, 124f, 140f, 202a, 203F, 305f, 402af, 604af, 701A, 809a ; on VIIB: 124a .

70-fillér denomination: olive, brown, ochre brown, maroon. Base printing: light green. Number of pieces: unknown. Printing technology signs (Nj): Illa, 305f .

80-fillér denomination: dark violet. Number of pieces: unknown. Printing technology signs (Nj). 111a

1 crown: brown-red, brick-red light (only on VIIB) . Number of pieces:7,206,800 pcs .

2 crown: blue, gray blue, pale blue, steel blue. Number of pieces: 2,024,600 pcs.

5 crown: brown red violet, bright brownish violet. Number of pieces: 650,000 pcs .

Nominal value of the series: 12 crowns 25 fillérs. 650,000 complete series were produced.

Printing Deviations

a) Deviations of Face Value Numerals

In the March of 1915, collectors discovered stamps with the nominal value of 35 fillérs among the stamps of 50 fillérs of Post Office 1 of Kolozs-

vár (Cluj). These stamps came from the third position of the second row of the sheet. Because of the technology sign 801A on the left margin of the row X, the position on the printing sheet can be always determined. On this basis, it may be determined that they appeared only on sheet 4, which is marked with letter ‘D’; thus the sheet position was D.II.3 (Figures 46 and 47).

The Post Office Directorate responded quickly to the news. As early as 18 March, post and telegraph directorates were instructed by letter 5012/915 to call the subordinate post offices to carefully review the postage stamps of 50-fillér denomination. In case 35-fillér denomination stamps were found, they had to be torn out and sent to the competent postal stationery warehouse of the directorate, where they were exchanged for 50-filler postage stamps. The warehouses had to send these, as well as those found on their own premises (if such stamps were found in the warehouses, they had to be left in the sheets, without tearing out) to the warehouse of the printing house, in the original wrapping of the State Press. The

directorate of Kolozsvár (Cluj) sent back 140 original sheets, so presumably 60 pieces were used or taken by collectors.

When investigating the circumstances of how these very interesting and rare deficient imprints were produced, we have to rely on the description of Payer, because he referred to his being ‘informed’. Although he did not specify the source of his information, it must have been the most competent source, namely the State Press. According to this information, in the second phase of the printing of the postage stamps in question, at the beginning of a shift an equipment operator inserted printing plates of wrong value numerals, and adjusted the printing equipment. In the course of printing, he noticed the defect. In the lunch break, he took out the wrong face value numerals (35), and inserted the proper ones (50). He did not compile any report on the detecting and fixing of the failure. It could have happened due to negligence, or he might have thought that the deficient sheets would be detected by the staff checking sheets anyway. After the lunch break, proper postage stamps were printed. Over this morning period, the equipment might have operated for three hours, producing at least 200 deficient sheets.

Figure 40

The error was not noticed during control. These 200 sheets could have been the amount which arrived in Kolozsvár (Cluj), which is also supported by the amount sent back. So the 100 sheets mentioned by Dr Weinert in his catalogue were obviously a mistake. Of course, the pieces processed by post are more valuable. We know of such on letters and shipping documents. We know of such a letter to on which number ‘35’ was corrected to ‘50’ by ink. We cannot exclude that this was done by postal officials, but it is more likely that it was a simple merchant artifice to produce an even greater rarity for bona fide purchasers.

b) Missing Face Value Numerals

Expert literature mentions three denominations where the numerals were missing: 3-, 70-fillér and 1-crown denominations. Rédey, based on the printing technology of numerals, did not believe it was possible. In our view, however, such printing disorder occurred in case of 'turul' face value numerals, their printing plates composed from types. Dr Weinert described 3- and 40-filler ones. For the 3-filler denomination, he relied on Senfjourn of 1917, volume 10/1 l, which mentioned that in Újvidék (Novi Sad) five such sheets were found where face value numerals were missing at the sheet position II / 2. However, he himself had not seen such stamps; neither had he found collectors who would have them. Although he did not call into question the existence of such deficient imprints, he still had reservations in this regard. We share the same view. The 70-fillér denomination without numerals was traded in Fiume. The Post Office I in Fiume presumably got several such sheets which included these deficient imprints. They were partially used – the postmark of a known used piece was 'Fiume 1 / 1917th JUL .19 (Dr Weiner's collection; we do not know the further fate of this stamp). Partially these stamps entered collections unused. According to a temporary piece of news, a local postal official sold 'not more than five pieces of these stamps to a local collector'. 1-crown denomination was mentioned by Bán, without providing any further data. If it exists at all, it must come from printing waste.

Figure 47

c) Base Printing on Rear Side

Such 70-fillér denomination participating in postal circulation has been known where the base network-like green background was printed on the rear side. Knowing the characteristic features of the printing process and the control system, we may estimate of the number of such stamps set at 400 pieces.

d) Blurred Printing

This phenomenon occurs only on paper w in case of pale yellow 2-fillér, greyish oil 6-fillér, and Berlin blue 25-fillér denominations. The most characteristic and the brightest one was 25-fillér denomination, in case of which it was not only the paper and the ink of the military period but also the significantly worn printing plate that played an important role. The printing of the 25-fillér denomination featuring harvesters had not yet been completed when the demand for larger amounts appeared. Due to this, the last edition of the 25-fillér denomination was done by significantly worn printing plates. These were the most interesting pieces of the release of the year 1913.

e) Plate Failures

I/ Failures of ‘FILLÉR’; new types of group ‘L’:

Type L5: The lower horizontal part of letter ‘F’ broken off, so there is a white stain between this horizontal part and the vertical part.

Type L6: Coloured stain under the lower horizontal part of letter ‘F’.

Type L7: Coloured dot after letter ‘R’.

V/ Plate Deficiencies of Drawing

Type A7: In word ‘MAGYAR’, under the left vertical part of the letter ‘M’, a kind of white cross appeared, by disappearing of the lines of the background network.

Known occurrences: of Type I- Al: 5-, 10-, 12- , 20-, 70-fillér denominations; Type Al: 5-, 6-, 10-fillér denominations; Type A7: 5-fillér denomination; Type I-A9 1-, 10-,20- , 70-fillér denominations; Type A17:10-fillér denomination; Type A18: 10-fillér denomination; Type I - L5: 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 10-, 20-, 30-, 60-fillér denominations; Type I -L6: 70-, 80-fillér denominations; Type L7: 1-, 3-, 10-, 20-, 25-, 30-, 60-fillér denominations; Type V + A7: 10-fillér denomination.

Paper and Watermark

The paper with watermarks featuring vertical crosses outlived postage stamps with ‘turul’ birds by a long period. To prevent any confusion, we thought that it would make sense to look at this paper independently from the release of the year 1913, identifying its subtypes in accordance with its production period (1913-1923) instead. Quality and thickness variety of this paper produced such number of versions which is bigger than in case of any other paper type. Naturally, the main reason for the differences must be sought in the supply of materials which was hindered and influenced by the war. Starting with the second year of the war, whenever paper was delivered by the manufacturer, it was always of inferior quality than the previous supply. Based on the most prominent differences which can be identified without any special tools, eight main types of this watermarked paper can be determined. Of course, many kinds of paper were transitions between these. The best way to proceed is not to unnecessarily increase the number of variants by setting separate categories for transitions but to include these into the categories to which they are the closest. Thus, for marking, we used the last eight letters of the alphabet, in accordance with our practice so far. First three kinds of paper were traditionally called peacetime paper, while the last five kinds were called wartime paper. The third kind is actually already in the transition between peacetime and wartime paper.

s) Medium thin, white, smooth evenly textured paper, with very distinct visible watermark (1913-1914);

t) Thicker than ‘s’ smooth, thick white paper. The watermark is still good, but lighter (1914).

u) Thinner than ‘s’ white paper with looser texture. When scrutinised against light, irregularly scattered bright dots are seen in it. Light filters through the loose and randomly arranged fibres more easily, which is why the lighting dots appear (1914) .

v) It is very thin, white, loose paper. When scrutinised against light, the points which in u) were arranged irregularly, in this paper are arranged in straight rows. This paper produces the impression of being banded paper, although it can easily be distinguished from that because the distribution of points and their density is not uniform. The watermark is usually blurry, hard to see; though very rarely, in some cases it is nicely visible in case of this paper too (1914-16).

w) Medium thickness, between s) and v); barely perceptible grey shade; banded paper. The more transparent light and less transparent dark bands alternate; they are perpendicular on the watermark (cross). This paper is often confused with the previous one, although the differences mentioned above ensure clear distinction. This paper occurs much rarer. The watermark appears relatively visible. (1916-17).

x) Thick, smooth, supple, strong white paper . The watermark can be seen well. Small amounts of this paper where produced (1918).

y) Thick, stiff, greyish, almost cardboard -like paper. Only small amounts of it were produced, due to which it appears only in case of few face values (1918).

z) Thin , smooth, paper without bends. The watermark is vague and blurred. (1916-23) .

We will link the occurrance of different denominations on specific paper types with the different watermark orientations. We know of the following occurrences of the vertical arrangement (VIIA):

On paper s): 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 10-, 20-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 50-, 60- filler denominations with white and pink base printing, and 1-, 2-, 5-crown denominations;

On paper t): 5-, 10-, 16-, 60-filler denominations with pink base printing and 1-crown denomination;

On paper u): 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 10-, 12-, 20-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 50-, 60-filler denominations with pink base printing and 1-, 2-, and 5-crown denominations;

On paper v): 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 10-, 12-, 25-, 50-, 60-filler denominations with pink base printing, 70-, 80-fillér denominations and 1- and 2-crown denominations;

On paper w): 2-fillér denomination (pale yellow), 3-, 5-, 6-fillér denomi-

nations (gray oil), 10- and 25-fillér denominations (Berlin blue).

Watermark orientation VIIB occurred only on paper s): 1-, 2-, 5-, 6-, 10-, 12-,20-, 30-, 35-,50-, and 60-fillér denominations with pink base printing a month as well as brick red 1-crown denomination and 2-crown denomination.

Perforation Deviations

a/ Comb Perforation with Different Number of Teeth: 14 ½ : 14 ½

This is the most interesting and not easily obtainable version of the stamps featuring 'turul' bird. Maybe unbelievable, but their existence was the result of Flooding stamps. In fact, it was due to the different size of these new stamps that a new piece of perforation equipment with 14 teeth was ordered. At the same time, needles for the already worn equipment (15 teeth) were ordered. However, as it later turned out, these new needles did not produce the 15 holes which had been usual earlier but 14 ½ pieces, due to the different diameter of the punching needles and different dimensions of the holes of the plate below. Maybe it should not be even mentioned that this was also noticed by collectors: Bíró and Haranghy. Because they could not find any explanation for this phenomenon, they ask this question from the State Press. It was then that it turned out that the dimensions of the equipment were deficient. The parts with bad dimensions were replaced after a couple of months, after which the regular 15-teeth perforation was produced again. This perforation is known in case of all denominations but 16 and 25 filléres, the 60-fillér one without base printing, as well as 2-, 70- and 80-fillér denominations.

b) Partially Imperf Stamps

The only thing which Rédey wrote about these stamps was the fact that pieces without perforation on one of the sides were relatively rare. In our understanding, the auxiliary perforation of 11 ½ teeth turning up every now in then in case of the former release was linked to this phenomenon. It was the result of the jerks of the perforation equipment, due to which the bottom sheet edges remained imperf (in case of reverse perforation, it was the upper sheet edge). For the release of 1913 we do not know of such auxiliary perforation, although it later turned up again in case of the series featuring harvesters and the Parliament. Due to the quality deterioration because of the wartime, imperf bottom edge must have turned up again. Moreover, the producing of imperf edges was even more justified in this period – auxiliary perforation, at least to the best of our knowledge, was not applied, and the control must have been much looser. As far as our knowledge goes, so far only one denomination with imperf bottom side is known – the 12-fillér one. Bán mentioned also a 10-fillér denomination stamp which was imperf at the left side.

c) Postage Stamps without Perforation

All denominations of the series turned up without perforation – they are phase imprints.

Forgeries

The most common are fake stamps with horizontally arranged crosses with false cancelling. After them, 60-filler denominations without base printing follow, with both watermark orientations. They were produced by removing the pink base printing chemically. However, this was never done perfectly: the paper always retained pale pink shade. The forgery of value numerals of 35-fillér denomination was dangerous – the paper was painted blue. This colour was quite often absolutely identical to the sky blue base printing of 50-fillér denomination; the forgery can be still discerned because the red violet and the other shades of 35-filler denomination are always different from the brown carmine of the 50-filler denomination. The least dangerous is the forgery of 12- and 50-fillér stamps on white paper – it was rather paper without base printing; in fact, these denominations were never produced on such paper. The method was the same as in case of the 60-fillér denomination. The removal of the base printing was not perfect either in this case. The paper is always yellowish or blue shaded.

Period of Use

Individual denominations were introduced according to the following: 10-fillér denomination and 60-fillér denomination without base printing from 26 August 1913; 1-and 2-crown denominations from the end of September; 1-,2-,3-,5- , 6-,12- , 20-, 25- , 30-, 35-,50-fillér denominations and 60-fillér denomination with base printing and 5-crown denomination from October; 16-fillér denomination from mid July 1915 , and finally 70- and 80-fillér denominations were traded from October l, 1916. All these denominations were traded until December 31, 1917, with the exception of 50-fillér stamps which lost their validity as of 31 December 1916. 3-fillér stamps might have been used until the end of 1918 or the beginning of 1990 but exclusively on tax and revenue payment warning postcards (See chapter X).

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE RELEASE OF 1913

Due to the already mentioned reasons, we do not know the day when these stamps were introduced. Willy Bán believed it was 22 August 1913. Today it is no longer possible to know on which data he relied. Indeed, the only piece of data we know is of negative value: we only know that the State Press did not produce newspaper until mid- September, which means that they could not be placed on the market before October.

On the occasion of introducing of the letter postage stamps with new

drawing (harvesters and the Parliament) in 1916-1917, new newspaper postage stamps were not introduced. The reason for this was the fact that the newspaper postage stamps of the release of 1913 were the richest as regards versions. Nominal values stayed the same. Colour shades were the following:

Red orange, light orange, orange, yellow, pastry yellow (light and dark), golden yellow. Number of copies: 896,262,000 pcs

At first, *printing* was clean and impeccable. During the war, the cleanliness of printing greatly reduced, which was due not only to the ink degradation, but also, and perhaps in the first place, to the ever deteriorating paper quality. The number of grimy, oily and confluent prints kept increasing. Printing which affected also the rear side became more and more frequent, due to which the watermark appear almost only in fragments.

Out of *paper* kinds, these stamps occurred on paper ***s, t , w, v , y, z.*** Paper ***y*** was the most common.

Watermark: the double cross of 1913, number VII. Portrait and landscape orientations occurred: VIIA and VIIB. Both the bead and the flat-arm crosses are known. The horizontally arranged double cross watermarks turned up only on paper ***s***. Watermark fractures, although less frequently, but still occur; however, due to the style of the watermark they are not characteristic.

Newspaper postage stamps pre-cancelled by known hand stamps: 1, 2a , 2b, 12, 13c , 15b, 17b; newspaper postage stamps pre-cancelled by overprinting: 13f and 4e; totally 9.

Period of trade: October 1913 - 30 April 1922.

POSTAGE DUE POSTAGE STAMP RELEASE OF 1914 (SERIES 6)

The fifth of postage due series appeared following the letter postage stamp series at the beginning of 1914. Except for the 100-fillér denomination, all values appeared on paper with the watermark featuring a double cross. However, according to the drawing of the postage stamp, the proper watermark orientation was horizontal. Only five values appeared on the paper with vertically arranged watermark: 2-, 5-, 6-, 20- and 50-fillér ones. No wonder that experimenting with the forgeries takes place almost constantly.

The colour shades - even though the pressure was limited to less than a 2-year period - are very diverse. In case of the first editions, yellowish hues were dominant; they later were replaced by dark, aggressively green colours, which in the end gave place to yellow-green shades again. Typical hues were pale green, yellow green, grass green, bright green, dark green, black green, sea green and angry green.

Number of pieces for watermark positions VIIA. and VIIB. cannot be identified, due to which we provide the aggregate **number of pieces** below.

1-fillér denomination	916,000
2-fillér denomination	1,568,400
5-fillér denomination	1,139,200
6-fillér denomination	706,000
10-fillér denomination	2,218,000
12-fillér denomination	503,600
20-fillér denomination	1,789,200
15-fillér denomination	191,800

The nominal value of this series is 1 crown 6 fillérs; 191,800 complete series were produced.

Plate Deficiencies

Type IV- A1: 1-, 2-, 5-, 6-, 10-, 12-, 20- fillér denominations; type A2 + IV: 5-, 10-fillér denominations; type IV- A3: 1-, 5-, 6-, 10-, 20-, 60-fillér denominations.

The type of paper commonly used was ***s***), in rare cases ***u***). These stamps were not printed on the paper kinds of the wartime.

Forgeries

20-fillér denomination stamps were attempted to be forged on several occasions. First such counterfeits appeared in 1920: the upper layer of 20-fillér denomination stamps was removed, and these extremely thing stamps were affixed to letter postage stamps whose upper layer had been previously removed. This kind of forgery is simply recognizable. Neither were more successful those counterfeits which were made by chemically removing the value numerals 5 and 60 (vertical double cross watermark), and replacing those numerals by number 20. Sun lamp perfectly reveals them. Maybe the most deceiving forgeries were produced in the 1950s – they were produced on original watermarked paper by single clichés. The drawing was relatively well managed, but contains greater or lesser differences, the scrutinising and comparing of which with the original one provide enough clues for identifying forgeries. However, analysing paper is much more important. We have mentioned that these counterfeits were produced upon original watermarked paper. This paper was obtained by cutting off the margins of the stamps featuring the Soviet head – the supplies of these stamps were not cut to sheets due to the shortage of time. This paper is different from the original paper, due to which the fact of forgery may be easily identified.

Period of Use: beginning of April 1914 – 31 March 1927 (certain denominations started to be traded on 1 April).

FLOODING STAMPS OF THE RELEASE OF 1913

Historical Background and Development of Drawing

Area of Krassó-Szörény (Caras-Severin) suffered unusually large and long periods of rainfall in 1913, which resulted in one of those floods which caused great damage. The population of the country was made up of the poorest groups, due to which the relative damage was even greater. The state government could not pay the compensation and reconstruction alone. The population of the stricken area did not have sufficient own resources. The Council of Ministers made the decision on November 2 according to which additional 2fill were payable whenever a postage stamp was purchased.

From the point of view of philately, the decision of the Council of ministers was interesting because this was the first Hungarian charity series with a surcharge. For the sake of historical accuracy we must mention Mihály Szalay, who issued a memorandum already in 1893 when the first postage due postage stamps were issued suggesting more frequent issuance of new letter postage stamp series, commemorative and charity stamps.

Figure 48 Figure 49 Figure 50

The proposal was implemented almost 20 years later, due to which today it is not possible to see if it played a role when the flooding postage stamps were issued. It is not indifferent from the collectors' point of view that when he estimated the demand for this series, he assumed that collectors would have purchased at least 200,000 series, which would have resulted in the income of 400,000 crowns for the Treasury.

After this little historical detour, let us get back to the flooding series. After the Council of Ministers took the above-mentioned decision, the Ministry of Commerce advised the State Press to immediately start preparations for the printing. The first supplies had to be delivered to the post offices before 15 November, so that they could be traded as of 20 November. Naturally enough, this deadline did not allow for producing new postage stamp drawing. This issue was solved in a way that an additional rectangular element was added to the drawing of 'turul' bird and Franz Joseph. This rectangle embraced the surcharge and the three lines explaining the purpose: Árvízkárosultaknak/külön/2 fillér (For flooding victims/Special/2 fill). The fonts of the first two lines were Antiqua, while those of the third – Grotesque. The dimensions of the fonts were 3 and 4 points respectively. Thus the dimensions of the drawings increased by 6.4 and 6.5 mm respectively, which was 19x29 mm in case of fillér denominations and 18.6x29 mm in case of

crown ones (Figures 48 and 49).

The regulation which provided for the release appeared on 7 November 1913 (PTRT, 14 November 1913, Volume 61). According to this regulation, the State Press had first provide supplies to the stationary warehouse of the directorate before 15 November. The stationary warehouse had to send the first supplies to the post offices designated for distribution on 19 November the latest, so that these items could be traded as of 20 November. Later on, the regulation described in detail the purpose of and the accountability for the surcharge. 90% of the surcharge had to be paid to the victims of the flood. The remaining 10% was spent on three purposes. 10% were payable to the welfare institutions of Treasury post offices; 10% were payable to the welfare institutions of non-Treasury post offices; finally, 10% were payable to the vendors - tobacco stock markets, retailers, etc.

Printing Tools

The drawing, denominations, and colours of the 17 denominations of the series were identical to those of the letter postage stamp release of 1913 (horizontal double cross watermark). Thus the matrix plate was produced by using *matrices* produced in 1899 – cliches produced from these matrices were compiled in rows; after each row the above-mentioned element was inserted. There are two circumstances which justify the assumption that the matrix plate was produced this way. One of them is the fact that the two shorter lines of the vertical element did not always coincide with the continuation of the postage stamp frame lines – instead, they were switched either to the left or to the right. The degree of the shift is clearly visible to the bare eye, as it often amounts to several tenths of millimetres (Figure 60). The second fact justifies the assumption that the matrixes were compiled of several clichés. We know of such printing plates where the positions of individual stamps are several tenths of millimetres up or down relative to other stamp positions (Figure 51) – the given cliche of the matrix obviously slipped up or down when compilation was done, due the short period of time available for the job. From this fact, we can draw yet another conclusion: several matrices were produced. Printing plates were produced from matrices by the usual electroforming process. Printing took place in two phases: there was a separate printing plate for the drawing and a separate one for the numerals. The result of two separate drawing plates was the fact that a separate printing plate was produced for fillér and a separate one for crown denominations. A glance at the printed sheets (including, of course, the unfinished volume) is enough to understand that one printing plate would not have been sufficient to produce such amounts: 1,867,082 fillér sheets and 17,736 crown sheets. So far, 2 crown printing plates and 4 fillér ones are known. However, in case of latter, more plates are likely.

There is yet another issue in relation with floods postage stamps which is unclear – the composition of printing sheets. Unfortunately, the expert literature has always avoided this issue. Rédey in his research stated about the postage stamps featuring 'turul' birds that 'the dimensions of the paper sheets changed. They became such that out of one sheet four postage stamp sheets were cut'. This was exactly what exactly Dr Győző Weinert did, when he mentioned that the postage stamps featuring 'turul' birds were produced on printing sheets of 4x100 pieces, no longer dealing with this topic when talking about the floods postage stamps. Jászai, in his catalogue, mentioned the printing sheets of 400 pieces in case of the release of the year 1904, without talking about the issue anywhere else. Szalay, however, found out in his study entitled 'Höhere PHILATELIA', which dealt with the identification of sheet positions, that all sheets derive from one of the same matrix of four types. Consequently, printing production marks could be found on each sheet (on postal sheets), at the top and bottom at the right side and at the top and bottom on the left side. If these marks are missing, it means they were cut off when margins were cut off. If we accept this supposition, then the printing would have taken place on the sheets of 400 pieces. Let us approach this issue on the basis of the research conducted by Sándor Visnya on the technology marks on the margins of sheets. According to this, since perforation always took place for two neighbouring sheets of 100 pieces – printing plates were cut into two, and then the sheets were composed together for perforation on the basis of the marks. Only such sheets could be inserted into perforation equipment at once which had sheet marks on the same places, at the top or at the bottom. He also stated that in case of denominations of which there were relatively small number of pieces, printing took place on 2x100 sheets. Due to the above-mentioned reasons, there was no need for printing production marks on these sheets. Consequently, we will not find these marks on crown denominations. Based on these statements, Flooding postage stamps, at least the fillér denominations, must have been printed on 4×100 sheets, since we know of two kinds of printing production marks in case of these stamps, if not exactly in the same way as stated by Szalay.

We should not overlook one particular circumstance. Paper mill, as we have already stated when discussing the dimensions of the printing sheets, supplied Dimensions 1 for printing postage stamps as of 1899. The demand for Dimensions 2 appeared when Flooding postage stamps were produced. Let us look in more detail at the following issue: the Council of Ministers took the decision on the release on 2 November; the State Press received the instruction on 3 November, according to which it had to deliver the first supplies before 15 November to postal and telegraph directorates, which practically meant that the supplies had to be delivered on 13 November to farther locations and on 14 November to the rest of the locations, in order to arrive on time. For the State Press, these deadlines meant the following: there were

only 11 – 12 days available for producing matrices and printing plates, as well as the proofs and the first supply, which in this case corresponded to the first edition. We believe that it was impossible that the paper of Dimensions 2 would have arrived by that time – neither do we know anything about the regulation which would have introduced it. Consequently, it seems logical that the first edition of letter postage stamps was printed on paper with Dimensions 1 but on the printing sheets of 200 pieces. Naturally enough, this solution produced such big paper waste (33%) which called for some other solution. This supposition above on sheet dimensions is evidenced by two facts. The known semi-finished pieces of the first edition are such sheets of 2×100 pieces on which there are no printing production marks. The fact that these marks are missing, however, excludes that printing was done on 4×100 sheets. On the next editions of fillér denominations, the printing production marks started to appear, which is the most eloquent evidence to the fact that printing took place on 4×100 sheets. It is absolutely natural, on the other hand, that this could only take place after the new paper was introduced (sheets of Dimensions 2). The turn-up of the new sheet dimensions is evidenced by the appearance of the paper with horizontally arranged the watermark, with which we already dealt in detail when describing the watermark of 1913. All in all we may state that the first edition of all denominations of the series took place on sheets 2×100 (but on sheet Dimensions 1), while the rest of the editions of fillér denominations was printed on sheets 4×100 (sheet Dimensions 2) and the crown denominations – on sheets of 2×100 (this on sheet Dimensions 2).

Proof Prints

State Press had very little time to produce floods postage stamps, due to which few proofs were produced. Despite the fact that the designed and implemented colour of the floods postage stamps was identical to the postage stamps featuring the ‘turul’ bird, different colour shades proofs were produced of six filler and one crown denominations. These are the following:

3-fillér denomination	Yellow Orange
5-fillér denomination	Olive green
6-fillér denomination	Pale greyish olive brown
10-fillér denomination	Brick red
12-fillér denomination	Bluish violet with yellow base printing
50-fillér denomination	Brownish red
1-crown denomination	Violet brown

It was interesting about the proofs of the one-crown denomination that

proofs of face value numeral were also produced. Numeral ‘1’ used here is not identical to that of the fillér denominations but derives from the final version of crown denominations. The bottom of the vertical part is pointed, while the slanting part is longer than the one of fillér denominations.

In addition to the colour proofs, proofs of all denominations were produced by first printing plates on coarse yellow paper with final colours. An exception was the 12-, 50- and 60-filler stamps which then were printed just like all other denominations – without base printing. The proofs were without perforation or gumming. The watermark of the paper mill occurred on each sheet once (Gy II) (Figure 594).

Colour Versions, Number of pieces and Printing Process Marks

The colours of individual denominations were identical to the corresponding stamps of the letter postage stamp release of the year 1913. The number of known colour shades is, however, much smaller than in case of the former. This is understandable because the printing period did not last for even one year. Bán suggested the biggest figures, while Payer the smallest. In the list below will provide the data of Bán, providing also the data of Payer in parentheses.

1-fillér denomination: Gray black, *gray*, blue black. Number of pieces: 1,826,000 (110,200 pieces); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

2-fillér denomination: Oil yellow, *yellow*, ochre yellow. Number of pieces: 2,825,218 (100,000); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

3-fillér denomination: Dark orange, *orange*, light orange. Number of pieces: 1,765,200 (100,000 pieces); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 804a.

5-fillér denomination: Light green, *green*, light emerald green, dark emerald green. Number of pieces: 17,060,000 (10,970,200); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

6-fillér denomination: Light olive, *olive brown*, brownish olive green run. Number of pieces: 2,396,200 (10,200); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

10-fillér denomination: Pale carmine pink, *red*, bright carmine. Number of pieces: 27,020,000 (4,278,200); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

12-fillér denomination: Blue- violet, *violet*; base printing: light golden yellow, *golden yellow*, dark yellow, orange. Number of pieces: 917,200 (40,000 pieces); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

16-fillér denomination: Bright blue green, *blue green*, dark blue green. Number of pieces: 694,000 (66,200); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

20-fillér denomination: Greyish brown, *brown*, red brown. Number of

pieces: 1,140,000 (90,200 pieces); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

25-fillér denomination: Light blue, *blue*, dark blue. Number of pieces: 1,740,000 (70,200); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

30-fillér denomination: Orange brown, *light brown*, dark brown. Number of pieces: 1,126,000 (76,200 pieces); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

35-fillér denomination: Light violet, red, violet, dark violet. Number of pieces: 1248 000 (154,000); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

60-fillér denomination: Dark red, *red violet*; base printing: light blue, blue, dark blue. Number of pieces: 736,000 (32,600); printing technology signs (Nj): 604a.

60-fillér denomination: Dull green, *olive green*, gray oil; base printing: light pink, light pink, dark pink. Number of pieces: 886,000 (62,600); printing technology signs (Nj): 140f.

1-crown denomination: *Red brown*. Number of pieces: 364,800 (12,700).

2-crown denomination: Gray blue, steel blue. Number of pieces: 130,000 (10,000).

5-crown denomination: *Brownish violet*. Number of pieces: 131,600 (10,000).

The face value of the series was 11 crowns 9 fillérs, 34 fillérs of surcharge included; 130 000 complete series were produced.

Printing Deficiencies

Colour transfer: very sharply seen and bright both on the postage stamp image and the rear side of the postage stamps; known on 1-crown denomination.

Paper, Watermark, Perforation

Printing was done on the watermarked paper versions ***s*** and ***t*** of the year 1913. On paper ***s*** all denominations are known, while on paper ***t***, only 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6- and 10-fillér and 1-crown denominations. These are much less frequent. Paper with horizontally arranged double cross watermark was not used; neither could it be used because of the dimensions of the sheet.

The change in the dimensions of the stamps entailed both the increase of the dimensions of sheets and putting of new perforation equipment into service. The new punch cards and pins produced perforation 14:14 ½.

Period of Use

Despite the fact that the regulations issued provides sufficient infor-

mation for establishing accurate dates of trading and the use, the relevant expert literature mentioned different dates. Jászai's catalogue identified the period of use as 15 November 1913 - 6 July 1916. In Rédey's monograph, the period of use was defined as 20 November 1913-1 January 1915; the period of exchange lasted until 31 March 1915; the period of the use in internal handling – until 3 July 1916. According to Willy Ban, the period of use was 15 November, 1913 - 31 July 1916. According to Magyar Bélyegek Árjegyzéke (Price List of Hungarian Stamps), this period was identified as 20 November 1913 - 6 July 1916.

The date when these postage stamps started to sell may be identified easily because the regulation providing for the release clearly stated the date of 20 November. The data of Jászai and Bán were incorrect because they took into account the date of the delivery of the postage stamps to the stationery warehouse by the State Press, which was not the same as the starting date of the trading period but which was also included into the regulation. In order to identify the date when the trading period of these postage stamps ended, let us shortly reviewed the relevant regulations.

The Minister of Commerce, in the Regulation No. 81240 dated on 12 December 1914 (PTRT 3 January 1915, Volume I), provided for the termination of the trade of the flooding postage stamps at the offices designated for this trade as of 31 January 1915. The public could use the stamps already in their possession before further provisions were made. Post offices could use the amounts on their disposal without surcharge for internal handling (for telegrams and shipping documents). After their stocks ran out, they had to apply for further stocks from the relevant directorate stationery warehouses until their stocks ran out too. Rédey's error derived from the fact that he believed that the termination of trade was identical to the end of the period of use. The regulation did not mention exchange of the stamps at post offices.

The further measure indicated above arrived one and a half years later. Regulation 10459 dated on 3 July 1916 (PTRT 6 July 1916, Volume 89) terminated the use of flooding postage stamps as of that day. It ordered that the post offices returned all stocks they had to the relevant stationery warehouses, while the sheets already in use had to be used up urgently for telegrams – this use had to be terminated before 31 July 1916. (This regulation contained yet another interesting part: in exchange for the returned sheets, post offices had to receive military aid stamps of the same denominations and face value.) Rédey believed that the date of the regulation was identical to the internal handling deadline; Magyar Bélyegek Árjegyzéke (Hungarian Stamps Price List) identified the date when the regulation was published in the PTRT (Official Journal) as the end of the period of use; Ban considered the date of the internal handling mentioned in the regulation, which was correct in our view. It is true that the validity of the postage stamps terminated on the release date of

the regulation, mail items with these postage stamps affixed to them were still accepted at all rural post offices until the regulation was duly communicated to them. Therefore, the calendar day from which it was no more possible to use these postage stamps cannot be exactly determined. This is why we believe it correct to provide the date of termination of the use in internal handling as the date of the end of the period of use. In case we want to be very precise, we may state that the period when flooding postage stamps were sold lasted from 20 November 1918 until 31 January 1915; their use in general postal traffic lasted until the beginning of July 1916, while their use in internal handling lasted until 31 July 1916.

Irregularities of Use

After the deadline for the use of the flooding postage stamps in internal handling expired, there were still some pieces left at individual post offices. These offices found the following solution: they cut off the appendices with scissors or simply tore them off, affixing the postage stamps without coupons on mail items. Today such mail items are rarities in demand.

MILITARY AID POSTAGE STAMPS

Historical Background and Development of Postage Stamp Image

The relevant expert literature contains many contradictions as regards the decision taking and the postage stamp image. According to Payer, the first decisive step towards the release was taken on 1 November 1914 by the Chief Postal Directorate. However, the Minister of Finance declined to issue these stamps. According to Rédey, all this happened at the beginning of October. Both suppositions must have been based on an error, since the regulation providing for the release of these postage stamps was issued as early as 7 October. On the basis of the available data, although these are a little incomplete as regards dates, the history of the release may be reconstructed as below.

The high losses of the first week of World War I in 1914 soon raised the need for aid to war widows and orphans. The need for vital financial sources raised the idea of voluntary contribution by the members of the society. The Post Office was among the first to cooperate, since it had sufficient experience, if not entirely positive, gained in the field of flooding postage stamps. It was very urgent to solve this problem, so not much time was available for planning. The State Press was most probably called upon to submit a quickly feasible plan at the beginning of September. It was then for the first time in the history of Hungarian postage stamp that new postage stamps were produced by overprinting the document revenue stamps. Word ‘Hadibélyeg’ (War Stamp) was overprinted on the frames of two document revenue stamps

of the release of the year 1914: those featuring St Ladislaus (Szent László) on horseback (***a***) and the Crown in a laurel wreath (***b***). Five proofs of these images were used (Figure 52 and 53). The overprint colour was the same as in the middle of the postage stamp.

4-fillér denomination	ochre / red (***a***)
4-fillér denomination	blue green / red (***a***)
4-fillér denomination	gray / brick red (***a***)
4-fillér denomination	blue gray/ red (***b)***
72-fillér denomination	gray / wine red (***a***)

The State Press soon sent the proofs to the Chief Postal Directorate, which submitted those to the Minister of Commerce and Minister of Finance (to the latter because the issues related to the revenue fell into the scope of responsibility of the Minister of Finance). The Minister of Finance did not give his consent, due to the fact he was unauthorized to take this decision. Therefore, the denial did not concern the release of military aid stamps, as Rédey wrote, because the Minister of Finance was not competent to act in that field but solely in the field of the use of revenue stamps for postal purposes. This denial had to take place as early as September because the State Press presented new proofs in the second half of September. These were the proofs of 5- and 10-fillér denominations. The overprint featured the portrait of Franz Joseph with the Crown looking to the right (Figure 56). The text below was HADIBÉLYEG (military stamp).

Figure 52 Figure 53 Figure 54 Figure 55

The colour of the overprint was carmine brown on the 5-fillér denomination and dirty green on the 10-fillér denomination stamps.

It was not a surprise that the proofs did not satisfy even the minimal aesthetic requirements. In order to find a quick solution, the Minister of Commerce advised the State Press to overprint and temporarily use the quite big remaining stock of 5- and 10-fillér denominations of the flooding postage stamps. The words of the overprinting were also provided for; there was also the instruction to position the new wording in a way as to hide the words referring to the flood. The State Press presented the proofs of the 5- and 10-fillér denominations of the postage stamps overprinted in this way. The colour of the overprinting was red brown in case of 5-filler denomination and red carmine and green black in case of 10-filler denomination. The layout was approved of, due to which the overprinting of 5- and 10-filler denominations started with the designated carmine and dark green colours. Simultaneously, a decision regarding the rest of the denominations was taken. After these two denominations had been released, the rest of the series of the release of 1913

had to be released too. At least this is what we can conclude from Regulation 73 103 dated on 7 October 1914.

In order to help the widows and orphans of those who died in the war, new postage stamps shall be introduced in addition to those already in use. The new postage stamps should bear the following wording 'Hadisegély. Özvegyeknek és árváknak két (2) fillér.' (Militarily aid. Two (2) fillérs for widows and orphans). For each of these postage stamps, 2 fillérs shall be collected from the buyers on top of the face value of the postage stamps.

Military Aid postage stamps shall be produced, for the time being, from the semi-finished 5- and 10-fillér denomination flooding postage stamps, by means of overprinting.

For the time being, the overprinting of 5-fillér denomination shall be red, while of 10-fillér denomination – dark green.

After all flooding postage stamps are used up, military aid postage stamps will be produced from all postage stamps currently in use.

On these, overprinting 'Hadisegély. Özvegyeknek és árváknak két (2) fillér.' (Militarily aid. Two (2) fillérs for widows and orphans) shall be produced; it shall take place in the middle, as well as at the top and bottom sides.

Out of the military aid postage stamps produced by overprinting from regular postage stamps, post offices will trade only 5- and 10-filler denominations, while the rest will be traded at the headquarters of the directorates and at certain Treasury post offices designated for this task.

The rest of the regulation dealt with the claiming of stamps, their selling and the accounting for the surcharge – all measures completely corresponded to the respective measures which had to be taken in relation with flooding postage stamps.

A few days before the release of the Regulation, the State Press was advised to submit a proposal regarding the quantities of militarily aid postage stamps produced from the postage stamps currently in use, on the basis of the figures related to the production of floods postage stamps and their delivery to the stationery warehouses of the directorate. The minister at the same time asked the Post Office Directorate to also use up the stocks of the flooding postage stamps which they had taken over, as well as to produce detailed report on the remaining stocks. Both proposals and the report contained very interesting pieces of data, and constituted the basis for decisions which were interesting from the collectors' point of view too.

On October 11, the State Press submitted the detailed break-down of the postage stamps delivered between 15 September 1913 and 30 September 1914. On the basis of these data, the State Press identified the average monthly demand in sheets of 100 pieces, suggesting these quantities for production. According to this proposal, following quantities were suggested: 9000 sheets

of 1-fillér denomination, 27,000 sheets of 2-fillér denomination, 24,000 sheets of 3-fillér denomination, 50,000 sheets of 5-fillér denomination, 9,700 sheets of 6-fillér denomination, 76,000 sheets of 10-fillér denomination, 3,900 sheets of 12-fillér denomination, 2800 sheets of 16-fillér denomination, 6000 sheets of 20-fillér denomination, 5000 sheets of 25-fillér denomination, 4700 sheets of 30-fillér denomination, 6000 sheets of 35-fillér denomination, 2000 sheets of 50-fillér, 5000 sheets of 60-fillér denomination, 1700 sheets of 1-crown denomination, 150 sheets of 2-crown denomination, and finally 200 sheets of 5-crown denomination. Then the State Press stipulated the specific amounts to be received by each of the nine directorates. It suggests asking for additional supplies only in case of 5- and 10-fillér denominations. Finally, it compared the suggested quantities with the monthly demand for individual denominations.

The proposal showed how big the remaining stock of the flooding postage stamps was; the semi-finished stock was even bigger. This finding provided basis for the decision to postpone the overprinting of all traded postage stamps for the next year, as well as to use up all the remaining flooding stamps for militarily aid postage stamps. Regulation 74.279/1914 dated on 1 November 1914 (PTRT 2 November 1914, Volume 109) read,

The post- and telegraph offices shall be notified that in addition to 5- and 10-fillér denominations, military aid postage stamps will be produced from all other denominations of flooding postage stamps, and will be later introduced into circulation. The colour of the overprint shall be red.

Provisions related to the sales were identical to the basic regulation described above. However, we should highlight the fourth paragraph of the regulation, which provided for the providing of collectors with military aid postage stamps.

Designated post offices shall be obliged to keep on stock one or two complete series to satisfy for the needs of postage stamp collectors.

The reports of the Post Office Directorate reveal, after some analysis, that the stationery warehouses all in all received 175,490 flooding postage stamp sheets from the State Press over the period of 11 months. The post offices received 127,089 sheets, while 48,300 sheets stayed at the stationery warehouses. The offices sold 43,435 sheets (4,343,515 pieces), meaning that the amount collected for charity was 86,870 crowns and 30 filléres. Finally, in addition to the semi-finished quantities at the State Press, 131,955 sheets remained in possession of the Post Office, while 78,082 sheets remained at the stationery warehouses of the State Press. Data concluded this way provided basis for regulation 81240, with which we dealt in detail when looking into flooding to postage stamps.

MILITARY AID POSTAGE STAMPS
(SERIES 1)

Postage Stamp Image

The 5- and 10-fillér denomination military aid stamps had already been taken over by the stationery warehouses of the directorate when the decision to produce further denominations was taken. On all other fillér denominations, the same text layout was used; for crown denominations, new layout had to be found because the provision stipulated that no text should have been overprinted upon the image of the monarch.

The text of the fillér denomination overprint took place in the line between the 'turul' bird and the Crown, and read 'Hadi segély' (Military aid). In the annex, the arrangement corresponded to the original three-line layout: 'Özvegyeknek és /árváknak/ két (2) fillér' (Two (2) fillérs for widows / orphans). The only difference of the crown denomination was the arrangement of the inscription 'Hadi segély' (Military aid): it was arranged along a curve over the head of the ruler with the Crown, parallel to the eager frame line. In case of both denominations, the fonts of the text in the line within the postage stamp image was 6-point narrow Grotesque, while in the annex – 5-point grotesque (Figure 55 and 54)

Proofs

We could learn about the colours of the overprint proofs and later the final versions from the law suit initiated because of the counterfeits of the Militarily Aid I postage stamps by Madarász and Dr Rend. We will get back to these counterfeit when discussing counterfeits. For the sake of completeness, the list below includes also the already mentioned 5- and 10-fillér denominations. Known overprint colours on proofs are the following:

Brick red on 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, 10- and 12-fillér denominations,

Deep blue on 5-fillér denomination,

Red Brown on 5-fillér denomination,

Red carmine on 10-fillér denomination,

Greenish black on 10-fillér denomination,

Carmine on 16-, 20-, 25-, 30-, 35-, 50- and 60- fillér denominations and 1-, 2-, and 5-crown denominations,

Violet on 1-crown denomination,

Red on 2- and 5-crown denominations

The printing of the 1-crown denomination with carmine overprint was different from the printing used in case of this series. It was similar to the numeral proofs of flooding postage stamps: the ends were pointed and the shorter part was long. The sheet proofs of the violet 1- crown denomination and the red 2- and 5-crown denominations were perforated with a line of large

holes running in the middle. They were illegally taken out from the State Press after the World War I, and were even illegally traded.

Printing

For the production of the Militarily Aid postage stamps, only the semi-finished stock of the flooding postage stamps was used. There were semi-finished pieces among both the printing sheets of 2×100 and 4×100 pieces. However, sheets of 2×100 pieces remained from the first production period too, both in case of crown and the fillér denominations (naturally, in case of crown denominations these were the only ones which remained). Accordingly, for fillér denominations, separate overprint plates were produced for the sheets of 2×100 pieces and for those of 4×100 pieces. There were never printing production marks on the sheets of 2×100, whereas these marks were always present on the sheets of 4×100 pieces. This circumstance is very important for identifying the printing sheet position of plate errors. Semi-finished flooding stamps were ready up to phase II round 2.

The overprinting occurred therefore in round 3 (round 4 in case of those postage stamps which were produced with base printing). And it was only after this that the steps of phase III took place – gumming, perforation, etc. Looking into the documents available and the sheets of 100 pieces of the Postage Stamp Museum, we do not find any traces of overprinting the remaining stock of the flooding postage stamps (namely, the stamps the production of which was absolutely completed but which were not sold), contrary to the confident statement of Rédey.

Shades, Number of Pieces, Printing Technology Marks

The basic colours were the same as those of the flooding postage stamps; the majority of the shades were also identical. The overprint colour of 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-,16-, 20-, 25- and 30-fillér denominations was carmine; of 2- and 35-fillér denominations – cherry red; of 10-fillér denomination – dark green; of 50- fillér denomination – red brick; of 1-crown denomination – brown red; of 2- and 5-crown denominations – bright red.

Due to the reasons already mentioned when discussing flooding postage stamps, we do not accept the data of Ban regarding the number of pieces. However, in case of this release we do not have a report containing accumulated data, as we had in case of flooding postage stamps. Therefore, since profound and long research is yet required, we list the data of Bán below. In brackets, we will also provide the contemporary data of Dr Károly Vajda and Payer.

The printing production marks were the same as in case of flooding postage stamps, although not all of those marks appeared here.

1-fillér denomination: Gray- black, gray, blue black. Number of pieces: 1,069,200 (372,000), printing technology signs (Nj): 140f.

2-fillér denomination: Olive yellow, yellow, yellow ocher. Number of pieces: 4,736,400 (370,000), printing technology signs (Nj): 140f.

3-fillér denomination: Orange, light and dark shades. Number of pieces: 2,052,800 (360,000), printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 004A.

5-fillér denomination: Light green, green, dark emerald green. Number of pieces: 88,572,000 (3,914,000), printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

8-fillér denomination: Light and dark brown olive. Number of pieces: 2,048,000 (146,000). Printing technology signs (Nj): 140f.

10-fillér denomination: Carmine pink, bright and light shades. Number of pieces: 69,210,000 (17,662,000), printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

12-fillér denomination: Violet, blue- violet; base printing: golden yellow, orange. Number of pieces: 1,463,200.db (84,000). Printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

10-fillér denomination: Bluish green. Number of pieces: 1,444,000 (36,000). Printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

20-fillér denomination: Grayish brown, brown. Number of pieces: 145,000 (18,000). Printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 004a.

25-fillér denomination: Light blue, blue, dark blue. Number of pieces: 5,730,000 (18,200). Printing technology signs (Nj): I40f, 604a.

30-fillér denomination: Orange brown, light brown. Number of pieces: 1,589,600 pcs (36,000). Printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

35-fillér denomination: Dark violet, red violet. Number of pieces: 1,438,000 (74,000). Printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

50-fillér denomination: Dark red, violet red; base printing: light blue, blue. Number of pieces: 1,608,000 (50,000). Printing technology signs (Nj): f 140, 604a.

60-fillér denomination: Dull olive green; base printing: pink, dark pink. Number of pieces: 1,996,800 (38,000). Printing technology signs (Nj): 140f, 604a.

1-crown denomination: Auburn. Number of pieces: 728,000 (40,000).

2-crown denomination: Steel blue, gray blue. Number of pieces: 290,000 (42,000).

6-crown denomination: Brownish violet. Number of pieces: 131,200 (41,600).

Face value of the whole series: 11 crowns and 9 fillers, out of which 34 fillers were surcharge; 131,200 (40,000) complete series were produced.

Paper, Watermark, Perforation

Paper, watermark, and perforation were similar as in case of flooding postage stamps.

All values are known without perforation. Phase prints, which were marketed several decades after the registration date. Among phase imprints, perforated pieces also occur, with which we are going to deal when dealing with counterfeits.

Counterfeits

We know of 1-crown denomination counterfeits, which is understandable, because overprinted postage stamps are four times less frequent than the basic postage stamps. These counterfeits are absolutely recognizable with the help of the sun lamp.

Several decades after their release, the full Series I of Military Aid overprint colour proofs were traded. They are easily recognizable because fillér denominations 1-12 are red brick, whereas denominations from 16fill to 5cr are carmine. Yet another distinctive feature of 1cr denomination is long and pointed numeral 1.

Period of Use

Both Bán and the authors of Magyar Bélyegek Árjegyzéke (Hungarian Stamps Price List) believed that the 5- and 10-fillér denominations started to circulate on 7 October 1914, whereas other denominations – on 1 November. However, these two dates do not correspond to the factual start of use. These postage stamps started to be used on the date the regulation referred to above was issued. Based on this regulation, we can find out that 5- and 10-filler denominations started to be used after 10 October 1914, whereas other denominations started to be traded some time during November. It was Regulation 70987 of 27 September 1916 (PTRT of 1916 Volume 27) to provide for the withdrawal from trade,

The following shall be withdrawn as of 31st of December 1916: d/ all military aid postage stamps ...

All postage stamps and stationery items listed in paragraph 1 shall be valid only up to 31st of December 1916 inclusively; after that date, they shall not be used for covering postage, and they shall not be accepted from the general public for exchange. Post offices shall be obliged to ensure that all these postage stamps, stationery items, military aid postage stamps and postcards are used before the deadline mentioned above.

Military aid postage stamps turned up again in Regulation 77921 of 6 November 1917 more than one year later (PTRT of 8 November 1917, Volume 141): ‘The issuance of all postage stamps featuring the bird ‘turul’ shall be terminated as of the end of December 1917’. The regulation then provided that all stock of the Treasury offices, as well as the stock sent to these offices from other post offices shall be used up for the internal handling of telegrams, for covering postage. There were no other legal acts between the two regulations; therefore, we may establish the period of the use of the militarily aid postage stamps as follows:

these postage stamps were traded from the time they were put on the market as described in the introductory lines until 31 December 1916. Treasury post offices, however, used them for internal handling, exclusively for telegram postage fees, until 31 December 1917.

MILITARY AID POSTAGE STAMPS OF YEAR 1916 (SERIES 2)

Stamp Image and Proofs

The overprinting of flooding stamps had not yet been completed when, around the end of 1914, certain denominations of military aid stamps ran out of stock. The State Press had already made the necessary plates for the overprinting of the second series of the militarily aid postage stamps, using regular postage stamp series. In December, after the forth colour proof, it started the production of these stamps.

The text of the overprinting remained unchanged, the only modification being the layout of the text, due to the modified shape of the postage stamps. In case of filler denominations, it took place at the left side, and read, ‘Özvegyeknek’ (for widows); and the top, it read, ‘és árváknak’ (and for orphans); at the right side, it read, ‘két (2) fillér’ (2 fillers). So, the text could be read continuously from left to right. Between the Crown and the turul bird, the horizontally -printed inscription read ‘Hadi sagely’ (Military Aid). The fonts in the circumferential rows were 5 points semi-bold Antiqua, while ‘Hadi segély’ (Military Aid) 6 points narrow Grotesque (Figure 57). For some reason which is unclear and cannot be clarified anymore, another printing plate was produced too, exclusively for the first edition of 60-filler denomination. The text and its layout were unchanged, the only difference being the fonts – they were 5 points Grotesque (Figure 58).

On crown denominations, the text ‘Hadi segély’ (Military Aid) was arranged curved above the head of the King; the rest of the text took place on the frame line of the postage stamps: the word ‘Özvegyeknek’ (for widows) on the left side, the words ‘és árváknak’ (and for orphans) at the bottom, and the words ‘két (2) fillér’ (2 fillers) at the right side. The fonts were similar to the first edition of the 60-filler denomination (Figure 59).

Naturally, the colour proofs only involved overprinting. The proofs of the 60-filler denomination were done with the printing plate of the rest of the filler denominations. We know of 43 proof imprints of the 17 denominations:

1-fillér denomination	red, blue, deep blue
2-fillér denomination	carmine, brownish carmine
3-fillér denomination	carmine, blue, bluish black

5-fillér denomination	brown, red brown, brownish carmine, steel blue, black
6-fillér denomination	bright carmine, blue, blackish green
10-fillér denomination	brown, brownish black, black, blackish green, dark blue
12-fillér denomination	blue, dark blue
16-fillér denomination	brownish carmine, blue
20-fillér denomination	dark brown, blackish brown, black
25-fillér denomination	bluish black, black
30-fillér denomination	bluish black
35-fillér denomination	black
50-fillér denomination	black
60-fillér denomination	bright red, teal
1-crown denomination	deep blue, black
2- crown denomination	brownish carmine, black
5- crown denomination	blue, deep blue

Based on the proofs, printing of two colours was ordered in case of this release: dark green for 10-filler denomination and red for all the rest.

Printing

At first, we have to dispel a misunderstanding. The second series of the militarily aid postage stamps was not produced by overprinting the regular postage stamps, as it took place for example in case of auxiliary postage due postage stamps or Republican postage stamps, in case of which the ready postal sheets were overprinted. Militarily aid postage stamps, on the other hand, were printed in three rounds; those with base printing were printed in four rounds. The first two or three rounds of militarily aid postage stamps were identical to those of regular postage stamps. Only after this, the text was printed in the third or in the fourth round. Therefore, it took place in case of 4×100 printing sheets of filler denominations and 2×100 printing sheets of crown denominations. After this, gumming took place, and the sheets were cut into halves for perforation. Then perforation, checks, and cutting into postal sheets followed.

The overall amount of sheets of the denominations of those regular and militarily aid postage stamps which were less in demand were printed together up to the second (third) round, together. Then the sheets were divided into two parts: the regular postage stamps were gummed, whereas military aid

postage stamps went for yet another round of printing. This printing procedure resulted in the fact that such 35-filler imprints with erroneous numerals may turn up which were printed with the colour of 50-filler denomination. When the above-mentioned sheet was cut apart, a couple of such printing sheets were added to those destined for militarily aid postage stamps on which these erroneous numerals took place. We have not known about the existence of these postage stamps for long. They turned up in the 30s in the trade. The number of known pieces is much smaller than in case of the regular postage stamp series.

The printing procedure resulted in yet another fact. The row totals contain only the nominal value, without surcharge. Printing technology marks were identical to the marks of the postage stamp editions of 'turul' birds of the time.

Shades, Number of Pieces and the Printing Technology Marks

The main colours were identical to those of the release of the year 1914. The shades were identical to the editions of the years 1915-1916. The colour of overprinting was different from the already mentioned dark green and red (at least in case of colour shades).

10- fillér denomination: dark green, dark teal and blackish green

60-filler denomination: crimson and vermillion

1-crown denomination: exclusively brownish carmine

Other denominations: carmine red

1 -fillér denomination: dark gray, gray, violet gray, greyish black. Number of pieces: 1,345, 200. Printing technology signs (Nj): 115a, 121f, 203F, 401a, 601f, 809a,

2 -fillér denomination: Olive yellow, *yellow*, lemon yellow, ochre yellow. Number of pieces: 2,720,000. Printing technology signs (Nj): 203f, 305f, 401a, 809a.

3-fillér denomination: Dark orange, *orange*, orange brown. Number of pieces: 3,410,000. Printing technology signs (Nj): 203f, 306f, 401a, 809a.

5-fillér denomination: Light green, green, lead green, yellow-green (late 1915). Number of pieces: 82,032,000.printing technology signs (Nj): 114f, 115a, 116a, 121f, 202a, 203f, 305f, 401a, 809a.

6-fillér denomination: Olive brown, olive brown, greenish brown. Number of pieces: 1,287,800. Printing technology signs (Nj): 208f, 305f, 401a, 809a.

10 -fillér denomination: Red, carmine pink (1915), bright carmine (1916), yellowish red, pale red rose. Number of pieces: 62,669,800. Printing technology signs (Nj): 115a, 116a, 121f, 202a, 401f, 601a, 604f, 809a.

12-fillér denomination: Blue-violet, violet, red-violet, base printing:

golden straw yellow, sulfur-yellow, chrome yellow. Number of pieces: 1,241,200. Printing technology signs (Nj): 202a, 805f, 401a, 601f, 604f, 809a.

16 -fillér denomination: Grey- green, blue- green, green steel. Number of pieces: 1,724,000. Printing technology signs (Nj): 115a, 121f, 300f, 401a, 601f, 809a.

20-fillér denomination: Light brown, brown, yellowish brown, violet - brown. Number of pieces: 1,656,000. Printing technology signs (Nj): 202a, 203f, 401a, 604f.

26-fillér denomination: Light blue, greyish blue, ultramarine. Number of pieces: 1,338,000. Printing technology signs (Nj): 203f, 305f, 305f, 401a, 601f, 809a.

30 -fillér denomination: Orange brown, yellowish brown, light reddish brown. Number of pieces: 1,779,600. Printing technology signs (Nj): 203f, 401A, 60lf.

35 -fillér denomination: Red -violet, blue- violet, violet -gray, violet rose (1916). Number of pieces: 2,444,000. Printing technology signs (Nj): 203f, 305f,.401 in, 601f, 809a.

50 -fillér denomination: Violet red brownish carmine, cherry red; base printing: blue, sky blue, dark blue, violet. Number of pieces: 1224000. Printing technology signs (Nj): 203f, 401af, 601f.

60 -fillér denomination: (1) Olive green / pink. Printing technology signs (Nj): 203f, 401a.

60-fillér denomination: Olive green, yellow-green, brownish green; base printing: pink, red meat, aniline rose, bright rose. Number of pieces: 1,478,000 (of both types of 60-fillér denomination). Printing technology signs (Nj): 202a, 401F, 601f, 604a.

1-crown denomination: Brownish red, reddish brown, purplish brown. Number of pieces: 876,000.

2-crown denomination: Blue, gray-blue. Number of pieces: 460,000.

5-crown denomination: Brownish violet. Number of pieces: 186,000.

The nominal value of the series was 10 crowns 75 fillers + 34 fillér surcharge; all in all 186,000 complete series were produced.

Printing Deviations

a) ***Erroneous printing of numerals***

The 35- fillér denomination can occur in the colour of the 50-filler one; however, the first pieces occurred in the 1930s in the trade (Figure 60). These could not be seen on the original mail items.

b) ***Incomplete overprints***

Out of 1-fillér stamps, we know such pieces on which only the horizontal inscription ‘Hadi segely’ (‘military aid’) appeared. We know of a block of

four pieces of such stamps. So far we could not explain the appearance of these stamps. In our opinion, at least a whole sheet of such stamps must have been produced, to which the known blocks provide evidence. This could not have been proofs because there were no proofs with such wording. We do not know of the existence of any used pieces.

Figure 60

Paper, Watermark, Perforation

The first edition was produced on high-quality paper (s); next editions were produced on transitional paper (u); finally, the paper of the last editions was that of the wartime. All denominations occurred on paper s; the overprints of 60-filler denomination with Grotesque fonts (1) were produced exclusively on this paper. Paper u turned up in case of all denominations except 60-fillér denomination with Grotesque fonts (1). Paper v is known only in case of the following denominations, a single shade for each: 10-filler denomination – bright carmine; 12-filler denomination – violet/chrome yellow; 16-filler denomination – greyish green; 50-filler denomination – cherry red/dark blue; 60-filler denomination – olive green/aniline pink.

The watermark is the same as the vertical cross appearing on the regular postage stamps of the release of 1913.

Perforation was exclusively of 15 teeth, comb type.

Period of Use

The first denomination of the militarily aid stamps series 1 to run out of stock was the 6-filler one. Therefore, it was this denomination to start series 2. According to the contemporary records, this happened on 10 January 1915, when the post office 4 of Budapest started to sell them. The rest of the denominations entered trade gradually, in the course of the first quarter of the year. Trading of these stamps lasted until 31 December 1916; for internal handling, these stamps were used until 31 of December 1917, the first series included.

AUXILIARY POSTAGE DUE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE RELEASE OF THE YEAR 1915

Among collectors, the idea of issuing postage due postage stamps of national colours kept coming up continuously. It seems that the relevant articles of the specialist literature were noticed by officials. At least the Regulation of the Minister of Commerce 3057 issued on 23 February 1915 provides evidence to this (PTRT 26 February 1915, Volume 21). Please find below the relevant parts of this regulation.

‘1/ 100-filler postage due postage stamps hereby shall be withdrawn as of the end of March’.

The next two paragraphs regulated the return of the remaining stock. Post offices had to return complete postal sheets without folding and accurately packed to the stationery warehouses of the directorate. The sheets which were already incomplete and the individual pieces had to be affixed to the accounts for the postage due postage stamps and stamped. The stationary warehouses had to accurately pack their own stock and the stocks returned to them, and send all this to the State Press. Accurate packaging was highlighted several times.

4 Hungarian Royal State Press will overprint numeral '20' over the 100-filler postage due postage stamps with red ink, and will distribute them again as 20-filler postage due postage stamps. (Figure 61)

1-,2-,5-,6-,10-,12-, 20- and 50-fillér postage due postage stamps will be hereof produced by the Hungarian State Press with red ink. However, postage due postage stamps printed with black ink will remain in trade and can be used freely until they run out.

Although the regulation does not mention, it was still a fact that it was not only the returned sheets which were overprinted but also the stocks at the State Press. It turned out then that 100-filler denomination was produced also on the paper with small crown watermark of 1904, but it was not handed over to the post offices because there was no demand for it.

Following printing quantities can be concluded from the reports of the State Press: 100-filler postage due postage stamps – 6400 sheets in 1903 (watermark of 1900) and 760 sheets in 1905 (watermark of 1904), which totally amounted to 7160 sheets. Stationery warehouses took over 3575 sheets during the period of production (2715 in 1903; 10 in 1904; 850 in 1909). This means that 3585 sheets remained in the stationary warehouse of the State Press, which could have been enough for the 1970 overprinted sheets (the amount produced according to Bán). Thus, not only the returned sheets but even the sheets with the small crown watermark produced in 1905 would not have been required. According to the data of Payer and Vajda, 3940 sheets of these stamps were produced. For them, the remaining stock of 3585 sheets would not have been sufficient unless some part of the returned sheets had also been used. Therefore, we accept the data of Payer regarding the number of pieces, namely 394,000.

We know of all nine watermark orientations for the postage due postage stamps produced using the basic postage stamp of the year 1903:

III/Bl-B4, Ba- Bd and III gy; out of those used with the basic stamp of 1905, we know only of the two inverted orientations: IV/B3 - 4 and Bc - Bd.

Period of use: 10 May 1915 - 31 March 1927

REFERENCES

Authors of sources other than the relevant parts of the collection and documents of the Stamp Museum will be listed in alphabetical order. We are pleased to say that there are only few releases which have been so much in the focus of experts as the postage stamps featuring the bird 'turul'. The situation is far less favourable, however, if will look at the titles of the studies - we think we do not need to add any further comments.

p. 198 jegyzetek, beilleszteni!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

CHAPTER III
STAMP EDITIONS BETWEEN 1916 AND 1919

HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS AND THE DESIGNING OF THE STAMP IMAGE

In 1909, when there was no sign of WWI forthcoming a few years later, the Minister of Commerce invited applications for postage stamp design on a large scale in the Regulation 94 687/909. Due to the rather high amount of prize money (2000, 1500, and 1000 crowns) accompanying the proposed awards, the invitation for applications raised great attention.

The number of submitted applications for the previous and next invitations was not nearly as high as in the present case. 1240 works of art created by 119 of our artists were submitted, at least these are the numbers mentioned by Payer in his *Monográfia* and also in the catalogue of Jászai. The number of applications was high also according to other sources. A study about printing proofs written by Marcell Bíró mentions that 580 works were submitted by 144 artists. According to the decision of the jury announced on 23 March 1910, the first prize accompanied by the 2000 crowns prize money was not awarded. The two prizes accompanied by 1500 crowns were awarded to those who won the first and second prizes. The two prizes accompanied by 1000 crowns were awarded to those who won the third and fourth prizes. Four additional works were awarded with 500-600 crowns from the remaining 2000 crowns. Four other works were purchased. There were altogether twelve awarded or purchased works of art by the jury. The list of the awarded is the following, in the order based on the decision of the jury.

1. Painter Edmund Tull : *Aratópár* [Harvesting Wheat] (Figure 62)

2. Professor at the Hungarian College of Applied Arts Ferenc Helbing: *Árpádházi I. László király* [King Ladislaus I of the House of Árpád] (Figure 63)

3. Edmund Tull: *Hungária* [Hungary] (Figure 66)

4. Designer at the State Printing House William Brandmayer: *Parliament* [The Building of the Parliament] (Figure 64).

5. Professor at the Hungarian College of Applied Arts Béla Sándor:

csikós lóháton [wrangler on horseback] (Figure 68)

6. Jenő Szentkuthy: *Mátyás király lovasszobra* [The Horse Statue of Matthias I] (Figure 67)

7. Sándor Muhits: *Mátyás király arcképe* [The Portrait of Matthias I] (Figure 68)

8. Károly Ferenc Englerth, Jr.: *Patrona Hungariae* (Figure 69)

9. painter Imre Földes: *Árpádházi I. István király* [Stephen I of the House of Árpád] (Figure 70)

10. Sándor Nagy: *jelenet a csodaszarvas legendájából* [scene from The *Hungarian Legend* of the Wondrous *Stag*] (Figure 71)

11. painter Lajos Tary : *I. Ferenc József koronázása* [The Coronation of Franz Joseph I] (Figure 72)

12. István Mihály és György Szántó: *diszítményes köralakú keretbe foglalt királyi korona* [royal crown in round decorated phrame] (Figure 73)

The fact that high amounts of prize money were offered to accompany the awards for the sake of propagating the invitation for applications on a broad scale and for its success allows some conclusions. It suggests that the postal administration finally listened to the criticism which has been expressed by the Press more and more frequently in the previous years. The criticism mostly concerned the lack of variety in Hungarian stamp series in circulation (only two types of images), and it also concerned the bad quality of their design. Then it seemed they would put an end to the prevailing practice and release stamps which would be rich in variety and more artistic in design.

Due to yet unknown reasons, this did not happen. Moreover, this plan was most probably dismissed. This assumption is supported by the fact that Edmund Tull assigned the middle part of his work, which he had submitted to the invitation for applications, to the directors of the agricultural and industrial exhibition held in Nyíregyháza between 3 and 11 September 1910. The directors issued the propaganda stamp for the exhibition using Tull's design. This was the first time in the history of our stamps, and soon once more but for the last time, when a stamp design made for private purposes appeared on a postage stamp later on. Although much later, the outbreak of WWI most probably contributed to the delayed release of the new stamps. However, it is an undisputable fact that the new and increased postal prices given effect to on 1 October 1916, which resulted in the edition of postage stamps with new denominations, were also the consequences of the war. The decision to release the new series gradually was made at that time. As a first step, the denominations 1, 12, 16, 30, and 60 filler out of the existing 17 denominations were eliminated at the beginning of September 1916 and three new denominations, the 15, 70, and 80 fillers, were released. These and also the following provisions allow the conclusion that the introduction of the new various

stamp designs was already decided upon. The fact that Edmund Tull's design was chosen for the 15 filler denomination supports this conclusion. In addition, the 10, 20, and 25 filler denominations were also decided to bear the new design made by Tull after the existing stock would be exhausted. The new 70 and 80 filler denominations were ordered to bear the previously used *Turul* image. Besides the elimination of stamps with the previously mentioned denominations, the elimination of the printing of the 35 and 50 filler, and also the 5 crowns denominations was also ordered. However, no decision was made on the image these denominations would bear in the future. Tull drew the face value on his design (Figure 62) in the same colour as the colour of the stamp. This allowed it to be multiplied by the same printing method, printing in two phases, which had been used for the printing and multiplication of the stamps bearing the image of the Turul. However, the design was altered for the production in a way that would make the face value appear on the image in a white colour within the area which had the same colour as the stamp. This fact also supports the assumption that multiple images were intended to be used, since they had to make different dies for each denomination for the one phase printing method. It is not likely that in the midst of war they chose a similar image the production of which would have cost more than the stamps which had been used up until then. The following events justified our assumption that multiple images had been intended to be used.

The third stamp design was chosen already in the beginning of November, for which Brandmayer's third prize winner *Parliament* [The Building of the Parliament] design was used. In the same time, the 70 filler denomination, which had been released only a few months before, was eliminated and four new denominations, the 40 and 75 filler, and the 3 and10 crown denominations were released. By this, the number of denominations increased to 18. The then final list of denominations was made up of the following denominations: 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 40, 50, 75, 80 filler, and 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 crown. However, the need for simpler production methods became emphasized and the idea to use multiple designs for the production was cancelled yet again. The previously used method to use two designs prevailed. The previously used *Turul* design was completely eliminated and the *aratós* [harvesting wheat] image was used for the denominations from 2 filler to 40 filler, while the *Parliament* [the building of the parliament] was chosen for the denominations from 50 filler to 10 crown. For the sake of making the production more economical and faster, they switched to using the two phases printing method for the production of some of the stamps bearing the *aratós* [harvesting wheat] image, since these stamps needed to be produced in much greater numbers. Accordingly, they switched back to the original plan to use coloured face value instead of white. Only two denominations, the 10 and 15 fillers, were released with face value in white colour up until that time. The denominations in the aforementioned list were also produced, one by one, in

colour instead of white. From the perspective of philately, this resulted in two distinct *aratós* [harvesting wheat] series at the beginning of the introduction of the new stamps. A paradox needs to be cleared at this point. Why did they change the colour of the *Parliament* [the building of the parliament] stamps from the originally coloured to white if the two phase printing proved to be more advantageous in the production of the *aratós* [harvesting wheat] stamps? Let us keep in mind that partly due to aesthetic purposes and partly for the sake of making forgery more difficult, the *Parliament* [the building of the parliament] stamps were produced in two phases, consisting of the frame and the middle part separately. This means that the *Parliament* [the building of the parliament] stamps were originally printed in two phases. The two phases would increase to three if the face value was decided to be printed in colour. Although a separate printing plate had to be produced for each denomination in order to print the face value in white colour on the frame, this method was still more advantageous than printing the face value in colour, especially because these denominations had to be printed in significantly less number of copies. As a comparison, 12 and a half million sheets of 100 pieces were printed of the *aratós* [harvesting wheat] stamps for its second edition, while only 1.1 million sheets of 100 pieces were printed of the *Parliament* [the building of the parliament] stamps.

The list of denominations consisting of 18 face values became complete with the introduction of the 10 crown final denomination in November 1917. The increasing war spending forced the postal administration to increase all of its rates again only nine months later. Accordingly, changes were made to the denominations once again in the summer of 1918. This time the 3, 35, 75, and 80 filler denominations were eliminated. At the same time, the number of denominations increased to 19 with the introduction of the new 4, 45, 95 fillers and the 1.20, 1.40 crown denominations. In the meantime, the ruler of the country changed. According to the custom of the age, this resulted in the edition of stamps bearing the portraits of the new reigning couple. Thus the plan for a stamp series with four stamp designs and 19 denominations was born. Within the framework of the new plan, the 2, 4, 5, 6 filler denominations would have bore the *aratós* [harvesting wheat] design, the 10, 1.20, 1.40, 2, 3, 5, 10 crown denominations would have bore the portrait of the king, the 40, 45, 50, 95 filler denominations would have bore the portrait of the queen, and the 1, 1.20, 1.40, 2, 3, 5, 10 crown denominations would have bore the *Parliament* [the building of the parliament] design. History interfered this time. Out of the new denominations, the 45, 95 filler and the 1.20, 1.40 crown denominations had not been released when the Aster Revolution broke out. The denominations with varying images, the 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 60 filler denominations, were in circulation both with the previous and the new images.

The changes made concerning the images of the definitive issues in the following years were triggered by the changes in the form of government

(Republic, Soviet Republic, and 'kingdom without a king'), and the changes made concerning denominations were triggered by the ever increasing inflation in the period following The Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

We sorted the face values in the definitive issues of this era based on the stamp image variations related to the political periods, and based on the denominations in accordance with the changes in rates resulting from inflation. The different definitive issues shall be discussed in the order of their release. These will be followed by the discussion of the *porto*, charity, commemorative, air mail, and express mail stamps.

Unfortunately, we have no information in general on the exact period of circulation of the listed editions; however, the available literature on the subject, Bán's *Adattár* [Collection of Data] and most of our catalogues and price lists, provides information on the exact dates of the introduction and elimination of denominations nearly without exception. There can be no doubt concerning the latter ones, as the series and the regulations released in the PTRT provide exact dates for the cancellation of the postal validity of certain, in many cases, outdated denominations. On the other hand, such data can rarely be found about the introduction of denominations. Generally, only the date of the regulation concerning the edition, and in some cases only the number of the PTRT which contains the regulation, is known. The regulations which are referred to provide information on the introductions by using such phrases as "shall be put into circulation", "shall be released with new designs", "these postage stamps shall be released also having the design of the new postage stamp when the existing supply had been exhausted", "… denomination postage stamps shall be released on the next occasion", or "…. filler postage ticket [porto] shall be released gradually" and alike. The literature indicates the date of the introduction of these stamps or series by providing either the date of the regulation or, in many cases, the first day of the following month or, in other cases, another day of the following month chosen for unknown reasons. In our opinion, this is wrong. Without giving up on the attempt to approximate reality as closely as possible, we provide only the month and year of the edition in such cases. As opposed to the methods described above, we shall determine the month of the introduction not by a formula based on the date of the regulation, for example the following or a later month. We determine the month of the introduction of these stamps by taking into consideration the month in which the stamp was found to be used the earliest as the correct time of the introduction of each stamp.

When the data on the period of circulation shall be stated, the date or month shall be substituted by a *?* mark in those cases when the date or even the month of introduction is unknown to us; however, we made exceptions with a few denominations of more than one editions.

Exceptions have been made where, on some occasions, the contemporary

Press, most commonly the professional Press, published when a face value of a denomination was first sold at a post office. These data shall be mentioned in addition each time such a denomination occurs.

For the sake of clarifying the aforesaid, we mention the falsely defined period of circulation of the express mail stamps as one of the most typical examples. According to Bán's *Adattár* [Collection of Data], the period of circulation of the express stamp edition of 1916 was between 7 October 1916 and 31 December 1917, the period of circulation of the *köztársaság* [republic] overprint was between 1 November 1918 and 31 December 1920, while that of the *Magyar Posta* [Hungarian Post] overprint was between 18 October 1919 and 30 June 1921. Four out of these six data have no basis whatsoever; however, our catalogues adapted three false data and have been using them until today. They have modified the introduction of the *köztársaság* [republic] stamp, falsely again, to 23 November 1918. We may clarify the issue based on the relevant regulation. The regulation on the handling of the express mail forms, which at the same time makes the express mail stamps operational, came into effect on 1 November 1916. Accordingly, the stamp used exclusively for this special type of mail could not have been released already on 7 October. The withdrawal of this stamp from circulation on 31 December 1917 is not justified at all. The only change in the handling of express mail forms after the wartime extra delivery fees had come into effect in the middle of 1918 was that from that time on, no such mails could be sent to Germany and to the territories occupied by the German army. Therefore, these stamps were still de facto in circulation in that period. The regulation which ordered their overprint with the inscription *Köztársaság* [Republic] and then later with *Magyar Posta* [Hungarian Post] was released on 15 October 1918. The introduction of both stamps is indicated in the regulation to be performed only in the future. On the other hand, not only do the stamps of the edition of 1916 remain in circulation, but their uninterrupted use is also ensured. The exact postal validity of the two latter ones is laid down by the relevant regulations. (These two are the only correct ones out of the six data.) We can draw conclusions about the withdrawal from circulation of the original edition based only on the first inflation extra delivery fees, which do not include the express mail forms and their extra delivery fees anymore. The period of circulation of the three editions can be specified in the following way, based on the actual situation or at least with its closest approximation.

The express mail stamp of the edition of 1916 was in circulation between 1 November 1916 and *? ?* 1921, it was in circulation with *Köztársaság* [Republic] overprint between *? ?* 1919 and 31 December 1920, and with *Magyar Posta* [Hungarian Post] overprint between *?* October 1919 and 30 June 1921.

The printing and preparation of these stamps was similar to those of the *Turul* stamps of the previous period. Accordingly, we shall not address these

issues or the knowledge on their relevant data important from a philatelic perspective. They shall be described and listed according to the previously established principles (see under the same titles in Chapter II), and shall be dealt with only in terms of their deviation from what has been previously described.

They abandoned the method of using two different printing production marks on the bottom and top on printing sheets. The printing sheets were marked only once, and the mark was carved most commonly at the top and only rarely at the bottom. In this way, the perforation pairs of sheets are either marked or unmarked. The marks were carved most commonly on the left side of the vertical area between the sheet dividing lines, close to production sheet *A* or *C*. Therefore, the marks can be found most commonly on the right side margin of sheet *A* or *C*.

The mark was carved most commonly on the margin of sheet position II/10, and less commonly between sheet positions I/10 and II/10 on sheet *A*. The mark was carved most commonly on the margin of the stamp on sheet position X/10 on sheet *C*, less commonly bellow it, at the same altitude as the bottom margin of the sheet. The marks on sheet *B* and sheet *D*, which rarely occurred, can be found on the left margin of the sheet: on the left margin of the stamp on sheet position I/1 k. or II/1 on sheet *B*, and on the left margin of the stamp on sheet position X/1 on sheet *D*. The marks might possibly occur on margins different from those described above. The reason for this is that marks might have been carved also by different methods and on different locations on the sheets which, after the cutting of the sheets, might have resulted in a different position of the marks.

We may find two other interesting deviations from the period of the *Turul* stamps concerning production sheets. While the *Turul* filler denominations were always printed on production sheets of 4X100 pieces, two types of production sheets, 4X100 pieces and 2X100 pieces, were used for the printing of the *aratós* [harvesting wheat] denominations which were produced in a large number of copies. The reason for this method might have been the endeavour to make the production more economical, since the quantity of the production for a quarter of a year depended on the demand of the stock of the state printing house for a quarter of a year. It might have occurred that there was a need for producing only a smaller quantity of some of the denominations which had been generally produced in a large number of copies. In these cases it was more practical to use the printing plate of 2X100 pieces. It required significantly less time to place the two printing plates into the printing machine, adjust them together, set up the machine, and make printing proofs for each denomination before printing than to use those printing plates which consisted of four different plates. Even though the duration of printing doubled, only a small quantity was necessary to be produced. In this way, much

more time was saved on having to adjust and set up only two plates instead of four than how much was wasted on the duration of printing.

The other deviation most probably resulted from an experiment concerning the printing of the *aratós* [harvesting wheat] 35 and 40 filler denominations in October 1917. The printing plate of 4X100 for the production of the first edition of these two denominations was adjusted in a different way than previously. This time the two lower plates, *C* and *D*, were rotated by 180 degrees, in a reverse position to plate *A* and plate *B*. Figuratively, it was $\overset{A+B}{D+C}$ instead of $\overset{A+B}{C+D}$. (Figure 74)

For the sake of distinction, these sheets of 4X100 shall be called *reverse printing sheets*. Although these are sheets of 4X100, they have no printing production marks. The sheets of 4X100 are known to have been cut into perforation pairs of sheets even before perforation. When the half sheets, definitely the whole cut quantity, were slid onto one another without rotation, the criterion of a flawless perforation seemed to be ensured. The operator of the perforation machine did not need to check the presence or absence of the margin mark on each sheet of the whole quantity of sheets he held in his hand to be perforated at the same time. In order to ensure the position of the pairs of lower and upper sheets, the operator needed to make sure only that the image of all the sheets he held in his hand at a time remained in either standing or reverse position.

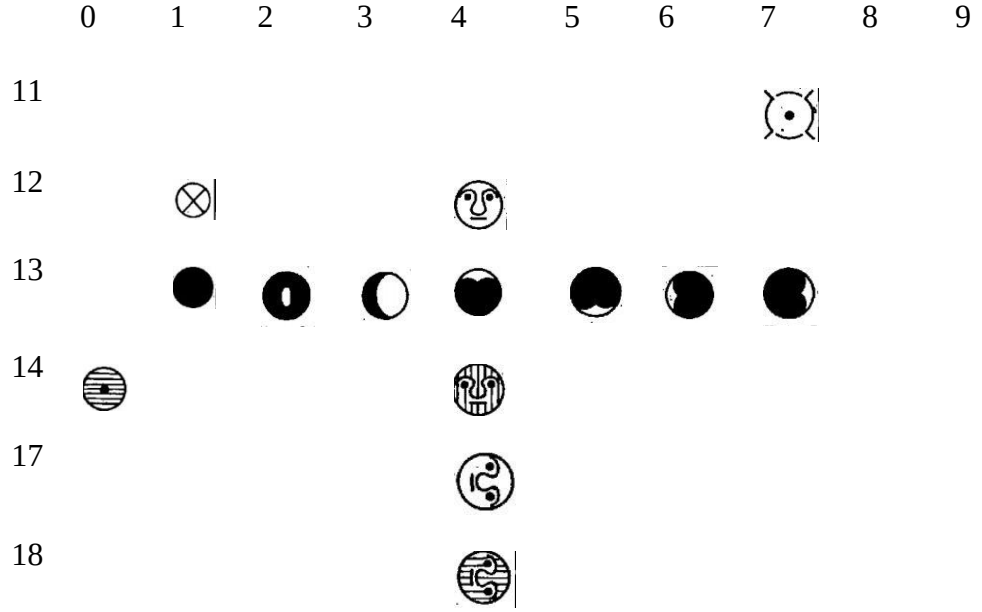
The printing plate of 4X100 of the 40 filler of the *hadisegélysor* [military aid row] III was adjusted according to a similar principle, only that in this case sheet *A* and sheet *B* became reverse, being rotated by 180 degrees, while sheet *C* and sheet *D* remained in standing position. The figurative arrangement of this reverse printing sheet is $\overset{B+A}{C+D}$. (Figure 75).

The two different arrangements of the reverse printing sheet of 4X100 shall be indicated as E_1 and E_2 for easier reference. E_1 shall stand for *A*+*B* in standing position, while E_2 shall stand for *A*+*B* in reverse position, that is $\overset{B+A}{}$. The experiment seems not to have lived up to the expectations, since its use in production do not recur anymore from a little more than a year later. This printing method was used for the last time for the printing plates of the *KÖZTÁRSASÁG* [Republic] overprint of the *aratós* [harvesting wheat] 10, 20, 40 filler denominations. Besides the short period of use, the assumption that the reverse printing plates were part of an experiment is also supported by the fact that E_1 was used for the production of four, and E_2 was used for the production of seven out of the altogether 35 denominations produced with the plates of 4X100 in 1917 and 1918.

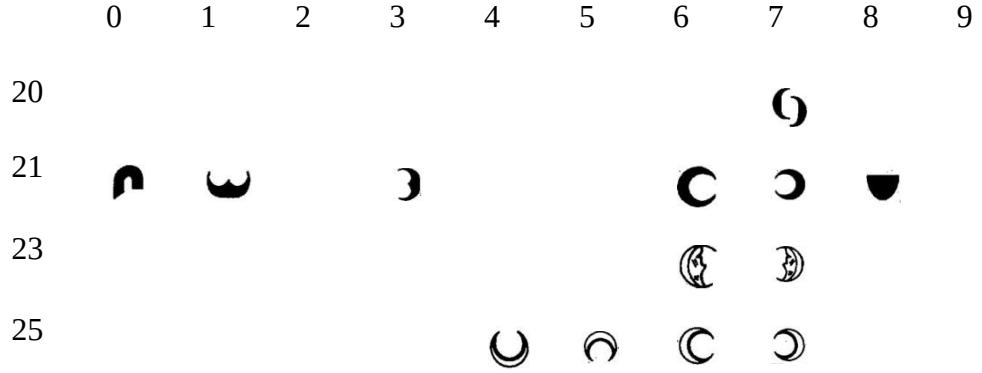
We summarized the printing production marks used in the period of the *aratós* [harvesting wheat] stamps in a chart based on the principles previously laid down when the *Turul* stamps had been discussed. (See pp. 94-95 of

Chapter II) Naturally, those with a similar form are marked with the same number.

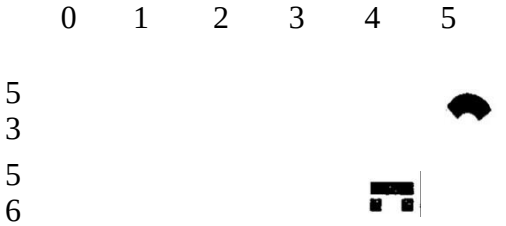
Group 1. Circular marks. The ones with registration numbers 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18 occur. 14 marks are know.



Group 2. Semicircular marks. Besides the previously existing registration numbers 20 and 23, we registered mark 21 with outer design parts, and the two-piece completely filled mark 25. 13 marks are known.

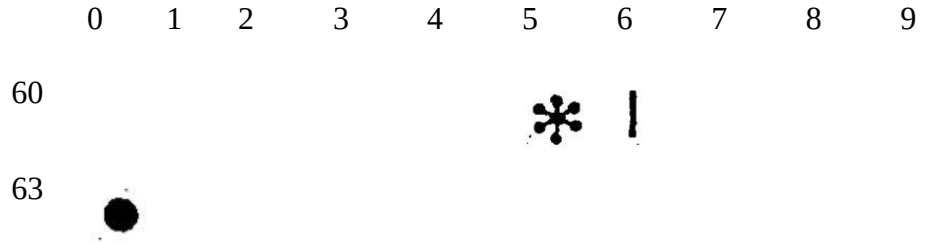


Group 5. Rectangle shape marks. None of the old ones occur. We listed the three-piece completely filled mark here. Its registration number is 66.



Group 6. Marks with simple lines. Two types are known of those with

registration number 10.



The position of the marks are indicated, in the usual manner, by *ba*, *bf*, *ja*, *jf*, where *b* means the left side margin, *j* means the right side margin, *a* means the lower margin, while *f* means the upper margin. The use of *postage due* stamps increased simultaneously with inflation, which entailed the printing of the *postage due* stamps with sheets of 4X100. The fact that the frame of the filler denominations of official stamps were printed with these same printing plates also contributed to the deterioration of these plates. The printing production marks of the *postage due* plates are different from those of letter postage stamps in two aspects. In this case, the marks were on the printing plates of the frame instead of on the printing plates of the face value. Accordingly, their colour is always similar to the colour of the base stamp itself. Due to the recumbent position of the stamps, the printing production marks are either on the left side or the right side of either the lower or the upper margin. These are marked with pairs of letters *ab*, *aj*, *fb*, *fj*, according to their position. Some printing production marks were placed in the centre of the lower or upper sheet margins also in the 1920s. These positions are indicated with *ak* (centre of the lower margin) and *fk* (centre of the upper margin).

During the first period of the *aratós* [harvesting wheat] stamps between 1916 and 1919, excluding the *TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG* stamp editions, 6 definitive, 4 *porto*, 3 charity, 1 commemorative, 1 air mail, 1 postal savings bank, and 3 express mail stamp series were released. Eleven out of the altogether nineteen series were produced with new design, and eight were produced with overprint. Many of the characteristic data on each series is completely similar. Just to mention the most important characteristics, they are similar primarily in the printing method, the paper, the watermark, the position of the watermark, the gum, and the perforation. In order to avoid the unnecessary and inevitably boring repetition resulting from this fact, they shall be summarized together. Thereafter, only those characteristics will be mentioned which deviate from the general summary.

We need to start with clarifying a misapprehension, or rather misunderstanding, which has become wide-spread among philatelists concerning the series produced with overprint. We owe to truth by claiming that the philatelists are not to blame. It is primarily the responsibility of the professional literature which has repeatedly claimed that the overprint stamps had been produced by using the remaining stock of base stamps or their half finished

phase impressions. The first statement is partly true, since the *margitszigeti* [Margaret Island] charity stamp was produced on the remaining stock, and the Károly—Zita series, the green *postage due* series with black face value, and the 3, 6, and 10 crown denominations of the *Parliament* design stamps were printed with *köztársaság* overprint. All other such stamps were produced simultaneously with the base stamp, by adding one more to the number of phases. For example, the *aratós* stamps with coloured single-digit face value were printed in two phases (stamp image/face value). The *aratós- köztársaság* stamps were printed in three phases (stamp image/face value/overprint). The even more frequently mentioned half finished remaining stock most probably could not have been used for this purpose. Let us think over the long process which is necessary for these stamps to arrive into the stock storage (as described in Chapter II), and compare it with the quantity of stamps produced with overprinting. The enormous quantity of these stamps makes it impossible that such quantity of half finished stamps would have remained in the printing halls of the state printing house. The printing house had no storage space for half finished stamps, which was not even allowed for monitoring reasons in any case. Additionally, storing them in the printing halls would have made the production process impossible, since it was bound to continuous and strict regulations. Eventually, we may conclude that the base stamps used for the production of the previously not listed overprint stamps were not taken from the printing house storage but were printed directly before use. Our standpoint is supported also by the printing plan. We refer to Chapter II, where we described the quarter of a year printing quantity in detail, which always depended on the actual quantity of stamps sent from the stock storage to the directorial goods stocks in a quarter of a year. On some occasions, the base stamps of one of the overprint stamps had not been printed for several quarters of a year due to the sufficient quantity in stock, which means that no half finished sheet was available. Our viewpoint is also supported by the composition of the printing plates. For example the 40 filler denomination of the *Hadisegély* [Military Aid] III stamp. While its printing plate of 4x100 is E_2 reverse, its printing plate for the *köztársaság* overprint is in standing position. Other examples would be the 10 and 20 filler denominations of the *aratós* stamp which were printed with a printing plate in standing position, while its 40 filler denomination was printed with E_2 arranged reverse plate. The *köztársaság* overprints of all of these three denominations were printed with E_2 reverse plate.

The summary of the data these ten editions have in common are the following, in the general order.

Image size

The image size of the *aratós* stamps and other stamps which have the same stamp size is 19x23mm, while that of those in recumbent position is

23x19mm, and that of the *Parliament* is 29x19mm.

Stamp size

In the previous order: 21x25mm, 25x21mm, and 31x21mm.

Printed

Printed with relief printing in the State Printing House.

Printing equipment

The original gravure was engraved into steel. The matrix and other printing platens were produced by galvanoplasty. With a few exceptions, the matrix consisted of a block of 4 pieces. Accordingly, the printing plates of 100 pieces were produced by soldering 25 blocks of 4 pieces together.

The printing platens of the overprint were produced by setting, in three versions: 100 pieces, 2x100 pieces, and 4x100 pieces. The latter ones were produced in both regular and E_2 reverse position arrangements.

Numbers indicating the total number of postage stamps

In order to make it easier to account the stamps, we shall consider all prints *erroneous prints* on which the *numbers indicating the total number of postage stamps* are not placed on the margin of the sheet as provided for by the regulation in 1900. No such stamps are known from the period of the *Turul* stamps. The three types of erroneous imprints to be found during the period of the *aratós* stamps are the consequences of the war. Their advantage from a philatelic perspective is that some printing plates, and more specifically one of the editions of the stamps printed with them, can be accurately defined by their aid. We can define it by examining the arrangement of the *numbers indicating the total number of postage stamps*. We start from the first stamp of the sheet in the upper left corner and continue around clockwise, defining whether the number row and number column printed on the four edges of the sheet is increasing or decreasing. Based on this, the correctly printed *numbers which indicate the total number of postage stamps* are in the increasing/ decreasing/ increasing/ decreasing formula (see first paragraph on page 345 of Volume I). The erroneous imprints shall be indicated with the abbreviation *öszt* and numbered with Roman numerals. The three types of erroneous imprints are the following.

Öszt/I: increasing/increasing/decreasing/decreasing (See page 346 of Volume I)

Öszt/II: increasing/increasing/decreasing/decreasing (See page 346 of Volume I)

Öszt/III: decreasing/increasing/decreasing/increasing (See page 346 of Volume I)

Besides errors of the order of whole rows or columns of the *numbers indicating the total number of postage stamps*, erroneous imprints of only one or two *numbers indicating the total number of postage stamps* also occur.

Each of these shall be described separately when their related denominations are discussed.

Number of copies

The number of copies of some stamps of the discussed period cannot be defined accurately or reassuringly. There are three official reports by the state printing house based on which the number of copies may be defined:

1/ The statement attached to the report no. 5.603/1919 dated 12 March 1920. It includes the number of copies of all the stamps of the different denominations of different editions printed from the 1915/17 edition of green *postage due* stamps with red face value until 10 March, also including the remaining stocks of each after the closing day.

2/The statement IV attached to the report no. 13.163/1928 dated 17 May 1929 includes the number of copies of the *aratós* stamps (the denominations per each year) between 1916 and 1926. Its disadvantage is that it does not take into account the editions. For example, the number of copies of the 40 filler denomination includes the total number of the stamps of all the following five types: two different colour types of the *Magyar Kir. Posta* inscription, the *Köztársaság* overprint, and the two different colour types of the *Magyar Posta* inscription.

3/The statement attached to the report no. 3.350/1944 dated 20 March 1944 includes the number of produced copies of postage stamps between 1873 and 1924, with the exception of a few commemorative and charity series. Its disadvantage is that it does not include all of the editions from 1916 separately but includes them together as one whole. Moreover, it is evident that the total quantity is also included in the data, namely the quantity which had not been handed over to the post.

The concrete number of copies of approximately only half of the stamps can be defined.

We did not mention those data in Bán's *Adattár* in which the number of copies deviate from the numbers found in the reports of the state printing house, since we consider them improbable.

Paper

The paper made with watermark VII (see page 176)

t… simple, solid, thicker white, so-called *békebeli*[1] paper

v... dotted, organized in rows, wartime paper

w… striped wartime paper

x… simple, thick, strong, solid white paper

z… variations of wartime paper without stripes were used

[1] Hungarians call the peaceful period between the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867 and WWI the *békebeli* (peacetime) period.

Watermark position

All *aratós* stamps and those with same shape were exclusively position type VIIA, the recumbent and *Parliament* stamps were type VIIB.

Perforation

All *aratós* stamps and those with same shape had comb perforation 15, and the *Parliament* ones had comb perforation 14. The imperforated ones were the issued second phase prints.

ARATÓS (WITH WHITE FACE VALUE) RELEASE OF 1916

Definitive issue with two different face values.

The *stamp image* was designed by Edmund Tull.

It was *released* by the Regulation 70 987 dated 27 September 1916 (published in PTRT of 1916, issue no. 129 of 27 September).

It was *withdrawn* by the Regulation 24 418 dated 30 August 1922 (published in PTRT of 1922, issue no. 70 on 9 September) with effect from 15 September 1922.

Stamp image

The 15 filler denomination was used first of the stamps with *aratós* design. The stamp image is described in the following way in the regulation by which it was released:

The 16 filler denomination forms a rectangular consisted of straight lines, and it is printed in dark violet. The inscription *15 FILLÉR 15* appears in white in a violet area framed by white lines on its upper part.

In the foreground of the image, a man in typical Hungarian garments is reaping wheat with a scythe in hand, and a bending woman behind him is binding the reaped wheat into sheaves. There is a plain of the Great Plains with cirrus clouds, and with trees and a sweep fading into the distance.

In the lower part of the image, there is a white coloured inscription, *MAGYAR KIR. POSTA*, in a violet area. (Figure 76)

Printing equipment

They used a printing plate of 2x100 for the first edition, and a printing plate of 4x100 for the other editions. A printing plate of 2x100 was made for each denomination of the first edition, and two printing plates of 4x100 were made twice (2—2 plates) for the later editions.

Printing proofs

The first printing proofs produced with the original gravure were produced in black colour on white paper without watermark and on cardboard. Later on, printing proofs were produced also with the first plate, on white paper without watermark.

15 filler violet

Colour proofs were produced for the selection of the colours. They were produced on the original watermarked paper, with watermark VIIB, with perforation 11 ½, and without sizing:

10 filler bright pink, bright red

15 filler dark violet, bright violet, greyish violet

Colour, number of copies, and printing production marks

10 filler bright red, pale red 16 094 000 pieces Nj (Printing production mark): 202*ja* 606

15 filler dark violet, bright violet, blackish violet 20 800 000 pieces Nj (Printing production mark): 202*ja*

Paper

Both face value of the first edition were printed on wartime paper *w*, and the later editions were printed on wartime paper *z*. The striped *w* paper is relatively rare.

ARATÓS- PARLIAMENT (I) RELEASE OF 1916/18

Definitive issue with 19 face values.

Edmund Tull designed the image of the denominations from 2 to 40 filler, and William Brandmayer designed the image of the denominations from 50 to 80 filler and of the denominations from 1 to 10 crown.

The 10, 15, 20, 25 filler denominations were *released* by the regulation 70 987 on 27 September 1916 (published in PTRT of 1916, issue no. 129 on 27 September 1916).

The 2, 3, 4, 6 filler denominations were *released* by the Regulation 461 952 on 18 January 1917 (published in PTRT issue no. 7 on 22 January 1917).

The 50, 75, 80 filler, and the 1 and 2 crown denominations were released by the Regulation 19 148 on 14 March 1917 (published in PTRT issue no. 34 on 15 March 1917).

The 35 and 40 filler, and the 3, 5, and 10 crown denominations were released by the Regulation 77 921 on 6 November 1917 (published in PTRT issue no. 141 on8 November 1917).

The 4 filler denomination was released by the Regulation 74 384 on 26 August 1918 (published in PTRT issue of 27 August).

After the victory of the Aster Revolution, some alterations were made to the stamps in order to accommodate them to the new system of government. The stamps of the definitive issues were ordained to receive *KÖZTÁRSASÁG* overprint, and at the same time the *Magyar Kir. Posta* inscription on postage

stamps was ordained to be changed to *Magyar Posta* by the Regulation 105 100 dated 16 November 1918 (published in PTRT issue no. 108 on 15 November 1918). The production of stamps was practically cancelled right away; however, they were not withdrawn from circulation neither in this period nor in the period of the release of the Soviet Republic series. The *Magyar Kir. Posta* inscription was ordained to return on postage stamps nine months after the fall of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, by the Regulation 13 089 dated 30 May 1920 (published in PTRT issue no. 46 on 5 June 1920). The crown denomination, however, has already begun to decline due to inflation. There was no need for the smaller denominations. They could satisfy the early needs by a few supplementary denominations and changes in colour by using the old printing equipment to restart the production. The postage stamps which had thereafter no use anymore, either due to their low value or their change in colour, were not withdrawn. The stamps of the first *aratós-Parliament* series are ordered in two distinct groups according to the period of printing: the wartime (I) and the post-war (II) editions. All denominations of the series can be found in the first group, while the 15, 20, 40, 50, and 75 filler denominations and all the crown denominations can be found in the second group. The characteristics of both groups shall be described in detail later on. A reason for this is that it is of vital importance for the discussion of the forgeries of the supplementary *postage due* stamps of the edition of 1921 and of the occupation stamps to define which of the two groups of edition the base stamp belongs to. All of the filler denominations were withdrawn by the Regulation 24 418 dated 30 August 1922 (published in PTRT issue no. 70 on 9 September 1922) with effect from 15 September. The 2, 3, and 3 crown denominations were withdrawn by the Regulation 27 648 dated 14 September 1923 (published in PTRT issue no. 67 on 19 September 1923) with effect from 30 September. The 6 and 10 crown denominations were withdrawn by the Regulation 316 dated 19 January 1924 (published in PTRT issue no. 7 on 26 January 1924) with effect from 31 January. In accordance with the order of the above regulation, the deadlines of exchange was 30 September 1922, 30 October 1923, and 15 February 1924 for the public, while they were 15 September 1922, 15 November 1923, and 1 March 1924 for post offices.

There is one more piece of information to be noted concerning the period of circulation. The two last ones of the above mentioned regulations provide exact dates for the last day of validity, while the first one is with immediate effect and provides only the deadline for exchange. It was published in the PTRT on 9 September. If we take into account the postal transfer and the arrival of the PTRT to the different postal bodies, the date of withdrawal may be estimated to be 15 September. Our second note concerns the professional literature, which defines the date of withdrawal very superficially, providing various dates between 30 September 1922 and 28 February 1927, even though the three above quoted regulations provide exact dates of withdrawal in a way

which is impossible to misunderstand. The only exception is the *Magyar-bélyeg Katalógus* [Hungarian Stamp Catalogue] of the year 1935 written by János Örvös. Due to our present notes and our previous comment on the dates of release, we found it practical to provide the period of circulation separately for each denomination.

2 filler *?* February – 15 September 1922

3 filler *?* March 1917- 15 September 1922

4 filler *?* October 1918- 15 September 1922

5 filler *?* February 1917- 15 September 1922

6 filler 1 January 1918 – 15 September 1922

10 filler *?* February 1917 -15 September 1922

15 filler *?* February 1917 – 15 September 1922

20 filler *?* December 1916 – 15 September 1922

25 filler *?* December 1916 – 16 September 1922

35 filler *?* January 1918 – 15 September 1922

40 filler *?* December 1917 – 15 September 1922

50 filler 30 March 1917 – 15 September 1922

75 filler *?* May 1917 – 15 September 1922

80 filler 20 March 1917 – 15 September 1922

1 crown *?* June 1917 – 30 September 1923

2 crown *?* May 1917 – 30 September 1923

3 crown *?* January 1918 -30 September 1923

5 crown *?* May 1918- 31 January 1924

10 crown *?* July 1918 – 31 January 1924

The 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 filler denominations were first sold by the post office of Salgótarján. The 50 and 80 filler denominations were first sold by the philately selling point no. 4 of Budapest.

Postage stamp image

The image of the *aratós* stamps is basically similar to the image of those *aratós* stamps which have white face value. The only difference between the two is that this time the area containing the denomination in the two upper corners of the stamp image is framed by stripes on which the face value appears in the basic colour of the stamp. (Figure 79)

The image of the *Parliament* stamps is described in the following way by the regulation which released it:

The design of the new postage stamps consists of a frame and an inner image. The size of the frame is 19/29mm. The frame is a striped rectangular shaped square consisted of stripes. The stripes are covered with decorations of a Hungarian kind. In the upper part of the frame, the inscription *MAGYAR*

KIR. POSTA appears on the dark base of a ribbon bent in an oval shape. The inscriptions *FILLÉR* and *KORONA* appear in white in the dark base of the area of the small panel in the centre of the stripe in the lower part of the frame.

The Arabic numerals *50-50*, *75-75*, and *80-80* indicating the filler denomination, and the Arabic numerals *1-1* and *2-2* indicating the crown denomination appear in white on the dark base colour of the small rectangular panels in the two bottom corners.

The enframed main picture of the stamp shows the surface of the Danube in the foreground and the House of the Parliament in the background. (Figure 77 and 78)

Printing equipment

The first edition of the 3, 5, 15, 20, and 25 filler denominations of the *aratós* stamps were printed with printing plates of 2x100, while their later editions, and also the 2, 4, 6, 10, 35, and 40 filler *aratós* denominations were printed with printing plates of 4x100. The arrangement of the printing plate of 4x100 of the denominations from 2 to 25 filler was exclusively regular (Figure 80), while the arrangement of the plate of the 35 filler denomination was E_1. (Figure 74 and 81) The first editions of the 40 filler denomination were printed with printing plates arranged in E_1, and the later editions were printed with printing plates in regular arrangement. All denominations of the *Parliament* stamp were produced with a printing plate of 2x100.

There are printing plates arranged in more types besides the general arrangement described above. These other types are the result of various printing methods.

The denominations of the *aratós* stamps which had single digit face value were printed in two phases. The first phase was the printing of the stamp image, and the second phase was the printing of the face value. Accordingly, a plate of 2x100 was produced first for the 3 and 5 filler denominations, and later a plate of 4x100 was produced for the 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 filler denominations. The printing plates of the face value were produced with setting, consisting of letters of bold Antiqua 10pt (garmond). A plate of 2x100 was made for the printing of the 3 and 5 filler denominations, and later a printing plate of 4x100 was produced for each of the five denominations.

The 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, and 40 filler denominations were printed in one phase. Separate printing plates were made for each denomination: plates of 2x100 for the 15, 20, and 25 filler denominations, and then plates of 4x100 for each denomination. More than one printing plate was made for the denominations which were used in a large number of copies, based on the deterioration of the plates. The *Parliament* stamps were also printed in two phases, the frame and the middle image separately. A printing plate of 2x100 was made for each denomination for the printing of the frame, since it included

the face value. A printing plate of 2x100 was made for the printing of the central image. The necessity to produce more printing plates occurred also in this case. Naturally, it occurred more frequently with the printing plate of the middle image, since one plate was used for the printing of the middle image of all denominations.

It will require several years of research to define the number of printing plates which had been used and all of the variations and deviations of the sheets of 100 pieces (sheet reconstruction).

Printing proofs

A large number of printing proofs were produced for all of the denominations with the exception of the 4 filler denomination. We may sort the printing proofs into two groups based on the printing device: the printing proofs made with the original gravures, and those made with the final printing plates. We do not know the size of the sheets or more precisely, their arrangement, since the State Printing House only submitted single pieces for approval, and the Stamp Museum and private collections (Eduard Gily, Ágoston Ressler) also have only single pieces, and never pieces combining several postage stamps. As we have already mentioned, the block of four clichés were made for the printing plate of 100 pieces, however, blocks of nine, ten, sixteen, and twenty-five are also known. Printing plates of 100 pieces were used for the colour proofs, at least for those printed on the original paper and perforated. However, one of the listed blocks might also have been used, especially for the first colour proofs printed on coloured paper.

All the proofs of both groups were first printed without face value, and then later with face value. The gravure was tested by black printing with the original gravure. The printing plate and the matrix were tested by the first coloured imprints made with the final printing plate. This was followed by the colour proof, which was always printed on the original watermarked paper. No proofs were made with sizing. The known proofs shall be listed based on the above described two groups. The order of the face value shall be considered the basis within the groups. We list the colours of each denomination into order according to the physical colour scale. We need to note here that our notes on the printing proofs of the *Turul* stamps are completely applicable to the origins of the printing proofs in private collections. We indicate the different paper types without watermark used for the printing proofs, and also the proofs printed on them in the following way:

a white, simple paper

b white cardboard

c yellowish brown wrapping paper

d brownish paper

e light green paper

f greenish grey common paper

g light blue paper

I/ ***Printing proofs made with the original gravures***

A) *Without face value*

Imperforated (□).

Aratós design: black *a* and *b*

Parliament design: black *a* and *b*

B) *With face value*

Aratós design. Imperforated (:□).

1 filler black *a*

3 filler black *b*

35 filler black *b* and *c*

50 filler black *a*

Perforation: Perforation 15 comb perforation.

35 filler black *a*

Parliament design: Imperforated (□).

80 filler, 1, 2, 3,5 and 10 crown *b, c, d, e, f,* and *g*

II/ ***Proofs made with the final printing plate***

A)*Without face value*

On original paper with watermark VII, with 11 ½ perforation, watermark position VIIB, without sizing.

Aratós design:

violet red

brown

greyish green

dark blue

bluish violet

Parliament design:

The Parliament stamps with no face value were printed partly in one colour and partly in two colours. The colour of the latter ones shall be indicated in the following order: frame/inner part. The areas which include the face value have the same colour as the frame.

orange

red

violet red/light brown

reddish brown

chocolate brown

chocolate brown/yellowish brown

light green

dark blue/light blue

bluish violet/greyish violet

B) *With face value*

1/ On types of paper which have no watermark. Imperforated (□) and with 15 comb perforation. The latter one shall be indicated by the letter *A* added to the letter of the type of paper. For example like *aA*.

Aratós design:

2 filler light green *a, b, c, d, f,* and *g*

violet *b, c,* and *aA*

3 filler violet red *b*

yellow *b, c,* and *aA*

light green *a, b, c, d, f,* and *g*

5 filler light green *a, b, c, d, f,* and *g*

green *b, c,* and *aA*

6 filler wine red *b, c,* and *aA*

yellow *b*

light green *a, b, c, d, f,* and *g*

10 filler red *b*
bright red *b*
brown *b*, *c*, and *aA*
light green *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, and *g*
violet *b*
15 filler brick red *b*, *c*, and *aA*
light green *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, and *g*
20 filler brown *b*
light green *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, and *g*
blue b, c, and *aA*
Parliament design:
50 filler pink *b*, *c*, and *aA*
light green *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, and *g*
75 filler cherry red *b*, *c*, and *aA*
light green *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, and *g*
80 filler silver grey *b*, *c*, and *aA*
1 crown scarlet red *b*
carmine red *b*
25 filler light green *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, and *g*
oil green *b*, *c*, and *aA*
blue *b*
35 filler light green *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, and *g*
40 filler greenish yellow *b*
light green *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, and *g*
grey *b*, *c*, and *aA*
50 filler bluish green *b*
turquoise blue *b*
75 filler red violet *b*

brown *b*, *c*, and *aA*
2 crown sepia *b*
brownish violet *b*, *c*, and *aA*
3 crown steel blue *b*,*c*, and *aA*
5 crown orange *b*,*c*, and *aA*
10 crown sepia *b*,*c*, and *aA*

2/ On original paper, watermark VII with watermark position A and B, without sizing:
Aratós design:
2 filler ochre brown, dark red violet
3 filler dark orange
5 filler light green, dark green, oil green, dark slate grey
6 filler oil green, brownish oil green, dark slate grey
10 filler red pink, brownish red, light blue, violet blue
15 filler red violet, brownish violet, bluish violet
20 filler yellowish brown
25 filler blue
35 filler red, yellowish red, violet brown, dark violet
40 filler grass green, oil green

Parliament design:

The colour proofs of the Parliament design usually have two colours; however, some were also made with only one colour. Unfortunately, none of the most beautiful, the three-coloured, proofs were finally produced for circulation. These were printed in three phases. The frame was printed first, then the base colour of the middle part, and then finally the colour of the middle image. The colours shall be listed in the following order: frame/middle part /base colour of middle part.

50 filler dark violet/light violet

75 filler blue/light blue

80 filler green/pale green

1 crown brownish red/light red

2 crown yellowish brown/pale brown

3 crown dark brown/brownish grey, blackish green/dark green/, bright violet/slate grey, dark violet grey/ dark reddish violet

5 crown red, reddish brown/ light brown, reddish brown/violet, chocolate brown/light brown, chocolate brown/oil green, deer brown/light brown, brown/yellowish brown

10 crown pale greyish brown, dark brown, brown/light brown/pink, chocolate brown/ reddish violet, violet brown, violet brown/violet, yellowish brown/brown/yellow, light green/slate blue, brownish violet/brown

3/ The ten types of printing proofs which were printed on watermarked paper VII with the accepted final colours, but without perforation by sizing, were sorted into a separate group. There will be no mentioning of their origin, since they were made by the same master whom we mentioned in connection with the Turul stamps. The wide vertical coloured line crossing the stamp design, which was used by the State Printing House for cancellation, implies the origin. The 10 and filler denominations from the aratós design, and the 50, 75, 80 filler, and the 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 crown denominations from the Parliament design are known.

The Minister of Commerce decided upon the final colours which are included in the regulations of release. The 10, 20, and 25 filler denominations are exceptions, since their colour is similar to the colour of some of the denominations of the Turul series from the previous period. The 4 filler denomination is also an exception. The regulation says the following concerning the colour of the 4 filler and also the unreleased 1.20 and 1.40 crown denominations: "….. the colour of postage stamps shall be decided upon after the raw necessary material had been obtained." The two above mentioned crown denominations were only released for the Magyar Posta series, and they shall be described at the section discussing that series. No public notice was released about the officially selected colour of the 4 filler denomination even after it had already been released.

The selected official colour of the other denominations of the series:

2 filler rust brown; 3 filler reddish violet; 5 filler dark grass green; 6 filler turquoise blue; 10 filler bright red; 15 filler dark violet; 20 filler brown; 25 filler blue; 35 filler bright reddish brown; 40 filler dark oil green; 50 filler dark reddish violet/light reddish violet; 75 filler dark azure blue/light azure blue; 80 filler dark yellowish green/bright yellowish green; 1 crown dark cherry red/light cherry red; 2 crown dark deer brown/ light deer brown; 3 crown blackish violet/ indigo blue; 5 crown chocolate brown and 10 crown violet red (purple red)/ bluish violet.

Colour, number of copies, and printing production marks.

There are only shades of difference between colours. These are only shades of either dark or light among the denominations which were printed in a small number of copies. Some other differences in shade occur among the stamps which were printed in a large number of copies. Even though such variation is not justified by the fact that these were printed for hardly more than two years, it is justified by the great losses caused by wartime and post war material supply, which also affected printing paint. For the aforementioned reasons, the differences in colour are of utmost significance among the

editions I and II. The different shades of colours of the different denominations shall be divided by the editions and thus indicated by (I) and (II). The triple punching, starting from 21 February 1921, makes it easier to distinguish between the stamps of the two groups of editions, especially concerning the material of the sheet and the block. Chapter V of the present volume provides detailed information on the function and occurrence of triple punching. Presently, we note only that by that time only two denominations of the aratós and five denominations of the Parliament stamps were printed out of the denominations of edition II. Accordingly, only these seven denominations occur with triple punching. These seven denominations are marked in the list with an additional HL after the indication of the printing production mark. We can only provide a summarized amount of the number of copies, since there was no separate data available on each of the two editions.

2 filler orange brown, brownish yellow, ochre yellow with brownish shade, bright orange brown, greyish ochre 77 526 400 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 202jf, 204jf, 204bf and 124ja.

3 filler red violet, dark and light shades, rose violet, greyish red violet. 75 740 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 1240jf, 124bf, 202jf and 212 jf.

4 filler slate grey, dark grey. 16 026 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124jf, 204jf, 204bf.

5 filler light green, grass green, dark grass green, yellowish green, greyish green, 223 400 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124jf, 204jf, 204bf, and 232jf.

6 filler turquoise blue, greenish blue with dark and light shade. 5 545 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 202jf, 202bf.

10 filler red, pale red, bright red, rose red, pale rose, yellowish red, brownish red. 260 157 500 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 131ja, 131ba, 140ja, and 202 ja.

15 filler (I) bright violet, dark violet, deep violet; (II) violet with greyish shade 250 125 200 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 101jf, 121jf, 132jf, 202ja, 202ba, 203jf, 203bf, and 203ba.

20 filler (I) dark brown, brown, greenish brown, sepia brown; (II) greyish brown with dark and light shade 151 324 100 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 132jf, 133jf, 202ja. HL

25 filler light blue, blue, dark blue, greyish blue, ultramarine. 60 849 300 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 606ja.

35 filler reddish brown, bright reddish brown, chocolate brown. 9 444 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): none (E_1 printing sheet)

40 filler (I) greyish green, oil green, dark oil green, pale oil green, (II) 19 390 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124jf, 202ja, and 606jf. HL

50 filler (I) dark reddish violet/light reddish violet, brownish red violet/light reddish violet, (II) greyish reddish violet/light violet brown 22 278 000 pieces.

75 filler (I) bright blue/pale blue, dark azure blue/light azure blue, blue/pale greenish blue. (II) blue/pale bluish green 18 640 000 pieces.

80 filler green/pale green, dark/yellowish green/light yellowish green, greyish green/pale green 17 727 800 pieces.

1 crown (I) red/pale red, dark red/light red, dark brownish red/pale red (II) 32 319 000 pieces. HL

2 crown (I) oil brown/ light oil brown, dark brown/light deer brown, oil brown/light yellowish brown, deer brown/yellowish brown (II) 10 964 000 pieces. HL

3 crown (I) dark violet/slate grey, blackish violet/slate grey, blackish violet/greenish grey, (II) 3 678 800 pieces. HL

5 crown (I) brown/pale brown, chocolate brown/pale brown, dark brown/yellowish brown, brown/light yellowish brown, (II) 5 058 400 pieces. HL

10 crown (I) violet brown/ reddish violet, violet brown/light reddish violet, dark reddish brown/reddish violet, (II) brownish violet/greyish reddish violet, 2 810 000 pieces. HL

Face value 24 crowns 70 fillers. 2 810 00 complete series were produced.

Printing deficiencies

1/ Lack of face value

It could occur only among the aratós denominations, since the face value was printed in the second phase in their case. The similar deficiencies on the Turul denominations, which had been described already, apply also to the production, release and arrival to post offices of the aratós denominations. They occur in two versions:

Lack of both face values on the 3-filler. Although we know them from the then contemporary literature, we have not seen them. It occurred on sheet position 2/II on the 3-filler stamp of the first edition. The first edition was printed on a printing sheet of 2x100, thus its sheet position is either A or B. The then contemporary literature mentions 5 pieces which had been withdrawn from sale at post offices in March 1917.

Lack of face value on the left side on the 2 and 5 filler denominations. Dr. Weinert writes about them in his catalogue of 1929, and considers them one of the best Hungarian rarities. Their sheet position is unknown.

2/ Slipped print

It is the typical printing deficiency of printing in two phases, which oc-

curred if the papers were not set to fit precisely. According to the second phase, the face value on the 2 to 6 filler denominations of the aratós stamps, and the middle part of the Parliament stamps are slipped. Those prints are rarer and much more interesting from a philatelic perspective on which the slip is greater in extent. The greatest degree of slip is known to be on the 80-filler stamp. The middle part of the 80-filler stamp slipped towards the right by 4mm. As a consequence of this, there is a 4mm wide empty strip between the left side frame line and the image of The House of the Parliament. This stamp occurred once on a package delivery mail. 200 pieces of this stamp were released.

Paper

The use of four types of the paper with a double-barred cross watermark is known. The most common is type z (wartime paper without stripes), which was used for all the denominations from the 2-filler to the 10-crown. Type v (dotted, organized in rows) wartime paper is also common. We need to note that while the dots are positioned horizontally on the aratós denominations, they are vertically positioned on the Parliament denominations. They are known to occur on the: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 40 fillers, and on the 1 crown.

The two other paper types, x and w, are almost rarities, especially type w. They are known to occur on only a few of the denominations; however, we have not encountered some of them. We only know of them from the professional literature.

The 2, 15, 20 filler, and 1crown denominations occur on paper type x (simple, thick, strong, solid white paper), and the 2, 5, and 20 filler denominations occur on paper type w (striped wartime paper).

Green Porto (I) with Red Face Value of 1915

A series of 11 denominations used in internal management.

The 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, and 60 fillers were *released* by the Regulation ad.3.057.v. on 23 February 1915 (published in the PTRT issue no. 21 on 26 February 1915. The 15 and 30 fillers were released by the Regulation 87 375 on 23 November 1917 (published in PTRT issue no. 150 on 3 December 1917). And finally, the 3 and 40 fillers were released by the Regulation 74 384on 26 August 1918 (published in PTRT issue no. 80 on 27 August 1918).

There is a contradiction between the number stated in the introductory sentence and the data of the above regulations. This contradiction is only a seeming contradiction. We already elaborated upon the firs regulation in Chapter II. Here we only evoke the information that this was the regulation which eliminated the 100 filler denomination and, at the same time, revealed

that the face value of the *postage due* stamps shall be printed in red colour, without any alterations on their image. The denominations of the *postage due* stamps consisted of the 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, and 60 fillers until the edition of the second regulation in November 1917. Now the 1, 5, 6, and 12 fillers are eliminated from the denominations and are replaced by the 15 and 30 fillers. Finally, the 15 and 30 fillers are eliminated by a third regulation; however, they introduce the 3 and 40 fillers at the same time. In the end, a *postage due* stamp of 12 denominations was planned to be released; however, the 3- filler was released only with *Köztársaság* overprint. Even though we can find the two groups of letter postage stamps also in the present case, it is in another form, in accordance with the changes in denominations. The denominations were not printed with red face value until the proclamation of the Republic, since there was enough in stock of the 50-filler with black face value. The 40-filler introduced before the revolution had not been released yet either. These, just as the aforementioned 3-filler, were first released with *Köztársaság* overprint. Accordingly, group I (wartime releases) included the 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 30 filler denominations. Group II (post war releases) included the 10, 20, 40, and 50 fillers. Even though some of the denominations were eliminated, these stamps were never withdrawn from circulation, only their production was cancelled. They made an exception with only one, during the period of inflation in 1923. The denominations which were eliminated in that time were also withdrawn from circulation.

The 10, 20, 40, and 50 fillers were withdrawn from circulation by the Regulation 38 057/1922 on 6 January 1923 (published in PTRT issue no. 3 on 17 January 1923) with effect from 31 March. The post offices could exchange their existing stock until 15 April 1923. The denominations not listed above were withdrawn from circulation by the Regulation 8 290 on 14 March 1927 (published in PTRT issue no. 11 on 22 March 1927) with effect from 31 March.

As we have done concerning letter postage stamps, we summarize the period of circulation by the following list, indicating the period of circulation of each denomination separately.

1 filler ? ? 1915- 31 March 1927

2 filler ? ? 1915- 31 March 1927

5 filler ? ? 1915- 31 March 1927

6 filler ? February 1916- 31 March 1927

10 filler ? December 1915- 31 March 1923

12 filler ? January 1916- 31 March 1927

15 filler ? December 1917- 31 March 1927

20 filler ? July 1916- 31 March 1923

30 filler ? January 1918- 31 March 1927

40 filler ? July 1920- 31 March 1923

50 filler ? December 1920- 31 March 1923

Stamp design

As we have already mentioned, the stamp design is the same, only the face value is different, red, in this case.

Printing equipment

The *postage due* stamps with red face value, as their predecessors, were generally printed with a printing plate of 2x100. Due to the ever increasing effects of inflation, the higher value filler denominations of the post war editions had to be printed in more number of copies than usual, in order to meet the demand. This was the first time when they started using printing plates of 4x100 for the production of *postage due* stamps. We can find the printing production marks on these pieces. We need to note here that the frame image of the *postage due* stamps was similar to that of the filler denominations of the *Hivatalos* [Official] stamps. Accordingly, the first production of these *postage due* stamps was executed with the same printing plates which were used for the *hivatalos* stamps. This fact also accounts for the faster overuse of these plates and the production of new printing plates. The greatest difference between the printing plates of 4x100 and the printing plates of letter postage stamps was that in this case, the printing production marks were carved onto the plates of the first printing, allowing us to identify the printing plate accurately. The printing plates of 100 pieces were generally produced by soldering clichés of blocks of four together; however, cliché blocks of 9, 10, 16, and single clichés were also produced. The production in two phases was executed according to the general practice. Frames were printed always according to the expected quantity necessary for a quarter of a year. Then the face value was printed according to the printed quantity of each denomination which would actually be introduced. The quantity of stamps thus produced, which is a single edition, was used for supplementing the existing stocks. Besides the printing plates used for the production of *köztársaság* stamps, three printing plates of 2x100 (six pieces of plates of 100) and four plates of 4x100 (16 pieces of plates of 100) were made for the printing of the *postage due* stamps with red face value between 1915 and 1918 and for all the other editions (editions after 1920) between 1920 and 1923. Corrections were made on the first and second plate of the printing plates of 2x100, thus they are known to have been produced in five versions. All in all, 10 versions of the printing plate of 2x100 and 16 versions of the plate of 4x100 were made. Altogether 26 versions of plates of 100 were produced.

Printing plate I

The first printing plate was produced in 1915. The postal sheets of 100 produced with it are marked by *IA* and *IB*

Printing plate Ia

The first clichés of the printing plates of *postage due* stamps (in accordance with the their setting) to become erroneous are those which print the 10th vertical row of postal sheets. The first signs of deterioration on the plate were perceptible on the right frame line of the stamps of this vertical row. The frame line widens from inward to outward, it becomes wider and wider on the other three frame lines, and its outer edge becomes uneven and coarse. When the deterioration of the plate reaches this extent, corrections are made on the plate by removing the 9th and 10th vertical cliché row and resoldering them in an interchanged order. The sheet printed with this corrected version (*Ia)* of the plate are easy to recognise, since the stamps with the coarse and wide frame line are not on the sheet margin but on sheet position 9 of each row. This correction on the printing plate was made at the end of 1916. The sheets produced with this plate version are indicated by *IaA* and *IaB*.

Printing plate II

It was made of completely new clichés in 1917. The sheets produced with it are marked by *IIA* and *IIB*.

Printing plate IIa

Printing plate II was cleaned and corrected thoroughly in the autumn of 1928. No clichés were changed but most of the existing errors were corrected. The sheets produced with this printing plate are marked by *IIaA* and *IIaB*.

(Printing plates *III* and *IIIT* were used for the production of the *köztársaság* stamps – see there)

Printing plate IV

It was produced when alterations were made on the *Magyar Posta* inscription in 1920. This is the only printing plate for the post war (group II) editions. The sheets produced with it are marked by *IIIA* and *IIIB*.

Printing plate V

The first printing plate of 4x100

It began to be used approximately at the end of 1920 or at the beginning of 1921. Its printing production mark is Nj (Printing production mark): 117. The sheets produced with it are marked by *IVA*, *IVB*, *IVC*, and *IVD*.

Printing plates VI, VII, and VIII

Their arrangement and sheet mark is the same as on printing plate *V*. Their printing production marks are, in the previous order: Nj (Printing production mark): 202, 231, and 233.

Printing proofs

Only the colour of the face value has changed on this edition. Accordingly, only colour proofs of the face value were made in this case. These colour proofs were made twice. The first was in 1915, when they changed the colour of the face value from black to coloured. The second was in 1920,

when they started printing the stamps with coloured face value and *Magyar Kir. Posta* inscription instead of those with black face value and *Magyar Posta* inscription. The first printing proof was made exclusively for the 1 filler denomination on thick yellow paper without watermark. Three types of colour proofs are known:

Greyish green/reddish brown, greyish green/vermillion red, and greyish green/yellowish red

The second printing proof was printed on the original paper with watermark, watermark position VIIA and VIIB, without sizing, perforation 11 ½ :

Dark bluish green/ dark blue 10, 20, 40, 50, 120, and 200 filler

Dark bluish green/ light violet red 10, 20, 40, 50, 120, and 200 filler

Colour, number of copies, and printing production marks

These three groups of data shall be listed in a way different from the usual practice due to some presently important characteristics of the *postage due* stamps. The two types of colours, green and red, result in a great number of differences in colour due to the large number of clearly definable varieties they occur in together and their combinations. We did not consider it appropriate to list each denomination separately, since the denominations belonging to an edition have the same colour. For this reason, we would have had to repeat a colour combination ten or eleven times on many occasions. Thus we decided to make the list according to the order of the printing plates and include only the colour variations of each edition, also indicating the denominations each combination was used for.

We need to note about the number of copies that among the denominations belonging to Group II, we have no information on the 40 and 50 fillers. We do not have certain information on whether the number of copies of the 10 and 20 fillers includes the number of copies of both groups of editions or not. We indicate our uncertainty by a *?* after the numbers of copies.

The form the printing production marks appear in is very interesting despite their small number. They are also unique at least until the appearance of the printing plates of 4x100 used for the *Parliament* stamps. The reason for this is the recumbent position of *postage due* stamps. We summarized the arrangement of the plates of 100 pieces of *postage due* and letter postage stamps on the draft drawing of the printing plates of 4x100 on Figure 82. The working sheets of 100 are positioned $\begin{matrix} C & A \\ D & B \end{matrix}$ on the printing sheet of 4x100. After the sheets are cut into perforation sheet pairs, the *A* and *B*, and the *C* and *D* sheet pairs are not positioned next to each other, like in the case of letter postage stamps, but are positioned above and below each other. After cutting them into the proper size, the printing production marks are not on the left or right margin but on the upper and lower margin: on the lower margins of sheets *A* and *C*, and on the upper margins of sheets *B* and *D*. The printing

production marks are usually on the margin below stamp position X/10 on sheet *A* and on the margin above stamp position I/10 on sheet *B*. They might also occur on sheets *C* and *D*. In this case they are below stamp position X/1 and above stamp position I/1.

Taking all the previously mentioned information into account, we first summarize the number of copies and the printing production marks, and then all the types of variations in colour.

1 filler 1 802 000 pieces
2 filler 7264 000 pieces
5 filler 4 553 600 pieces
6 filler 1 854 600 pieces
10 filler 15 805 600 pieces *?*
12 filler 1 564 000 pieces
15 filler 2 120 600 pieces
20 filler 11 797 600 pieces
30 filler 2 554 600 pieces
40 filler *?* Nj (Printing production mark): 117*a*
50 filler ? Nj (Printing production mark): 207*a*, 231*a*, and 233*f*

The face value of the series is 1 crown 91 fillers. 1 564 000 complete series were produced.

Printing plate I

Shiny dark green/vermillion red 1, 5, 6, and 12 filler

Deep dark green/ yellowish red 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, and 20 filler

Printing plate Ia

Dark yellowish green/ bright vermillion red 10 filler
Dark yellowish green/cold vermillion red 2 filler
Blackish green/vermillion red 5 filler
Blackish green/light vermillion red 10 filler
Sea green/vermillion red 10, 20 filler
Dark blurry bluish green/light cold vermillion red 2, 10, 15, and 20 filler
Blurry bluish green/vermillion red 10, 12, 15, 20, and 30 filler
Light blurry bluish green/vermillion red 10, 12, 15, 20, and 30 filler

Printing plate II

Blurry dark green/vermillion red 15 and 30 filler

Bluish green/vermillion red 15, 20, and 30 filler

Yellowish green/bright vermillion red 10, 15, and 20 filler

Yellowish oil green/bright vermillion red 10, 15, and 20 filler

Printing plate IIa

Greyish green/brownish dark red 1, 2, 10, and 20 filler
Greyish green/brick red 5 and 20 filler
Bluish greyish green/brownish dark red 2 and 10 filler
Dark green/brownish dark red 2, 10, and 20 filler
Bluish dark green/brownish dark red 2 and 10 fillers
Sharp oil green/brownish dark red 2, 10, and 20 filler
Sharp oil green/brick red 20 filler
Dark oil green/brownish dark red 10 and 20 filler
Light oil green/brownish dark red 2 and 20 filler
Light oil green/brick red 20 filler
Oil green/shiny dark red 1 and 10 filler
Yellowish oil green/shiny dark red 2 and 6 filler
Yellowish oil green/brick red 20 filler
Disturbed green/brownish dark red 2 and 10 filler
Blackish green/brick red 20 and 30 filler

Blackish green/reddish brown 30 filler
Blackish green/brownish dark red 10 and 20 filler

Printing plate IV

Bluish dark green/brownish dark red 10, 20, 40, and 50 filler

Bluish dark green/bright vermillion red 10 and 20 filler

Printing plate V, VI, VII, and VIII

Bluish dark green/dark red 40 and 50 filler

Printing deficiencies

There are two denominations, the 15 and 50 fillers, we know of which have reverse (?) face value. We have no precise information on their release or production. We quote some of the statements made in the contemporary and also later professional literature, which coincide to a great extent. Then we shall compare them with the data definable from the sheet material of the erroneous print and their printing plates. The data defined in this manner shall be a reliable basis for determining their actual origin. Namely, whether their existence was the result of a mistake or they were produced for commercial (philatelic?) purposes deliberately. The mentioned quotes are:

Jászai claims about the postage due row with red face value of the edition of 1920, which we call post war edition Group II, in his catalogue of 1927 that "the 50-filler was also produced and released with face value in reverse position." Prior to this statement, he also claims about the postage due stamp of 1919 with Köztársaság overprint that "and the 50-filler numbered 472 (alluding to the above mentioned 50-filler which was released a year later) was produced and released with a face value in reverse position (with reverse transfer and numerals)."

However, we can find the following in the Adattár of Willy Bán: „The 10th, 20th, 30th, 40th, and 50th stamp of the 50-filler stamp sheet were used by the post office no. 4 with face value in reverse position. The 15 filler with reverse face value was not in circulation, it was produced for exchange. "

Finally, according to the Hungarian Stamps Price List, "the 15 and 50 fillers exist also with reverse face value". It claims about those with köztársaság overprint that "the 50 filler denomination exists also with reverse face value and overprint."

Now we need to move a little forward to postage due stamps. The reason for this is that the creation of the 40-filler with reverse face value is closely linked to, or rather inseparable from, the similar erroneous prints without overprint. Let us recall two data from the previously stated antecedents. The 50-filler with red face value was not produced yet, since there was enough stock from the denomination with black face value. The 15-filler was withdrawn from circulation in August 1918, and its production was cancelled.

Printing plate III was produced for the printing of the postage due stamps with köztársaság overprint during the first days of 1919. The 10th cliché of the rows from I to V on printing plate A, which were the five upper

clichés of the 10th vertical row, were cut off and then resoldered in reverse position. We do not know the exact date of this repositioning; however, it probably served correction purposes. The frame of the last stamp on the first five horizontal rows is in reverse position. (Figure 83) This printing plate is indicated with IIIt. However, the clichés of the printing plates of the face values are properly positioned. Consequently, the face value in reverse position was not created by the reverse positioning of the sheets which included frame. It is the result of the frame being in a reverse position on the above mentioned 5 sheet positions compared to all the other stamps of the sheet. Accordingly, five of the stamps printed with this printing sheet have a frame in reverse position, since the frame, and not the face value, was printed in reverse position compared to the complete sheet. Consequently, we accept the assumption of the professional literature that the 15-filler with frame in reverse position was made for philatelic purposes for two reasons. The disordered arrangement of the printing plates was not the result of a mistake but a decision. Moreover, at least six months passed by since the elimination of the 15-filler, thus no need could have arisen in post offices for the reprinting of this denomination. However, they were not withdrawn from circulation, and thus might occur in use.

The 50 filler denomination was released in edition Group II at the beginning of 1920. 50 fillers with reverse face value were released at the destination post office no. 42 of Budapest. These were also sold by the philately selling point no. 4 of Budapest. These were not produced with printing plate IIIt but with the new printing plate IV (Figure 84). In this case, the sheet or sheets including the frame were placed in the printing machine in a reverse position accidentally and were released in this way, somehow unrecognized throughout the examinations. They are no doubt erroneous prints. We do not know their number of copies. The smallest printed quantity is approximately 200 pieces. At least approximately 100 pieces were sold at post offices. The above quote from Bán, claiming that the stamps on sheet positions I/10, II/10, III/10, IV/10, and V/10 arrived in circulation with reverse face value, are not applicable to the presently discussed stamps. It might apply only to the 50-filler with Köztársaság overprint (see there).

Paper

Four types of the paper having watermark VII occur:

t simple, solid, thicker white, so-called békebeli paper: 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 20 filler

v dotted (ordered in lines), wartime paper: 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 20 filler

w striped wartime paper: 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 30 filler

z wartime paper without stripes: 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 30, 40, and 50 filler

Forgeries

Forgeries were made of the 15 and 50 filler denominations with reverse face value. Their paper has original watermark VII. The stamp image of the forged stamp is 0.5mm wider than the image of the original. Although its perforation is 15 comb perforation, it is different from the original. It is uneven, its holes are not round but angular (triangle shape), are not in line with each other but slip either up or down. All the used pieces were cancelled with a hand stamp bearing the mark Budapest 1 A.F. Even the hand stamp is fake, since the post office no. 1 of Budapest did not use such hand stamps. The colours were copied very well; the difference is hardly perceptible to the naked eye. The original colour is reddish brown under a quartz lamp, while the forged one is carmine red.

The frame line was printed with the same cliché on both denominations. There are several differences between the two images which make the forged pieces easily recognisable. The two most characteristic differences are perceptible on the letter M and the second A of the word MAGYAR. While there are two identical right-angled triangles between the two legs and the middle part of the letter M on the original, the vertices and the bases of the two legs of the letter M are rounded on the forgery. (Figure 85) While the closed middle part of the letter A is triangular on the originals, they are round on the forgeries. (Figure 86)

1916. EXPRESS MAIL STAMP OF 1916 (I)

This stamp edition consisted of one denomination. It was used for the covering of the extra delivery fee of the priority transportation of printed forms in the inland and also to Austria, Bosnia Herzegovina, and Germany.

Stamp image

The stamp image was designed by William Brandmayer.

It was ***released*** by the regulation 70 987 of 27 September 1916 (published in PTRT, issue 129 on 27 September 1916) with effect from 1 November 1916.

No provisions were made concerning its ***withdrawal from circulation***. However, the first inflation charges do not includes neither the priority delivery of printed forms nor its extra delivery fee. Consequently, the period of its circulation is assumed to be between 1 November 1916 and the middle of 1921.

We need to mention about its release that the above regulation does not provide the date of the introduction of the *express mail stamp*; however, we are able to define the exact date indirectly. The regulation 60 029 concerning "The changes of postal rates" was released on 19 September (published in PTRT, issue 124 on 24 September 1916), eight days before. The rates of

printed forms are included in § 3. Paragraph (2) of § 3 specifies the postal rates for sending printed forms to the inland and also to Austria, Bosnia Herzegovina, and Germany. Paragraph (3) of § 3 claims that:

With no regard to the weight of the postal item, an extra delivery fee of 2 fillers shall be paid for the express mail of printed forms to the inland and also to the aforementioned countries besides the above specified rates. The extra delivery fee shall be indicated by the use of a stamp with the inscription *sürgős* [express mail] on it. The express mail stamp was released for this purpose only and is unusable for the covering of the postage of any other postal item.

The regulation came into effect on 1 November. Express mail printed forms, as a new postal service, could be posted from this date. Therefore, the use of express mail stamps could only start on this day, making its date of introduction indisputably 1 November.

Stamp image

The stamp image is described by the regulation by which it was released in the following way.

The 2 filler stamp with *sürgős* inscription is printed in the colour greyish oil green. It depicts a square shaped image filled with floral ornaments drawn in a Hungarian style. The inscription *MAGYAR KIR. POSTA* can be read in a small white panel in the upper part of the square image. The drawing of the saint crown can be seen bellow the *MAGYAR KIR. POSTA* inscription, in a white semi-oval shape area. The word *SÜRGŐS* is printed in vermillion red on a long white rectangular area. Below the *SÜRGŐS* inscription, the Arabic numeral *2*, indicating the face value, appears in the white circular area in the middle. The denomination *FILLÉR*, still within the round area, can be seen in a curved position bellow the numeral *2*. (Figure 93)

Printing equipment

The printing plates are 2x100 pieces plates with arrangement types A and B.

Printing proofs

The introduction of express mail stamps for printed forms was decided upon during the period when the new postal rates were developed, probably at the beginning of August. This is the time when the State Printing House received the order to start the production. Due to the fact that only a short period of time was available for the implementation, overprinting was planned to ensure the fastest production. The first printing proofs and drafts made for the production of express mail stamps with overprint were made with the 2, 3, and 6 filler stamps of the *Turul* series of the edition of 1913. This suggests that the exact price of the extra delivery fee had not been decided upon yet in that time. Two different inscriptions were chosen for the overprint, the

NYOMTATVÁNYRA [for printed form] and the *SÜRGŐS*. Both inscriptions were printed horizontally and diagonally crossing the crown, consisting of set printing letters. Altogether 24 types of overprint colour proofs were made with all of the planned inscriptions.

The diagonally printed *NYOMTATVÁNYRA* overprint was printed by setting. Its letters were 12 pt. (cicero) capital letters, with no bottom lines, in narrow *lined antiqua* (*grotesque*) font. The printing proofs were produced on the 3 and 6 filler stamps (Figure 87), in the colours black, dark green, and reddish violet.

The letters of the horizontally printed *NYOMTATVÁNY* overprint were 7 pt. (colonel) capitals, without bottom line, in lined antiqua font. (Figure 88) The colour proof of the overprint was produced in black, dark green, and reddish violet on the 3 and 6 filler denomination stamps.

The letters of the diagonally positioned *SÜRGŐS* overprint were 12 pt. (Cicero) bold capitals, without bottom line, in fonts lined cursive (*cursive grotesque*) (Figure 89) and lined antiqua. The *SÜRGŐS* overprint positioned horizontally across the crown was also printed in the two above mentioned fonts. (Figure 90) The 2- filler stamp was used for the colour proofs. The colour of the overprint is reddish violet, dark green, dark blue, and chocolate brown on all of the four versions.

The printing proofs were handed in to the Minister together with the photocopy of the design finished by William Brandmayer by that time, with the size of the photocopy decreased to the size of the original. The draft design was different from the design which would be finally produced in that the draft included the face value numeral 3, together with a *NYOMTATVÁNYRA* inscription. The latter one was chosen for production and was sent back as the accepted design. Colour proofs were ordered to be produced with 3 filler and 6 filler denominations as soon as possible. (Figure 91)

Ten types of proofs were produced with the accepted design, with single colour, on original paper with watermark VIIB, with perforation 11 ½, and with gum on the back side.

3 filler dark orange, oil green, dark brown, reddish violet, and dark bluish violet

6 filler ochre, yellowish oil green, dark brown, dark blue, and oil green.

No final decision had been made even by this time. A decision was made only on the final image of the stamp. This stamp was born for the sake of covering the extra delivery fee of express mail. Accordingly, the question of the physical postal indication of the paid extra fee arose besides the question of the face value. For the sake of making the physical indication conspicuous, the use of the *SÜRGŐS* inscription and its printing in two colours was decided upon instead of what was planned originally. As it seems, the exact amount of the extra delivery fee had not been decided upon, since the colour

proofs were ordered to be produced with the denominations 2 and 3 filler. Eight types of 2 filler and six types of 3 filler denominations were produced in this last group of printing proofs. They were produced on the same paper and with the same perforation and gum as the previous ones. The colours shall be listed according to the order of the printing method phases, *stamp image*/*SÜRGŐS*. The colour in cursive is the finally approved colour. (Figure 92)

2 filler yellow/reddish violet, sulphur yellow/reddish violet, pale oil green/vermillion red, *greyish oil green/vermillion red*, dark oil green/vermillion red, and dark blue/reddish violet.

3 filler ochre/reddish violet, oil green/brick red, greenish blue/red, light blue/brick red, ultramarine/brick red, and dark bluish violet/brick red.

Colour, number of copies, and printing production marks

We know of four main types of the green colour of the stamp image. These four types also include several variations in shades, namely light, dark, pale, and bright. The vermillion red of the second phase was changed to carmine red in later editions. There are no printing production marks according to the printing sheets of 2x100.

There is a 4mm wide line along the whole left side margin of *sheet A*, which has the same colour as the stamp image, and which is visible in part or in whole width on the sheet margin after cutting. Accordingly, *sheet A* can always be distinguished from *sheet B* based on pieces of sheet margin. In case the pikirpontpár gets on *sheet B*, the line can always be found on the margin of *sheet A*.

2 filler greyish oil green/vermillion red, greyish oil green/carmine red, brownish oil green/vermillion red, yellowish oil green/vermillion red, blackish green/carmine red. 5 958 000 pieces.

Paper

The first editions were printed on paper type w (wartime middle thick, white, striped) with watermark VII (see page 176). All the later editions were printed on paper type z (wartime thin, smooth, unstriped) with watermark type VII. The striped paper is rarer to find.

MILITARY AID STAMP (III) OF 1916/17

Charity stamp of three denominations sold with increased price. The image of the 10 and 15 filler denominations were designed by Joseph Divóky, while the 40 filler denomination was designed by Jenő Haranghy.

The 10 and 15 fillers were ***released*** by the Regulation 70 987 on 27 September 1916 (published in PTRT, issue 129 on 27 September 1916). The 40 filler denomination was released by the regulation 24 813 on 18 April 1917

(published in PTRT, issue 52 on 24 April 1917).

None of the two regulations provide for the date of introduction. The introductory sentence of the regulation which released the 10 and 15 fillers is the following. “The following changes shall be made due to the new postal rates concerning postal items in effect from 1 October 1916.” The only conclusion we may draw from this is that the earliest date of introduction could be 1 October. The second regulation states only that “Besides the military aid stamps currently in circulation, 40 and 45 filler denomination military aid stamps shall be introduced for the covering of registered mails.”

We know from contemporary Press releases that the 40+2 filler denomination was first sold by the philately selling point no. 4 of Budapest on 3 May 1917.

The new wartime postal rates of 1918 affected also the denominations of military aid stamps. We have already described the regulation related to this, no. 74 384 released on 26 August 1918, in detail in connection with the *aratós-Parliament* series. Here we only quote its section which is related to military aid stamps.

The 15 and 40 filler military aid stamps shall gradually cease to be in circulation once all the existing supplies had been exhausted; however, new 20 and 45 filler military aid stamps shall be introduced.

The 20 filler military aid stamp shall be produced with the image of the 15 filler military aid stamp; however, its colour shall be the same as the colour of the 20 filler denomination postage stamp currently in use. The 45 filler military aid stamp shall be produced with the image of the 40 filler military aid stamp; however, its colour shall be the same as the colour of the recently introduced 45 filler denomination postage stamp.

The printing equipment of the new denominations had still not been ready when the Aster Revolution broke out. The *KÖZTÁRSASÁG* overprint series was introduced after the republic had been proclaimed was produced with the old denominations. As a result, the new brown 15 filler and the orange 45 filler denominations of the military aid stamp were not introduced.

It was ***withdrawn*** from circulation by the regulation 11 630 on 11 June 1920 (published in PTRT, issue 49 on 21 June 1920) with effect from 31 December 1920. The stamps already in the possession of the public could be exchanged to other stamps currently in circulation until 31 January 1921. Exchanging for cash was not permitted. The post offices had to hand in the remaining stock and the stock received by exchange to the directorial postage stamp storage until 28 February 1921.

Postage stamp designs

The Minister of Commerce had his call for applications for the design of new military aid stamp published about two months before the publication of

the regulation of release. Seven out of all the designs which had been handed in were awarded by the jury. The jury made their decision on 30 August. The awarded designs are the following, listed in the order of their rank as decided by the jury.

1/ Jenő Haranghy: *Bajnócz vára* [The Castle of Bajnócz] (Figure 94)

2/Gyula Pesthy and Albert Izsai: *Szántó ökrös fogat* [Plowing Oxen Carriage] (Figure 95)

3/ Erzsébet Kovács: *A Hármashalmon kardon álló, kiterjesztett szárnyú sas; felül balról az Árpád házi, jobbról a magyar címer* [An Eagle with Wings Spread Sitting on a Sword on the Three Mounds] (Figure 96)

4/ Gyula Tóth: *Árpád fejedelem* [Árpád, Prince of Hungary] (Figure 97)

5/ Jenő Haranghy: *Mátyás király "Fekete Serege"* [The Black Army of Matthias I] (Figure 98)

6/ Oszkár Fekete and Sándor Szege: *A Csodaszarvas legendája* [The *Hungarian Legend* of the Wondrous *Stag*] (Figure 99)

7/ Imre Földes: *Rohamozó honvéd, háttrben a Hármashalom a kettőskereszttel* [Assaulting Soldier, with the Three Mounds and the Double Cross in the Background] (Figure 100)

The interesting fact about the awarded works is that only one of them bears the inscription HADISEGÉLY, which implies the function of the stamp.

The State Printing House, as on almost each occasion up until then, claimed that the designs were unsuitable for practical realization soon after receiving them.

As opposed to the awarded works, it suggested the unawarded design of Joseph Divéky, which had two different drawings with the same concept, to be used for production, and suggests the production of their printing proofs on white cardboard paper without watermark. Altogether four imperforated proofs were made with 2-2 designs.

5 filler Almost the same image as the final image of the 10 filler denomination. Black, green. (Figure 101)

10 filler Almost the same image as the final image of the 15 filler denomination. Black, reddish violet. (Figure 102)

The Minister of Commerce approved the two designs with minor alterations, and orders the State Printing House to hand in printing proofs bearing the two approved images. The State Printing House added a third design to the two approved ones. For the sake of this, it used an unawarded design also made by Jenő Haranghy. Five variations of printing proofs were made by combining these three designs with the 5, 10, and 15 filler denominations. (See under the subtitle ***printing proofs***) The decision to produce 10 and 15 filler denominations were made based on the colour proofs which had been handed in. The design made by Haranghy was chosen for the production of

the 40 filler denomination when its production was decided upon presumably in January 1917. No printing proofs were in the case of this denomination, since only the face value had to be changed on this design. They chose the colours based on the colour samples of the 10 filler denomination. We need to mention here also that at the time of the regulation, on 27 September 1916, the State Printing House had already completed the production of the stock of the first edition of the 10 and 15 filler denominations. The three different stamp images were described by the regulation of release in the following way (as quoted from the regulation).

The 10 filler military aid stamp printed in bright red is a rectangular in standing position. The inscription *MAGYAR KIR. POSTA* appears in white colour on the red coloured area of the upper part of the rectangular. Under the inscription, the date 1916 written in Arabic numerals can be seen.

Within the white ornamented area of the centre of the image a cavalryman is holding his rifle in a targeting position under wreathing smoke clouds, watching out for the enemy, and standing next to an oblique gabion. The left and right sides of the area are filled with floral ornaments in a Hungarian style. The Arabic numerals 10-10, indicating the face value, appear in round red areas with white frame line in the bottom left and right corners. Between the two numerals, the word *FILLÉR* appears in red on the white area of a small ornamented tablet. The inscription *2 FILLÉR MILITARY AID* can be read on the narrow red stripe at the very bottom.

The 15 filler military aid stamp, printed in dark violet, was produced in the same shape and with the same inscriptions as those of the 10 filler denomination. It is different from the 10 filler denomination in the following ways. This image has a rifle man in the white area in the centre of the image, under the wreathing smoke clouds. The rifleman holds his rifle in a position which indicates an intention to strike. In addition, the ornaments drawn in a Hungarian style are different, and the face value numerals 15-15 can be read in the bottom left and right corners. (Figure 106)

The size of the cherry red 40 filler military aid stamp is 19/22 ½ mm. It is a rectangular in standing position, framed by double lines in a stripe. The left and right sides of the frame are filled with laurel garland ornament enwreathed by ribbons. The Arabic numerals 40-40, indicating the face value, are in the upper left and right corners on a white square shaped tablet. The word *FILLÉR* can read in a white oblong area between the two Arabic numerals. Bellow the word *FILLÉR*, the inscription *2 FILL HADISEGÉLY*. The inscription *MAGYAR KIR. POSTA* appears in a white area at the bottom.

The image filling the inner square depicts a turul bird, wearing a crown on its head, standing on a brow standing out in the foreground. The wings of the turul bird are lifted; its beak is opened to squawk; its claws are holding a sword. Wreathing smoke clouds can be seen in the background. (Figure 107)

We have already mentioned the contemporary criticism several times in this and the previous chapter. We believe that it would be of significance to quote some criticism in the Press concerning the military aid stamps of edition III, without any comment.

“The edition III military Central America stamp was released with a Seébek image. There are not many comments we would make on it. It is ugly, bad quality, tasteless, and a drawing of such an elementary level does not contribute to its purpose to promote charity.” Or:

Two additional military stamps were released, the red 10 filler and the purple 15 filler. The images of both stamps are outrageously primitive and completely wrong choices. This is the impression also of the public, not to mention us, the collectors! We can almost hear the comments of the foreign countries in our ears on the barbaric Hungarian taste. No wonder we cannot expect beautiful creations from our state printing house, since it has never produced a single one. How proud we could be if our postal service did us a favour by creating stamps which we could actually praise.

The criticism published in January 1917, which deals with the new 15 filler denomination *aratós* design with white face value and the 10 and 15 filler military aid stamps from edition III, strikes an even harsher tone than those quoted above.

They came slowly, arrived late, and are in even worse quality than the Central American reprints. This new design expresses anything but the Hungarian state. It expresses a substandard thought. Its quality is on an elementary level. It is as if our little brother scribbled it in on a piece of paper. The awarded designs were left out. What use of a call for applications and who gives any attention to the call anyway, and what purpose does it serve for us? Let us look at the awarded designs. Even the worst one would have been more suitable. It is a pity to waste the expensive paper on such a weak outcome.

The presumably justified tension created by the criticism exploded when the papers published the image of the charity (private) stamp released by the military aid office of the regimental headquarters for the aid of the disabled, the orphans, and the widows of the infantry regiment no. 23. The central image of this stamp is completely similar to the central image of the 15 filler. The criticism reacted to this with only two but dense sentences.

Yet this charity stamp was produced in 1915, long before the military stamp. We can draw the conclusions together with the artist. We believe that we discouraged him to produce such weak reprints.

We owe historical truth and the memory of the painter who made the designs with the statement that both stamp designs were his creation. Accordingly, he used his own theme for a later design.

The question of the partiality of the criticism arises based on these

quotes; however, they were not biased! They did recognize the beautiful stamps. It was not up to the criticism that this praise occurred only once in 20-25 years. Let us mention here the criticism on the 40 filler military aid stamp for the sake of justification.

This is stamp is quite beautiful; however, it is such a pity that it looks similar to the Salvador stamp. Had they used the engraving method instead of typography on another, better paper, this stamp would have become the most beautiful one. Even though the design is immaculate, we do not wish to see its original reoccur on another placard, as it happened with the design of the 15 filler military stamp.

Printing equipment

We concluded from the available sheet material that the 10 and 15 filler denominations were printed with printing plates of 2x100, and the 40 filler denomination was printed with printing plates of 4x100 in E_2 reverse position. As a consequence of this, no printing production marks were used and we do not know of them. We found this important to emphasize because the great number of copies needed to be produced of the10 and 15 filler denominations necessitated more printing plates. It is possible that printing plates of 4x100 were made also in this case. If our assumption is correct, this printing plate could only be in E1 or E2 reverse position. This is supported by the fact that no printing production marks were made. The plates *A* and *B* of the known or defined printing plate can always be identified based on the misalignment of clichés, in the case of sheet material or blocks. We define the misalignment on the horizontal rows based on their position related to the stamp image. We define the misalignment to be higher positioned if the cliché is slid upwards, rising from the row. We define the misalignment to be lower positioned, if the cliché is slid downwards, thus positioned lower than the row. We define the clichés which are slid to the sides, those which are slid either to the left or the right within their own row, to be either left or right positioned based on the correctly positioned clichés above and below them.

2 printing plates of 2x100 were produced for the printing of the 10 filler denomination. The plate is defined in terms of the misalignment of clichés in the following way:

Printing plate *IA*: Left positioned clichés: III/4, 5, 6, 9, and 10.
Higher positioned cliché: IX/3.
Lower positioned clichés: V/2 and VIII/5.

Printing plate *IB*: It has no clichés positioned left or right.
Higher positioned clichés: I/3, II/3, and III/3.
Lower positioned clichés: I/7 and IX/4.

Printing plate *IIA*: The whole row VII is left positioned.

Higher positioned clichés: The eight upper clichés of column 3. Thus from I/3 to VIII/3. The most interesting cliché position of this plate is that of VII/3, as it is left positioned and higher positioned at the same time. This plate has no lower positioned clichés.

Printing plate *IIB*: This plate has only lower positioned clichés: II/7, III/7, IV/7, from VI/7 to X/7, V/9 and V/10, and VI/9 and VI/10

We know of a printing plate of 2x100 of the 15 filler denomination. Printing plate types:

Printing plate *IA*: Left positioned clichés: III/9 and III/10.

Higher positioned clichés: V/5, VI/5, and the eight lower clichés of column 7, thus from III/7 to III/10.

Printing plate *IB*: All the clichés of the whole column 9, from I/9 to X/9 are lower positioned.

The E_2 positioned printing plate of 4x100 of the 40 filler denomination is interesting because its plates *C* and *D* are slid to the right by 8mm compared to sheets and . The plates are indicated by *IA*, *IB*, *IC*, and *ID*.

Printing proofs

The colour proofs were produced on original paper with the three approved images, with perforation 11 ½, without gum. Watermark position VIIA and B.

5 filler with the final image of the 15 filler denomination. Yellowish green (Figure 103)

10 filler with the image of the later version of the 40 filler denomination. Reddish orange, cherry red, brownish reddish violet. And with the final image of the 10 filler denomination. Bright red. (Figure 104)

15 filler with its final image. Bluish violet.

No printing proofs with the image and 40 numeral face value of the 40 filler denomination are known. Based on the colour proofs, the final colours were approved to be the following: 10 filler bright red (red). Figure (105) 15 filler dark violet. (Figure 106) 40 filler dark cherry red (red). (Figure 107)

Colour, number of copies, and printing production marks

There are 2 to 4 colour shade variations per each denomination. As we have already mentioned, there are no printing production marks.

10+2 filler bright dark red, pale red, carmine rose, violet red. 28 575 700 pieces.

15+2 filler greyish violet, light violet, dark violet, and crimson red. 18 727 700 pieces.

40+2 filler dark brownish red, dark carmine. 7 716 000 pieces.

The face value is 65+6, altogether 71 fillers. 7 716 000 complete series were produced.

Paper

It occurs on 4 types of variations on the paper with watermark VII. The most common is type *z*, followed by type *v*. Type *w* is much less common and type *x* is the rarest.

All three denominations are known to occur on paper type *v* (ordered in rows, wartime) and paper type *z* (wartime paper with no stripes). The 10 and 15 filler denominations occur on paper type *w* (striped wartime), while the 10 filler occurs on paper type *x* (smooth, thick, strong white paper)

CORONATION STAMP OF 1916

Commemorative stamp series of two denominations, released for the commemoration of the coronation of King Charles IV. This is the first commemorative stamp released by the Hungarian Post.

Designed by: Gyula Pethely.

It was released by the regulation 94 502 on 26 December 1916 (published in PTRT, issue 174 on 27 December 1916) with effect from 30 December 1916. It seems almost natural by now that this regulation does not state the date of introduction either. It only mentions that "500-500 thousand pieces of 10 and 15 filler denomination postage stamps shall be released in limited numbers besides the stamps currently in circulation." (We shall return to this regulation in connection with the selling of stamps.) The regulation indicates that

These stamps shall be introduced only at the post offices no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 57 of Budapest, once their production has been completed by the Hungarian Royal State Printing House. They shall be sold also only at the bigger post and telegraph offices of Budapest and at the offices of the headquarters of postal and telegraph directorates in the countryside, based on the decision of the Postal and Telegraph Directorate of Budapest.

The regulation on the release and use of coronation hand stamps, from midnight 29 December to midnight 30 December, provides the date 30 December as the exact date of use. In addition, this is the date which can be found in the text of the stamps. Accordingly, we have a reason to suggest that this is the date of introduction.

It was withdrawn from circulation by the regulation 77 921/917 on 6 November 1917 (published in PTRT, issue 141 on (November 1917) with effect from 30 December 1917. The stamps in the possession of the public could be exchanged to other stamps currently in circulation with a deadline of 31 January 1918. At the same time, they ordered the post offices of the Treasury, which cover the telegraph prices by stamps, "to continue using the stamps for the covering of telegraph charges by the aid of the stocks of withdrawn stamps already in their possession and received from the post offices

not belonging to the Treasury". Accordingly, coronation stamps occur on telegraphs even after 31 December 1917.

Stamp image design

Only 39 days passed between the death of Franz Joseph I and the coronation of Charles IV. It is an extremely short period of time if we consider that the image of the stamps had to be designed, the suitable one had to be approved and printed after the release had been decided upon at the beginning of December. It is no surprise that it is visible on the stamps that their production was pressed for time. The release of the series can be described in the following way, based on the contemporary Press releases, which provide ambiguous information and are filled with voids.

The idea to release these stamps came from Prime Minister Count István Tisza. Count Miklós Bánffy, the artistic director of coronation ceremonies, and Minister of Commerce Harkányi held a meeting at the office of the prime minister, with the contribution of Déhr, the director of the state printing house, Föllért, the Chief executive Officer of the Post, and ministerial councillor Hindy. The most interesting points of the decision of the committee are the following.

a) The Post releases a series of two denominations for the coronation.
b) Due to the only short period of time which was available, three artists, William Brandmayer, Jenő Haranghy, and Gyula Pethey were asked to partake in a closed call for applications and to submit the stamp designs within two weeks.
c) The stamps shall be made by engraving. (Unfortunately, its technical realization was never carried out)
d) The stamps shall be introduced on the day of the coronation on 30 December 1916.
e) Due to the short period of time which is available, the State Printing House was ordered to produce printing proofs in the following two weeks for the production of the stamps by overprint, in case the submitted designs proved to be unsuitable.

The three artists were asked on the telephone to present themselves at the State Printing House two weeks after the meeting, on 19 December. They were asked to dress formally and bring their designs. They went to the Ministry of Transportation with Director Drérh from the State Printing House, where the jury examined the designs immediately and approved the drafts of Pethely. The State Printing House had only ten days altogether for production. The State Printing House made alterations on the approved drafts for the sake of the fast production of the printing equipment. Even though this meant the artistic ruination of the drafts, the production was completed in time. The

criticism, as we shall see later, did not appreciate the conduct of the State Printing House at all. The final stamp image is the following.

10 filler. The image is framed by a rectangle in standing position, consisted of two white lines, one coloured wider line and a white narrow line. The rectangle enframes a horizontally striped white round with a ring frame can be found within the rectangle. There is the bust of Queen Zita in the round area, wearing the Austrian crown and looking to the left. The ring is filled with a lined string of pearls. The triangles shapes between the rectangle frame and the ring are covered with white leaf decorations. The face value numerals *10-10* can be found in the two bottom corners, within two small areas framed by a ring. The coloured word FILLÉR can be found between the two face value numerals, on a white curved ribbon. The date of the coronation, *1916.XII.30.*, can be found above the face value, also curved, and with white numerals. The inscription *MAGYAR. KIR. POSTA* can be read in white colour in the upper part of the image, running along the entire width of the upper frame line. (Figure 108)

15 filler. The bust of Charles IV is in a striped round area, looking to the right, wearing the Hungarian crown. The numerals *15-15* are in the area of the face value. All other details of the image are completely similar to those of the 10 filler denomination. (Figure 109)

The reaction of the Press to the coronation stamps exceeded all the similar reactions which had been expressed so far. Not only the professional press, but also the daily newspapers partook in the attacks on “those responsible for Hungarian stamps”.

We can read the following in the issue 21 on January 1917 of the newspaper *Est* [Evening], a daily newspaper published in the late afternoon.

The fact that the Royal Hungarian State Printing House, or whoever produced the stamps, could not produce something more worthy for this solemn occasion is outrageous. The design and the technical realization is slap on the face of the Hungarian printing industry, which is highly developed and has a unique style. We do not believe that there would be stamps produced in this mediocre way anywhere else but Turkey. Those gentlemen who approved this design seem not to have considered what a modern postage stamp should be like.

The coronation stamps were introduced for the historical commemoration of the Hungarian coronation ceremony. However, they in fact commemorated the degradation of the Hungarian printing industry and Hungarian art.

Let us look at two quotes also from the professional Press. One of them is the following:

The 2-filler row died. Long live the second one. It did live indeed, for about three weeks, and this was already too much of it. And now the coronation row is here already. Moreover, master Pethely created also the new

Charles series, which has been approved by the Royal Post already, and it will put all effort into ruining it in a masterfully, as it does everything else, thank God. Master Pethely broke down in tears when beheld his coronation draft, on which he had wasted two weeks of hard work and into which he had put his soul. It is a fact that there is hardly anyone who would be able to ruin things as well as the state printing house. (Issue 13 of the *Bélyegtőzsde Hírlap* [Stamps Stock Exchange Paper] on 31 December 1916)

The other one is:

These stamps are as ugly as they are well done. The introduction of these stamps is the responsibility mainly of the state printing house. At the same time, the artistic (?) committee of the coronation also made a mistake and should be held responsible. It did not put enough effort in the realization of the draft and it did not provide enough time for the design artist to develop his work in detail. We are used to the fact that the state printing house is unable to produce anything beautiful and that it ruins whatever comes into its hands. The art committee established for the preparation of the coronation also remained consistent in its general quality, even though it is rightfully expected to be much more prudent in carrying out its tasks. Both the state printing house and the artistic committee can be proud of themselves for making the Hungarian small graphics and printing industry seem ridiculous. If this was their goal, then they achieved it completely. They did not achieve anything else. We, Hungarian stamp collectors, and Hungarians in general may feel quite vexed about this. We have another thing to feel embarrassed about, for which the incompetence and botch work of the assumedly competent bodies are responsible. (Issue 4-5 of the *Bélyegtőzsde Hírlap* [Stamps Stock Exchange Paper] on 10 March 1917)

Printing equipment

The printing plates are plates of 2x100, even though in a unique arrangement. The plate of 100 of sheet A includes the cliché of the 15 filler denomination, while the plate of sheet B includes the cliché of the 10 filler denomination. (Figure 112) The printing of the two denominations at the same time might have caused the exchange of colours. According to the colours approved by the Postal Union, which were tied to different denominations, the 10 filler denominations should have been red, while the 15 filler should have been violet. They chose to print the two denominations at the same time probably to ensure printing in the exact same number of copies. They used paint rollers divided into two sections for this purpose. The rollers were set in the order of the denomination and colour, thus the order of red and violet starting from the left. The exchange of the colours of the two denominations might have been the result of setting in a declining order (15 filler, then 10 filler), thus producing a printing plate in reverse position. However, this is contradicted by the colour proofs. The two colours which could be applied for

the production of the colour proofs were provided in advance one colour for each denomination; however, these proofs were also produced with exchanged colours. All this might have been the result of a mistake resulting from the very short period of time which was available for the production.

Printing proofs

In accordance with the regulation of 5 December, the State Printing House started the production of the printing proofs of the coronation stamps which could be produced with overprint at once. They used the *aratós* stamp, which was already in circulation, for this purpose. The 10 and 15 filler denominations with white face value and the 25 filler denomination with coloured face value were provided with overprint. The overprint consisted only of the date of the coronation, *1916. XLT.30.*, which had numerals in 5 pt. (pearl) classicist antique font. The place of the overprint on the stamp was below the lower frame line enframing the area of the FILLÉR denomination. The overprint ran in line with the lower frame line, also in a curved position. (Figures 110 and 111)

A production type was made based on the original gravure, which had been finished hurriedly based on the final draft design. The production type bore a single stamp of each denomination. The printing proofs were made with the finally approved colours and were produced on original paper with watermark VIIA, in the size 123x147mm. A stamp image was positioned in the centre of each page. The 10 filler denomination was in reddish violet and red, while the 15 filler was in red only. The production of the printing plates had been finished by the time the colour proofs were approved, thus the printing began at once.

Printing

Unfortunately, the State Printing House had not produced the targeted number of copies by the day the coronation took place. The first supplies of the post offices which were chosen to sell these stamps were exhausted already on the day of introduction, due to the speculative information which had spread among the public concerning the available number of copies of this stamp. Even though it is true that the regulation of release mentioned only a limited number of copies, neither the period of sale nor the period of circulation was limited, moreover, both remained undefined by the regulation. The State Printing House continued printing until it completed the production of the ordered number of copies. In this way, the post offices were constantly provided with supplies. On the other hand, the prolonged period of printing resulted in colour variations. Even though these are variation only of shades, they are recognizable. This might be the reason why two misconceptions were prevailing in the foreign professional literature of the time and the following decade, which claimed the existence of a reprint (Neudruck) and a second edition (zweite Auflage).

The stamps were produced by the State Printing House in three phases and with the same printing plate. The stamps of the three editions are easy to distinguish from one another.

1st edition. Its printing is sharp, the image is clear. Its colour is reddish violet and red.

2nd edition. Its printing is dark and blurred. The colouring is intense. The face and especially the eyes are blurred. Its colours are dark reddish violet and dark red.

3rd edition. Its printing is stained, paler, and smudged. Its colours are reddish violet with a greyish shade and red with yellowish shade.

Besides the post offices of Budapest mentioned by the regulation and approved by the postal directorate of Budapest, the stamps were also sold at five additional post offices of Budapest and the post offices no.1 of Kassa, no. 1 of Cluj-Napoca, no. 1 of Oradea, no. 1 of Pécs, no. 1 of Pozsony, no. 1 of Sopron, no. 1 of Temesvár, and no. 1 of Zagreb. The stamps were sold at altogether 24 post offices of the Treasury. The first supply of the 1st edition was sold already on 30 December at all of the post offices. 180 000 series were sold at the post offices of Budapest. The stamps of the 2nd edition were sold at the above listed post offices from 8 January 1917. We have no data on the introduction of the stamps of the 3rd edition. We have no data on the number of copies of the stamps of the 2nd and 3rd editions. We know only that the post office no. 4 of Budapest received a few thousand series from the unsold supplies of the post offices of the countryside on 24 January 1917; however, this whole supply was sold on that same day.

Colour and number of copies

Although have already mentioned the colour variations of the editions, we continue listing them in the established way. We need to mention the number of copies also in the present case. The regulation of release mentions 500—500 thousand pieces. The professional Press mentions a million pieces for the number of copies already at the beginning of 1917. The State Printing House claims to have produced and delivered 11 — 11 000 sheets of 100 in its report of March 1920. Accordingly, this is the data we shall consider to be the official one.

10 filler reddish violet, dark reddish violet, reddish violet with greyish shade. 1 100 000 pieces.

15 filler red, dark red, red with yellowish shade. 1 100 000 pieces.

The face value is altogether 25 fillers. 1 100 000 complete series were produced.

The coronation series is our first stamp for which the Post used commemorative hand stamps on the day of introduction. The commemorative hand stamp was used by nine post offices of Budapest. 61 pieces of hand

stamps and five pieces of commemorative rollers for the *Krag* stamping machine were used. The list of hand stamps and of their postmarks can be found in Chapter V of the second part and Chapter III of the third part of Volume VI. The history of hand stamps and their post-factum postmarks approved in 1917 can be found in detail on the pages from 490 to 492 of Volume I.

Even though no forgeries were made of the stamps, forgeries were made of the postmarks due to the extremely high prices resulting from the high demand and the speculations. Even such a high price as 80 crowns was paid for the letters covered by the series and postmarked with the angel image. The first, quite easily recognisable, forgery came in collector circulation as early as on 30 December 1916. A resourceful printer took on the task to get hold of the coronation postmark for a price of 20 fillers each. He received 500 postmarked series from collectors and those who were interested. He provided the 500 series with Budapest 2B 'postmark' by the method of lithography in a printing house. The colour of the postmark is not black but greyish, and the lower oval of the frame line is pressed in on both sides. The forgery with Budapest 62Cr. and 72B postmark came into circulation within the first days of January 1917. Forged hand stamps were produced for these ones. The latter one is recognisable at first glance due to the primitive quality of the engraving (Figure 329 on page 491 of Volume I). The forgery with postmark 62Cr. requires a little more inspection. The bottom line of the numeral 2 is wide with straight ends, which deviates from the original antique style double lined bottom line, and the frame line is doubled at places. The forgery with Budapest 1angel image and IB postmark, which forgery is the most difficult to recognize, came into circulation at the beginning of 1917. The hand stamps of this forgery were made by the aid of photography. Photographs were made of the original hand stamps, which were put on metal plates and were etched into them. In this way, the engravings were almost the same as the original ones.

WAR EXHIBITION STAMP OF 1917

(*Margitszigeti* [Margaret Island] stamp)

Charity stamp series of two denominations.

It was produced by overprint.

It was ***released*** by the Regulation 15 133 on 5 September 1917 (published in PTRT, issue 115 on 5 September 1917).

We find it necessary to quote the whole text, since the regulation concerns stamp collecting besides the postal service, and also because these stamps were rereleased in 1918 without another regulation. (We mention here that the section of the regulation concerning the description of the stamp image was modified six days later. We quote the modified text.)

A temporary post office shall be opened with the name *Budapest-Szentmárgitsziget* by the Grand Duke Gen. Joseph on the location of the war exhibition on Margaret Island in the present month. The *Budapest-Szentmárgitsziget* post office shall receive regular and registered mail only.

500 — 500 000 pieces 10 and 15 filler denomination regular postage stamps shall be released for the purposes and duration of the exhibition, which shall bear the overprint *József főherczeg vezérezredes hadikiállítása 1 korona*.

These postage stamps shall be available at the above temporary post office exclusively, at the cost of their face value and an additional 1crown, more precisely 1crown 10 fillers and 1 crown 16 fillers, for the purposes of the exhibition. The rates for covering postage shall only include the face value of the postage stamps. The temporary post office shall postmark only the letter mails which are provided with these stamps. This post office shall not postmark regular postage stamps or postal items provided with them.

The public shall be allowed to purchase an unlimited number of the overprint stamps according to the supply of post office; however, the post office shall be allowed to sell a remarkably great quantity of the stamp at once only by the consent of the postal directorate received prior to the purchase.

The post office is obliged to postmark in a clearly discernible and eligible way all postal items provided with these stamps, with no regard to their quantity.

The post office is allowed to postmark a maximum quantity of 10 pieces of postage stamps per person which are purchased for philatelic purposes, that is, postage stamps which are non-adhered to postal items.

No additional postal regulation was released concerning the stamps of the exhibition. The regulation does not provide information on several data which would be important and exciting from a philatelic perspective. These data may be collected from the contemporary Press releases. This commemorative stamp was a world record in that is cost eight times as much as its original extra charge. The career of this stamp can be described in the following way, based on the above mentioned Press releases.

The exhibition opened at 5 o'clock in the afternoon on 15 September. The exhibition was closed on a later day than what was originally planned. Since the exhibition raised great interest among the public, it was open until 24 October instead of 30 September. The temporary post office was closed even later, on 24 October, since it was unable to complete the great quantity of orders in time due to the limited number of its officials. The temporary post office delivered the ordered quantities via post. The temporary post office could only use the stamps of the exhibition for covering the postage of our letters, thus the period of circulation of these stamps in 1917 was between 15 September and 24 October.

The new stamps came off with éclat. 28 000 series were purchased between 5 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening on the opening day. It is true, however, that the Chief Quartermaster of army no.1 purchased 25 000 series for the army. 260 000 series were sold on the first 12 days of the exhibition until 27 September. The costumer with the record purchase was a Hungarian doctor, whose name was not documented, who purchased 44 250 series. Although the collectors had great expectations concerning the series, they became worried by the success which had exceeded all expectations. They were worried that the post might increase the number of copies subsequently, roused by the success of the stamps. Chief Executive Officer of the post Károly Follért found it necessary to sooth the anxiety of collectors and published a Press release to correct all rumours.

I was pleased and ready to provide five hundred thousand pieces of 10 and 15 filler denomination postage stamps for the war exhibition of Great Duke Joseph, together with a post office on Margaret Island, in order to support his patriotic endeavour and to ensure and speed up the realization of his goal. I approved the quantity of five hundred thousand stamps. I had this quantity published in the past and I do not intend to deviate from it. Under no circumstances shall I grant any more quantity. If I did, that would ruin the credibility of the Hungarian postal service, which has been developed worldwide with the work of several years.

Here is the Press release on the one hand. On the other hand, it was common knowledge that the exhibition was reopened on 1 May 1918 and was finally closed only on 30 October. The post office sold the remaining stock of the stamps within the same framework as was in 1917, and only received letter postage items which were covered with these stamps. No new regulation was necessary for this, since the quoted regulation clearly states that the stamps were released "for the purposes and duration of the exhibition". There was no more mention of the number of copies. The only exception is the report of the State printing House from March 1920 from which it turns out that it produced a quantity of 560 000 series instead of 500 000, which it delivered to the post office.

Let us say a few words about the hand stamps of the temporary post office, since their use cannot be separated from the history of these stamps. In the periods of the exhibition in the year 1917 and until 29 August 1918, four pieces of temporary *hk* (location-date) hand stamps of *type group K*, with arrangement *Kr9*, were used. These were changed to *hk* hand stamps with same arrangement but in elliptic shape, and of *type group DCr.* and on 29 August 1918 (released by the Regulation 14775, published in PTRT, issue 83 on 2 September 1918). The sub-office of the Chief Field post, with field number 620/IV, operated on the location of the exhibition in both years, which forwarded the posted items sent to the army. This sub-office was the one which

sold the joint Field postage stamps. It was allowed to postmark only Field postage stamps. Consequently, the postmarks of the sub-office of the Field post on exhibition stamps or any other stamps in circulation was as much a favour as the postmarks of the temporary post office of the exhibition on stamps of other post offices or on any other postage stamps. The temporary post office applied red colour to its hand stamp which had no check number; however, we find no trace of this in any regulation, not to mention that much more black postmarks are known from the first day than red ones. We are of the opinion, and we believe we are right, that there was no such regulation. Accordingly, the red postmarks are also considered to be favours.

We also need to mention concerning the history of these stamps that they were sold not only by the post office of the exhibition, but also by the post office no. 4 of Budapest during their period of circulation in 1918. Based on all that has been claimed so far, the period of circulation of these stamps may finally be claimed to have been between 15 September 1917 and 24 October 1917, and between 1 May 1918 and 30 October 1918.

Printing proofs

On the one hand, the directors of the exhibition originally planned to overprint to the 10 and 15 filler denominations of the joint Field postage stamps (K.u.Cr. Feldpost) with Hungarian inscription. On the other hand, the postal service evidently refused this proposition for several reasons. The Minister of Commerce asked the State Printing House to produce printing proofs. The printing proofs shall be made on postage stamps already in circulation, bearing the ordered the inscription. The Minister of Commerce ordered the State Printing House to develop the most pleasant arrangement of the inscription and the most suitable colour. The Stat Printing House produced overprint printing proofs with ten different arrangements. The curved convex lines shall be indicated by *qd*, while the curved concave lines shall be indicated by *qh* in the quote of the text.

The inscription runs around, along the four frame lines: *József főherceg/vezérezredes/hadi kiállítása/1 korona* (Figure 113)

Inscription of four lines: *József főherczeg (qd) /vezérezredes/ hadi kiállítása (qh) 11* korona (Figure 114)

Inscription of three lines: *József főherczeg v. e. (qd) /l korona/ hadi kiállítása* (qh) (Figure 115)

Inscription of four horizontal lines: *József főherczeg/vezérezredes/hadi kiállítása/ részére 1 korona* (Figure 116)

Inscription of six horizontal lines: *József/főherczeg/vezérezredes/hadi kiállítása/részére/1 korona*

Inscription of six horizontal lines: *József/főherczeg/vezérezredes/hadi kiállítása/részére/1 Cr.* (Figure 117)

Inscription of five horizontal lines; on the two sides of line four: *József főherczeg//vezérezredes/hadi kiállítása/* ∞ *részére* ∞ */l KORONA* (Figure 118)

Similar to f), but with five lines of cursive font and with 6-6 dots instead of the two ∞ ikons: *JÓZSEF FŐHERCZEG/VEZEREZREDES/HADIKIÁLLÍTÁSA/* ∞ *RÉSZÉRE* ∞ */ 1 KORONA* (Figure 119)

The inscription is the same as at d) but with lines tilting to the right. (Figure 120)

k) The inscription is the same as at d) but with lines tilting to the left (Figures 121 and 122)

68 different overprints were produced with the ten types of inscriptions in the colours violet blue, reddish violet, green, and black. They were printed on the 10 and 15 filler denominations of the *aratós* stamp with white face value, and on the 10 and 15 filler denominations of the military aid III stamp. The inscription arrangement of b) was chosen, together with the *aratós* stamps in maroon red colour and with white face value. (Figure 114)

The overprint

The postal sheets of 100 of the supply storage of the State Printing House were used for the overprint. The overprint was produced by the method of relief printing, with set printing sheets of 100. Letters of 7pt. (colonel) bold antiqua (grotesque) without bottom line were used for the setting.

Colour, number of copies, and printing production marks

They occur in all shades of colour of the base stamps, in two types of the 10 filler denomination and three types of the 15 filler denomination. Accordingly, the similarity of the printing production marks is evident.

10 filler bright red/maroon red, pale red/maroon red. 660 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 202*ba*.

15 filler dark violet/maroon red, bright violet/maroon red, and blackish violet/maroon red. 660 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 202*ba*.

Paper

Two types of wartime paper, paper type *w* striped and paper type *z* without stripes. The latter one is more common.

EMERGENCY PORTO STAMP OF 1918

The introduction of emergency *postage due* stamps was necessitated by simply the *shortage of postage due stamps*, according to the Hungarian and foreign professional literature, including catalogues and with only a few ex-

ceptions. Not only does this general explanation lack correspondence to reality, but it also contributes to the deception of naïve collectors. The different denominations of different editions which are listed, or at times unlisted, in the literature, which never used officially as substitutes to *postage due* stamps, were introduced for this reason. Let us lay down in advance that there was no shortage of *postage due* stamps in the discussed period. We need to evoke some regulations briefly in order to settle this complicated question.

A wartime extra delivery fee was assessed on the postal items addressed inland and to the territories of the Central Powers from 1 June 1918. The relevant regulation shall be discussed in detail in Chapter X. At the present, we are more interested in the closer examination of the extra delivery fee of regular letter mails. The extra delivery fee was 2 fillers for postcards and 5 fillers for closed postcards and letters. In view of the late publication of the regulation on 29 May, a grace period of thirty days was allowed for providing *postage due* to the postal items which had been mailed without extra delivery fee. The missing extra delivery fees were collected in one amount during this period. Then a quantity of *postage due* stamps equal to the collected amount was adhered to the postal items by the delivery post offices. The same process was executed concerning those postal items arriving from the Central Powers on which the indication of the ordered extra delivery fee was missing. We need to know that the 5 filler denomination, among many others, was cancelled from the denominations of *postage due* stamps at the end of November 1917. The production of *postage due* stamps with 5 filler denomination was also cancelled (see page 219 of Chapter III). Most post offices had not had 5 filler denomination *postage due* stamps already by the time of the grace period. Due to the cancellation of its production, the credit storage and the directorial postage stamp storage of the State Printing House could not provide supplies anymore. Although the 2 filler denomination *postage due* stamp was in circulation, there was much higher demand for them evidently. The problem was partly solved after the end of the grace period. The problem was sold only in part. There was the 10 filler *postage due* stamp by the aid of which twice the amount of the missing 5 filler extra delivery fee could be collected; however, they had to continue producing the double amount of the 2 filler denomination due to the lack of a 4 filler denomination. The listed reasons forced the postal service to publish a regulation (the number and content of which we only know from the contemporary Press releases and professional journals, since it was not published in the PTRT unfortunately) by which it temporarily allowed the above mentioned amount of *postage due* to be collected in part or completely in letter postage stamps. On the other hand, the letter postage stamps used in this way had to be postmarked with any of the *postage due* hand stamps of the delivery post office, and the postal item had to be provided with a *hk* postmark.

Generally the 2 and 3 filler denomination letter postage stamps were

used as emergency *postage due* stamps. The joint use of the 2-filler *postage due* stamp and the 3-filler letter postage stamp instead of the 5 filler denomination is also common. The joint use of the 2-filler and 3-filler letter postage stamp also occurs in cases where there was lack or shortage of the 5-filler stamp. Those unused stamps which are hand stamped with *postage due* postmarks are only favours, they are not emergency *postage due* stamps. They are coloured pieces of paper with no value.

In general, only those 2, 3, and 5 filler denomination *aratós* stamps are accepted to be emergency *postage due* stamps which are found on complete and regular letter mail items from the period between June and November 1918, which have *postage due* postmark, and which have the *hk* postmark of both the receiver and delivery post office.

The *postage due* postmarks they used were the framed or unframed letters *P* and *T*, the indication of *Porto*, or the Arabic numeral indicating the value (see Figures 708-710 in Volume I, and see the types Kpb-Jb-E-0la t_{11}, t_{12}, 630c t_{150}, and Kpb-Po-E-0la t_1 in Type Index Table I-III on pages 12-15 in Volume III). All other alleged *postage due* postmarks, like the letters P and T with width of 2-3mm, are forgeries produced to deceive collectors.

It is also a fact that some post offices used postage stamps of higher value denominations instead of *postage due* stamps, in the way already described above, during the approved period; however, closer examination of the reception and arrival postmarks leads us to the conclusion that these were made as favours. Each and every one of the emergency *postage due* mails dated after 15 November 1918 are either fake or result from favour. To put it in bad Hungarian, these are creations serving collecting or commercial purposes, which have no place among emergency *postage due* stamps. We view the halved postage due stamp mails the same way. There are usually two pieces of whole 2 filler denomination postage due stamps on these items plus one which is cut half. Nothing could have justified this method of use, since a post office which had 2 filler denomination *postage due* stamps must have had 2, 3, and 5 filler letter postage stamps as well. All of these ones are worthless forgeries without exception, which fake use by post office, and which were “produced” by the aid of an acquaintance.

AIR MAIL STAMP OF 1918

Auxiliary air mail series of two denominations. (Figure 123 and 124) It was produced by the method of overprint.

It was ***released*** by the Regulation 69 622 on 1 July 1918 (published in PTRT, issue 63 on 2 July 1918) with effect from 4 July 1918.

This is our first air mail stamp. It was introduced for the purpose to cover a part of the postage delivered via the first Hungarian air mail route called

‘flying mail’ in that period. It occupies an elegant worldwide position as the 4th air mail route of the globe. For this reason, its history and objects of collecting deserve to be described in detail and comprehensively. The history of air mail and the introduction of air mail stamps started in Italy with the experimental air mail route between Torino and Rome on 22 May 1917, and later between Naples and Palermo on 27 June. This was followed by Austria’s Vienna-Krakow-Lemberg-Kiev regular route on 31 March 1918. The third air mail route was opened by the United States of America between Washington-New York-Philadelphia on 15 May 1918.

The information that the directory of the aeroplane factory of Aszód received the license for the Budapest-Vienna air route spread in August 1917, a few months after the opening of the Italian experimental routes. The Hungarian stamp collectors were the first one to react to the news. We quote from a few articles of the professional Press from September 1917.

The idea occurred to serious Hungarian stamp collectors to intervene in the question of creating the first regular air mail route of the world in Hungary. It is evident that the first Hungarian air mail demands unique and characteristic stamps in typical Hungarian style, as it is unmatched in the whole world. This completely new postal service would be included in the regular operation of the Hungarian Royal Post, and it would be carried out for practical and economical reasons rather than as a philatelic manoeuvre against collectors.

If the Royal Hungarian Post does not hurry to realize this idea, it might, with all its unpredictable profitability, arrive in hands which neither the Hungarian philately nor the general public could expect to be selfless.

A few days after the publication of this article, the Hungarian Bank and Commercial Ltd. announced in the daily Press that it formed a concern with the Hungarian and Austrian contractors, and started the negotiations with the competent governmental bodies about the realization of the air transport of passengers and of air mail. The collectors raised their voice also in this case:

We, as the best-known institution of the Hungarian philatelist society, emphatically request the Chief Executive Officer of the Hungarian Royal Post not to let the supply of the air mail slip from its hands. The public would be the one to sustain loss, the public whose needs the Hungarian Royal Post has been satisfying in an exemplary manner. In addition, Hungarian philately would also suffer immeasurable moral damages if the right to release air mail stamps would get into the hands of a private owner.

The great extension of the fronts of the alarmingly prolonged war and the great distances between them made fast communication between the High Command of the army and the different levels of headquarters essential. The fast communication was achieved by the use of messenger planes. The regular messenger plane routes were sustained by daily air mail planes to the territory

of invaded Ukraine from 20 March 1918. These planes delivered official, diplomatic, military, and administrative letters. The air mail route came up to the expectations. For this reason, the Vienna-Krakow-Lviv-Proskurov-Kiev air route was opened to the public not much later, on 31 March 1918. From that date, the air mail route delivered private mails besides field messages.

Hungarian Minister of Transportation József Szterényi recognized the opportunities offered by maintaining connection via air mail. He signed a contract with the joint High Command for the opening of the individual Hungarian air mail route between Vienna and Budapest. According to the contract, the postal routes would be supplied with the airplanes and air crew of the High Command until the end of the war. The route was planned to be extended gradually to Odessa through Novi Sad- Craiova-Bucharest-Braila.

The already quoted regulation of release was published after these antecedents. From a present perspective, the regulation laid down complicated rules for the rates of the air mail and the handling of postage. This regulation provides essential data not only on the history of the air mail service but also from a collector perspective. For this reason, it has attracted wide attention. This fact may justify that we quote the entire regulation.

Installation of regular air mail routes.

The Imperial Royal High Command introduces daily operational air routes between Budapest and Vienna, which shall be used for the delivery of private mail by the Hungarian postal service from 4 July of the current year.

1/ The objects of this transportation: prepaid regular mails, registered mails, and postcards. Letters without *postage due* may only be accepted in case the sender covers the delivery fees laid down in 2/*b* and *d*. In addition, the postal service reserves the right to deliver telegrams via air mail in those cases when the time of delivery of telegrams proves to be shorter by air mail than by the general telegraphic delivery.

2/The delivery fees are the following:

Regular delivery fee of postal items of similar relative density and weight;

The delivery fee of transportation via the air route: after each 20 grams of the postal item, or the fraction of this weight plus, 1 crown 50 fillers per each section of the route. The flight between Budapest and Vienna shall be considered one section;

Transportation fee from the place where the item was mailed to the landing place of the flight: 1 crown for the transportation to Mátyásföld via car, with no regard to weight;

Express delivery fee: 60 fillers, also paid at the time of posting.

According to this, the following fees shall be paid at the time of posting a postal item of 30 g in weight:

Regular postal fee ..... crown —.50

Delivery fee of the flight..... crown 3.—

Transportation fee. crown 1. —

Express delivery fee..... ..... crown —.60

Altogether: 5.10 crowns.

3/ Letters and postcard addressed to some Austrian and other foreign cities from Budapest may also be delivered via air mail. Letters and postcards of this kind shall be forwarded from Vienna either by regular post or via air mail.

They shall be forwarded from Vienna by regular post to: Brno, Chernivtsi, Graz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Ljubljana, Linz, Prague, Salzburg, Trieste, Opava, and Zara.

The postal items addressed to Krakow, Lviv, and Kiev shall be forwarded from Vienna via air mail.

The delivery fees of the postal items addressed to the cities of a) are similar to the delivery fees of 2/*a) —d)*. On the other hand, concerning the delivery fee of the postal items addressed to the cities under b), the Vienna-Krakow, Krakow-Lviv, and Lviv-Kiev lines each constitute one section. For this reason, the 1 crown 50 fillers air mail delivery fee under 2/*b)* shall be paid per each section. The sender shall cover an additional fee of 3 crowns for a letter transported through the Budapest-Krakow section, and additional fee of 4 crowns 50 fillers per 20g for a letter transported through the Budapest-Lviv section, and an additional fee of 4 crowns 50 fillers for letters transported through the Budapest-Kiev section, above other fees under 2/*a), c), d)*. No extra delivery fee for the transportation through the Budapest-Vienna section shall be charged. The letters addressed to Krakow, Lviv, and Kiev may be forwarded from Vienna via regular mail through the cities under 3/a). In these cases, only the air mail fee of the transportation through the Budapest-Vienna section shall be charged.

On the other hand, letters addressed from Vienna to Hungarian shall be mailed via the Vienna-Budapest air route and then via regular mail to the following cities only: Arad, Braşov, Debrecen, Eger, gyöngyös, Kaposvár, Kecskemét, Lúgos, Máramarossziget, Miskolc, Nagyszeben,Oradea, Nyíregyháza, Pécs, Sátoraljaújhely, Szabadka, Szeged, Timisoara, Novi Sad, Vesec, Zemun, and Zombor.

4/ Until further regulation, the air route departs from Budapest between 4 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the afternoon each day, and arrives at the landing place of Mátyásföld in Budapest between 7 o'clock and 8 o'clock in the morning each day. In accordance with this timetable, the postal service shall undertake the same day delivery of only those postal items which are mailed before half past 3 in the afternoon. The postal service delivers the postal

items arriving to Budapest via air mail immediately after the administrative tasks had been completed.

5/ The inscriptions on letters shall be the following: The words *Repülő postával* [Via Air Mail] shall be written in the centre of the address side of the envelope. The name of the addressee shall be written below these words, also in the centre of the address side. The place of destination shall be written in the right side corner, indicating the exact address of the addressee. The name and address of the sender shall be written under the rear side of envelopes and under the inscription *Repülő posta* on front side of postcards.

6/ The postal items shall be mailed at the post office no.4 of Budapest (Main Post Office) only, and in the areas designated for this purpose which shall bear the name *Repülő posta*.

7/ The delivery fees defined under 2/*b)* shall be covered by the sender in cash and handed over to the officer, who shall provide the postal item with postage stamps in accordance with the value and the particular purpose.

8/The postal service shall not assume warranty or liability for damages of any kind concerning regular and registered air mail items. Accordingly, the sender shall mail these items at his/her own risk.

The postal service and the High Command do not assume warranty for the scheduled flight on the air route; however, in the following cases the air mail delivery fee (2/*b)*) shall be refunded to either the sender or the addressee, with the approval of the sender, within a period of six month after the request had been submitted: in case the forwarding of the postal item via air mail should not be performed, and in case the transportation between the sender landing area and the recipient landing area should take more than 12 hours.

In case the postal items should get lost not under the administration of the air mail but under the administration of any other postal service, the sender may be entitled to claim the refund of the complete amount of all the prepaid delivery fees under 2/.

We shall make only a few comments on the regulation. Presumably, Zagreb was left out from the list of Hungarian cities to where letters could be sent via the Vienna-Budapest air route. Zagreb is always mentioned in the lists of cities in the contemporary and later literature.

7/ of the regulation, concerning the payment of the delivery fee of air mail (air mail extra delivery fee today), might have given rise to misunderstanding, since a supplementary regulation no. 12 299 was issued on 16 July 1918 (published in PTRT, issue 67 on 17 July 1918). According to the supplementary regulation,

The 75 filler and 2 crown denomination postage stamps already in circulation for the covering of the delivery fee of air mail and having the

repülőposta 1 Cr. 50 f and *Repülőposta 4 Cr. 50f* overprint shall not be used for the covering of the fees of regular postal items. In case one should be used for such purpose, it shall be considered invalid and shall not be provided with postmark.

Accordingly, our first air mail stamps were used for the covering of the delivery fees of air mail only. For example, in the case of the 5 crowns 10 fillers delivery fee of the 40g registered mail, as the example given by the regulation, definitive stamps of the value of 2 crowns 10 fillers and air mail stamps of the value of 3 crowns were used on the postal item.

It was ***withdrawn*** from circulation on 23 July 1918. No regulation was issued concerning the withdrawal; however, it is known from the literature that the last day of launching an air mail package from Budapest was 23 July, and the last flight departed also on this day. On the other hand, the sale of stamps is a different question. We know also from the contemporary literature that the air mail stamps were not sold in the first days at the area of the post office no. 4 of Budapest which had been designated for this purpose by the regulation. The air mail stamps were used on the postal items by the receiver officers of the post office. Collectors were allowed to purchase these stamps some time after the air mail route had been closed; however, each costumer could by a maximum of five series only. The y continued selling for a few weeks after the route had been closed. The exact date of the cancellation of sale is unknown.

The overprint is two-lined. The first curved line is in the upper part of the central part and it runs almost parallel with the lower curved frame line of the upper inscription area. Its inscription is *REPÜLŐ POSTA*, with letters in 8 pt. (petit) antiqua font, in capital, and without bottom line. The second line is runs horizontally in the lower part of the central part of the image and includes the new face value, *1 Cr. 50* f and *4 Cr. 50 f*, with letters and numerals in 10 pt. (Garamond) bold antiqua font. The 75 filler denomination and the 2 crown denomination *Parliament* stamps were used as the base stamps.

Printing equipment

A printing plate of 2x100 was made for each denomination for the production of the overprint.

Printing

The overprint was printed in three phases: frame/central part/overprint. The colour of the overprint of the 1 crown 50 filler denomination was first carmine red, then brick red. The colour of the 4 crown 50 filler denomination was dark blue.

Colour, number of copies

1 crown 50 filler on the 75 filler denomination bright blue/pale blue/carmine red, bright blue/pale blue/brick red. 70 000 pieces.

4 crown 50 filler on the 2 crown denomination dark brown/light deer brown/dark blue. 70 000 pieces.

Printing deficiencies

A sheet of 100 from the 1 crown 50 filler in reverse overprint somehow slid through the inspection and arrived in the hands of salesmen and collectors. Slight printing deficiencies, dots, discontinuation within letters, etc. also occur.

The postal items of the air mail and their mail processing

The post office no.4 of Budapest used hand stamps with check numbers LLz, LTl, and LTn for the postmarking of air mailed postal items. The hand stamp with check number LTl was used on 4 July, the hand stamps with check number LTn was used on 5 July, and the hand stamp with check number LLz was used from 6 to 23 July. The air mail handling hand stamp with Kr9 arrangement and with the words *REPÜLŐ POSTA/BUDAPEST/IND.* (where *IND.* is the abbreviation of the word departure) was used from 16 July. This was, however, used only for the postmarking of the air mail stamps on postal items. The regular stamps used for the covering of delivery fees other than the air mail delivery fee were postmarked with the already listed *hk* hand stamps. (Figure 125) The two types of hand stamps were used from 16 to 23 July. Vienna stamped the postal items arriving to the city via air mail with *FLUGPOST/WIEN 1* arrival postmark. The post office no.4 of Budapest, as the delivery office, received the packages arriving with the flight from Vienna. The post office no.4 of Budapest used one of the *hk* hand stamps as arrival hand stamp from 5 to 15 July, while it used a *hk* hand stamp similar to the departure hand stamp but with *ÉRK.* [arrival] abbreviation from 16 to 24 July (the last date of arrival from Vienna).

The types and quantities of postal items mailed for the Budapest—Vienna air route and arriving to Vienna, Krakow, and Lviv are listed in the below table.

Date of package	regular	regitered	telegram	regular	registered	regular	registered
	number of postal items						
	Vienna			Krakow		Lviv	
July							
4th	520	-	1300	-	-	-	-
5th	651	431	-	-	-	-	-
6th	109	169	550	-	1	-	5
7th	68	61	-	-	-	-	-
8th	428	206	-	-	2	-	2
9th	461	249	400	-	1	1	4
10th	436	191	500	306	4	-	5
11th	181	125	750	70	-	44	-
12th	118	124	-	-	-	26	3
13th	36	97	500	-	-	-	-
14th	95	34	340	1	-	-	-

15th	120	100	-	1	-	73	1
16th	36	59	900	4	1	-	1
17th	306	95	1400	-	10	13	2
18th	37	60	690	-	-	-	1
19th	43	217	1260	-	-	-	3
20th	88	65	1327	-	1	-	2
21st	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
22nd	12	66	-	1	-	-	6
23rd	39	103	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3795	2452	9917	383	20	157	35

The pilot of the first flight was First Lieutenant Emil Vargha, and his companion was Captain of Lancers Dr. August Raft-Marwil. Both of them were field pilots, and Dr. August Raft-Marwil was the technical chief of the civilian service of the air mail of the Monarchy.

The flight on 13 July, delivering a package of 36 regular letters, 97 registered letters, and 500 telegrams, crash after Mosonmagyaróvár, near the Austrian border. First Lieutenant Emil Vargha and his companion First Lieutenant Richard Winger died. Since the airplane did not burst into flames, the postal items which had been placed below the passenger seat of the airplane survived, despite some parts of it being severely damaged. The postal items collected after the crash were forwarded to Vienna by train, to where they arrived on 15 July.

The scheduled flight departing to Vienna Sunday afternoon on 21 July crashed after departure at the airport of Mátyásföld, from a height of 150 metres. Its pilot, Flight Sergeant Ferenc Németh, died immediately. His companion, Flight Sergeant Károly Tomasek died at the hospital the following day. Since this airplane did not burst into flames either, the bag of postal items rescued from the crashed airplane was transported to Vienna by another airplane with one hour delay.

The two catastrophes occurring within a short period of time and causing the death of four military pilots, and the articles published in the daily Press on the catastrophes forced the High Command to cancel the Vienna—Budapest air route. The last airplane departed from Budapest to Vienna on 23 July and from Vienna to Budapest on 24 July.

Some interesting conclusions can be drawn from the data of the table. The number of forwarded postal items and the assumed number of the letters heavier than 20g lead to the following conclusion. A maximum of 6600-700 pieces of the 1 crown 50 filler stamp and a maximum of 1000 pieces of the 4 crown 50 filler stamp, or not even this much, were used. Most of the registered postal items, and all of them in the Krakow and Lviv packages, are official mails. Accordingly, only a very few of these could have arrived in the

hands of collectors. We do not believe to be terribly wrong when we estimate the number of air mailed letters which have survived to be approximately 3000 pieces.

The great number of air mailed telegrams is conspicuous. We know very little about their handling, including reception, covering of postage, and forwarding; however, the majority of telegrams are also official (state) telegrams. For this reason, there is very little chance that they could have come into the possession of collectors.

Forgeries

Due to the small number of copies of air mail stamps, there was great demand for them. For this reason, it was popular to produce forgeries of them, which were made in great numbers with overprint and regular printing. Forgeries were made of also air mailed letters. There are two general groups of letter forgeries. Real stamps were used for the forgeries in the first group. We include those forgeries in group two, on which only the base stamp is real. Both the overprint and the postmark were forgeries on these pieces. We might be right when we suggest that the majority of stamps sold as unused and most of the stamps claimed to have been air mailed are forgeries.

KÁROLY – ZITA SERIES OF 1918

Definitive stamp series of six denominations.

It was designed by Imre Földes.

It was ***released*** by the regulation 74 384 on 26 August 1918 (published in PTRT, issue 80 on 27 August 1918).

We described the regulation of release in detail already in the introductory part of the present chapter. There we claimed that the release of this series of six stamps had been planned to constitute only a part of the definitive stamp series. The plan was not carried out due to the well-known historical events. Moreover, the 45 filler denomination and 90 filler denomination with the portrait of Zita were never released.

The date of introduction is claimed to be 30 or 31 August 1918 by the majority of literature. We have no data based on which we could confirm this with absolute certainty. The regulation of release says the following about the same denomination of the *aratós-Parliament* stamp: “it shall be withdrawn from circulation gradually, by the exhaustion of the existing stock.” The regulation mentions the new *Károly-Zita* [Charles IV of Hungary-Queen Zita] series in future tense even on 27 August: “a new regular postage stamp shall be introduced gradually”, “…shall be released with the portrait of the King and the portrait of the Queen…”. We believe that the series were introduced the earliest in September 1918.

It was ***withdrawn*** from circulation by the regulation 11 630 on 11 June 1920 (published in PTRT, issue 49 on 21 June 1920) with effect from 31 December 1920. The stamps already in the possession of the public could be exchanged to valid stamps of the same value at post offices with a deadline of 31 January 1921. Exchanging stamps for cash was not allowed. The post offices could exchange their remaining stock at the directorial goods storage until 28 February 1921.

Jászai incorrectly claims the date of withdrawal to be 23 November 1918 in his catalogue of 1927. Not only has our professional literature accepted this incorrect data, but it has also been using it up until today. The only event connected to this incorrect date is a regulation which claims that the remaining stock of the *Károly-Zita* stamps shall be provided with *KÖZTÁRSASÁG* overprint. It also claims that all other postal goods already in circulation shall also be provided with this overprint. The remaining stock of the post offices and those which had been given to the directorial goods storage did not have to be handed in; moreover, they could and actually did remain in use. They were actually withdrawn in 1920 by the above regulation on 11 June. The actual period of the circulation of the *Károly—Zita* stamps was from September 1918 to 31 December 1920.

Stamp design

The severe criticism on the previous postage stamp editions released by the postal service has had its effect already at the beginning of 1917. The Minister of Commerce decided to change the image of the aratós stamps, only of four denominations at the time being (the 10, 15, 20, and 25 filler denominations), to the portraits of the reigning couple. The invitation for applications was published in the issue 12 of the *Budapesti Közlöny* [Budapest Bulletin] on 12 April 1917.

33 artists submitted 84 designs for the invitation for applications. The jury committee gave the following awards.

The design with the portrait of the queen titled *Helikon* was awarded one of the two 1st prizes which came with 2000 crowns prize money.

The design with the portrait of the king titled *Állam* [State] was awarded the other 1st prize of the two which came with 2000 crowns prize money.

The design with the portrait of the king titled *Állam* was awarded one of the two 2nd prizes which came with 1000 crowns prize money. All of the above three works were designed by painter Imre Földes from Budapest.

The other 2nd prize with 1000 crowns prize money was divided into two by the committee. These were awarded to the design with the portrait of the king titled *Üdv* [Salvation], and the design with the portrait of the king titled *Kárpát* [Carpathian]. Both awards came with prize money of 600 crowns. The design titled *Üdv* was also the work of Imre Földes. The other design was the work of Lieutenant Lajos Graegg from Zboró. All in all, Imre Földes was

awarded 5500 crowns prize money altogether.

Two additional works, the design of painter Lajos Tary from Budapest titled *Újkor* [Modern Age] and the design of painter Lajos Szép of Budapest titled *Napsugár* [Sunbeam] were purchased for 200 crowns each.

The submitted works were shown to the public the way the submitted works were shown in 1918: at an exhibition in the Museum of Applied Arts between 4 and 12 July. According to the statement of the Post Office General Directorate, "The new stamps shall be introduced at the beginning of winter. The new series shall consist of 10, 15, 20, and 25 filler denominations and it shall replace the stamps of the similar denominations of the aratós series currently in circulation." As we have seen, however, the series was introduced only more than a year later and with two additional denominations. The four originally planned denominations were released with the portrait of the king, and the additional two, the 40 and the 50 filler, denominations were released with the portrait of the queen. The regulation of release describes the stamp images in the following way.

The 10, 15, 20, and 25 filler denomination postage stamps depict a rectangular consisted of double pearled lines. The Arabic numerals indicating the face value are in the left and right corners of the white wide strip shaped area in the upper part of the image. The word *FILLÉR* is below the numerals. The inscription *MAGYAR KIR. POSTA* can be read in a white narrow strip shaped are in the lower part of the image. The bust of His Majesty the King, looking to the left, with the Holy Crown of Hungary on his head, and wearing the mantle of Stephen I of Hungary can be seen in a coloured area in the centre of the rectangular. The inscription *IV. Károly* can be read on the left side of the coloured area. (Figure 126)

The image of the new 40 and 50 filler denomination postage stamps is enframed by a rectangular of straight narrow lines. The inscription *MAGYAR KIR. POSTA* can be read in a strip shaped area with white base in the upper part of the image. The Arabic numerals indicating the face value are in the bottom left and right corners in the lower part of the image, within a square shaped area enframed by double lines. The word *FILLÉR* is between the two numerals in the lower part of the image. The bust of Her Majesty the Queen is in the centre of the image. The bust of Her Majesty the Queen looks to the right and is enframed by rays of glory. Her Majesty is wearing the domestic crown on her head, a flimsy veil on her back, string of pearls on her neck, and a belt with Hungarian style embroidery on her waist. There are glorious ornaments on the left and right side of the crown, on the left and right margins of the image. The name *ZITA* can be read on white base on the right side of the image. (Figure 128)

The regulation describes the colour of the different denominations to be the following: *10 filler* bright red (red), *15 filler* dark bluish violet, *20 filler*

deer brown, *25 filler* azure blue, *40 filler* dark oil green, and *50 filler* reddish brown. The 50 filler denomination, just like the 15 filler denomination of the coronation stamp, was originally planned to be released with a colour similar to the colour of the coronation stamp bearing the portrait of Franz Joseph. The State Printing House, however, was not able to acquire the necessary paint. This is the reason why it was actually produced in bright violet.

Printing equipment

The first printing plates of the 10, 20, and 25 filler denominations were printing plates of 2x100, those of the 15 filler denomination were printing plates of 4x100 in E_2 position (Figure 127), and those of the 40 and 50 filler denominations were printing plates of 4x100 in E_1 position. We may draw conclusions concerning the number of all the printing plates which were actually used based on three different factors. Among the sheets of 100 in the possession of collectors, there are nine types of the 10 filler denomination sheet, six types of the 15 filler denomination sheet, eight types of the 20 filler denomination sheet, three types of the 25 filler denomination sheet, four types of the 40 filler denomination sheet, and six types of the 50 filler denomination sheet. The 10, 15, and 50 filler denominations are known to have one printing production mark each, while the 20 filler denomination is known to have two printing production marks. Let us provide the produced quantity, with the *köztársaság* overprints included, counted in printing sheets of 4x100.161.9 sheets were produced of the 10 filler denomination, 47.5 of the 15 filler denomination, 145.6 of the 20 filler denomination, 28.8 of the 25 filler denomination, 15.2 of the 40 filler denomination, and 20.9 of the 50 filler denomination. We summarize the number of printing plates and their order in the following way, based on the three groups of data.

10 filler Printing plate *I* printing plate of 2x100

Printing plate *II* printing plate of 4x100, with printing production mark no.131

Taking the number of copies into consideration, we may claim that at least four additional printing plates of 4x100 (III?, VI?) in E_1 or E_2 position were used.

15 filler Printing plate *I* printing plate of 4x100 in E2 position.

Printing plate *II* printing plate of 4x100 with printing production mark no. 202.

20 filler Printing plate *I* printing plate of 2x100

Printing plate *II* printing plate of 4x100 with printing production mark no. 232.

printing plate *III* printing plate of 4x100 with printing production mark no. 212.

Taking the number of copies into the consideration, we may claim that at

least 2 additional printing plates of 4x100 (*IV*?, *V*?) in E_2 or E_1 position were used.

25 filler Printing plate *I* printing plate of 2x100

Probably one more printing plate (Printing plate II) of 2x100, or 4x100 in E_1 or E_2 position, was produced.

40 filler Printing plate *I* printing plate of 4x100 in E_1 position.

50 filler Printing plate *I* printing plate of 4x100 in E_1 position.

Printing plate *II* printing plate of 4x100 with printing production marks no. 22.

Printing proofs

According to the customs of the era, printing proofs must have been produced probably in the summer of 1918; however, they cannot be found in the Stamp Museum and we do not know them either. The literature, however, gives account of a 40 filler denomination printing proof on regular white cardboard paper, with perforation 11 ½ , without sizing, and in bluish green colour. Most probably printing proofs and colour proofs like this one were made also of all other denominations on paper with watermark.

Colour, number of copies, and printing production marks

An ambiguity arose concerning the number of copies. According to Bán, there were 25 500 pieces. According to the report of the State Printing House in March 1920, 5500 pieces of sheets of 100 were produced of the 15 filler denomination. We believe that the 15 filler denomination is the rarest, since we know much less pieces of it than of the 50 filler denomination, which is the second in the order of rarity of occurrence. If the data provided by Bán is correct, then the 50 filler denomination should be the rarest. We do not believe this would be true, thus we consider the data provided by the State Printing House to be correct.

10 filler pale red, *bright red*, dark red, bright red with yellowish shade, bright red with brownish shade. 48 945 600 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 131*ba*.

15 filler bluish violet, *dark bluish violet*, greyish bluish violet. 550 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 202*ba*

20 filler brown, dark brown, *deer brown*, dark greyish brown, brown with reddish shade. 46 370 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 212*ba* and 232*ba*.

25 filler pale blue, *azure blue*, dark blue. 3 530 000 pieces.

40 filler dark oil green, greyish oil green, greenish grey. 5 280 100 pieces.

50 filler bright reddish violet, dark reddish violet, greyish reddish violet. 1 940 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 202*ba*.

Paper

They were printed exclusively on paper type z (wartime paper without stripes).

THE KÖZTÁRSASÁG SERIES OF 1918

Historical antecedents and stamp design

The five months period of the Second Hungarian Republic left us rich philatelic material. The intense historical events had an impact also on the postal service. By the time the Károly-Zita series were introduced, the tension within internal affairs had reached its peak. It was the end of October 1918. The Hungarian National Council was formed already. The only possible outcome of the current situation had been in the wind for days. The change took place overnight, from 30 to 31 October: the Aster Revolution was victorious. The Hungarian National Council announced a manifesto: "The people, soldiers, workers, and citizens of Hungary took the power over Hungary within their own hands." The Republic was proclaimed on 16 November, not more than two weeks later, and Count Mihály Károlyi was proclaimed to be President of Hungary.

The postal service commemorated the day of the proclamation of the republic already. For a particular reason, the nine post offices of Budapest (no. 1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 56, 62, 67, and 100) which had been provided with coronation hand stamps were provided with commemorative hand stamps with the inscription MAGYAR KÖZTÁRSASÁG/1918/november16. 59 pieces of hand stamps were used extensively on that day. While the coronation hand stamps were used only on regular letter mails, the köztársaság hand stamps were used on all types of postal items, including special mails. One of the working areas of the post office no. 4 of Budapest used red ink for its hand stamps with check letter H for a period of time. Although there is no doubt that these red postmarks were malpractices, we do not consider them favours. Taking into consideration the symbolism of the red colour, suggesting what would occur in the future, and the spontaneous decision of the employee of the post office who used the hand stamp with red colour, this malpractice is a manifestation of the current national sentiment rather than a favour.

The post office no.1 of Debrecen also used two pieces of commemorative hand stamps. Their story is very interesting. These hand stamps deserve to be discussed in detail for their interesting story and historical aspect. Based on the motion of the National Council in Debrecen, the post office no.1 of Debrecen sent a telegram to the postal directorate of Oradea on 14 November. The post office no.4 of Debrecen asked the postal directorate to acquire the consent of the Ministry of Commerce to the use of köztársasági commemorative hand stamps on the day of the proclamation of the republic. The postal

directorate of Oradea informed the post office of the Regulation 67 921 in a telegram on 15 November. The Regulation allows the use of commemorative hand stamps on letter mails and on any postage stamp already in circulation, on the stipulation that an extra fee of 2 crowns shall be paid besides the face value of the postage stamp. The employees of the postal service and official persons were relieved from the payment obligation; however, the category of official persons was not well defined in terms of inclusion and exclusion. The regulation ordained the incoming amount to be used for the aid of the widows of postmen and war orphans.

Two rubber stamps were order due to the short period time which was available. The two rubber stamps were ordered with the inscription MAGYAR KÖZTÁRSASÁG/DEBRECZEN/1918. NOV. 16.The rubber stamps were used between 11 o'clock around noon and 9 o'clock in the evening on 16 November. They used red colour between 11 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and then black colour until 9 o'clock in the evening. Both rubber stamps were annihilated after 9 o'clock in the evening on the same day for safety reasons. The 5900 crowns income from the extra fee was divided between the widows of postmen and war orphans the following day. Taking the above mentioned data into account, the number of postmarks was about three and a half thousand of four thousand. Approximately 10% of the whole quantity was in red colour. We need to mention as an interesting fact that two working sheets of each block of four of the 10 filler denomination coronation stamp and two working sheets of each block of four of the 15 filler coronation stamps were provided with köztársaság postmark. There were 50-50 pieces of such block of four postmarks. There is no doubt concerning the historical aspect of these postmarks: the date of the coronation is on the stamp, while the date of the proclamation of the republic is on the postmark. It is a good question, however, whether such postmarking complied with the postal regulations. Nevertheless, these had been withdrawn from circulation at the end of the previous year. Let us keep in mind that the post offices which had the telegram fees covered by stamps were obliged to use coronation stamps for this purpose. The post office no. 1 of Debrecen was a post office of this kind. Accordingly, these stamps were in use there in accordance with the regulations. (We also need to mention here that the big post offices were provided with supplies each time they ran out of stamps for internal management. The postage stamp storage of their regional postal directorate provided them with supplies until the existing stock of the storage lasted.) Therefore, these stamps shall be included in our collection of unique stamps and postmarks not only for their historical significance.

The provisions for the release of all the stamp editions of the Second Hungarian Republic were included in the Regulation 105 100 on 15 November (published in PTRT issue 108 on the same day), one day before the proclamation of the republic. Since this regulation includes the release of eight

series, we shall quote its whole text.

I inform the post offices that the stocks of the 10, 15, 20, and 25 filler denominations of the postage stamps with the portrait of the king and the 40 and 50 filler denominations of the postage stamps with the portrait of the queen presently in the possession of the State Printing House shall be introduced with KÖZTÁRSASÁG overprint.

In case of the complete exhaustion of the stocks of the above stamps, the stamps with the aratós and Parliament designs shall also be produced and introduced with KÖZTÁRSASÁG overprint.

I further inform you that all postage stamps and postal items shall be produced without crown and with Magyar posta inscription in the future. The existing stocks of postage stamps and postal items, however, are allowed to be used with no restrictions.

The post offices no. 1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 57, 62, 72 shall be provided with round hand stamps for the commemoration of the day of the proclamation of the Republic. These post offices are ordered to postmark the mailed postal items with these hand stamps.

The State Printing House began the production with great enthusiasm. As a result of this, the Károly-Zita series with KÖZTÁRSASÁG overprint was introduced already eight days after the regulation of release, on 23 November. The aratós-Parliament stamps, the military aid III stamps, the express mail stamps, and the green postage due stamps with red face value were introduced with KÖZTÁRSASÁG overprint gradually from 15 December. The introduction of the three latter stamps is interesting, since the regulation did not include any provisions for their introduction. The aratós-Parliament definitive series with Magyar posta inscription was introduced also gradually from February 1919, based on the demand for the different denominations. The express mail stamps and the green postage due stamps with Magyar Posta inscription and again black face value were introduced only after the fall of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. We need to mention here for the sake of historical accuracy that some denominations of the postage due stamp with Magyar Posta inscription had been produced already by the time the Dictatorship of the Proletariat was proclaimed. These were, however, used for the production of the postage due stamps with Hungarian Soviet Republic overprint, which were not introduced eventually due to the fall of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. The majority of information we can find in the professional literature, which has been in use until today, about the periods of circulation of the stamp edition of the Second Hungarian Republic is incorrect. The contemporary professional literature provides only three important pieces of data concerning the introduction of these stamps. The Károly-Zita series with köztársaság overprint was introduced on23 November 1918. All the other series with köztársaság overprint were introduced gradually from 15 December.

The editions with Magyar Posta inscription were introduced also gradually from the beginning of February 1919. It remains the task of researcher collectors to define the date of introduction of each denomination. This may be achieved by defining the earliest date of their occurrence in circulation based on the date on postmarks. It is not difficult to define their date of withdrawal based on the relevant regulations. We shall elaborate on the dates of withdrawal later at the description of each series. According to the new postal rates in effect from the summer of 1918, which was still operational, the list of denominations was 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 45, 50, 95 filler, and 1, 1.20, 1.40, 2, 3, 5, 10 crown, as we have already mentioned at the beginning of the chapter. We may draw interesting conclusions if we examine the stamps of the Second Hungarian Republic from this aspect. The missing denominations, 45, 95 filler and 1.20, 1.40 crown, of the overprint series could not be introduced yet. The existing stock of the 15, 25, and 50 filler denominations of the first edition of the Károly-Zita stamps series provided the necessary supply until the introduction of the Magyar Posta series. Accordingly, there was no need to provide overprint to the 15 and 25 filler denomination aratós, and the 50 filler denomination Parliament stamps. The existing stock of the 10, 20, and 40 filler denominations of the Károly-Zita stamps proved to be insufficient. This resulted in the overprint of the 10, 20, and 40 filler denominations of the aratós series, and the reprint of the base stamps. The case of the cancelled 3, 35, 75, and 80 filler denominations is also interesting. The three latter denominations were actually never reprinted. The 3 filler denomination was reprinted for the köztársasági definitive series for reasons which shall remain unknown.

The Magyar Posta series was introduced with the above mentioned 19 denominations. The 3 filler denomination was included in the denominations of the Hungarian Soviet Republic series, which was produced by providing overprint to the Magyar Posta series, released during the period of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. A few thousand sheets, however, were not provided with overprint. Although this denomination was introduced after the war, making the number of denominations of the Magyar Posta series 20, the 3-filler stamp never came into postal circulation.

Hardly had the State Printing House been ready with the production of the printing proofs of the Magyar Posta stamps and begun the actual production when the decision to release köztársaság stamps with new design was made. The Minister of Commerce of the government of the Republic assigned graphic designers Mihály Bíró and Lajos Kozma to the design the stamp image of the new köztársaság series on 1 February 1919, without an invitation for applications. The graphic artists were ordered to create three designs: one for the letter postage stamp, one for the express mail stamp, and one for the newspaper stamp. The designs were created. The design of the letter postage stamp was profoundly different from the design of the previous one. Its frame

was elliptic, with the inscription MAGYAR KÖZTÁRSASÁG in its upper part in a curved position and the denomination with the numerals indicating the face value in the lower part. The central part of the image depicted solely a wheater. We only know about the design of the express mail stamp that it preserved the rectangular shape of the previous one. Its inscription was similar to the inscription of the letter postage stamp. We only know about the image of the newspaper that its frame had an elliptic shape. The series was not introduced because the proclamation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the release of the stamp series of the Hungarian Soviet Republic made it unnecessary. What happened to these design later on is unknown. Their historical significance makes them extremely importance to trace.

In order to avoid inevitable repetition, we shall describe the overprint and the printing plates of the series produced with overprint at the same time.

The overprint was produced by the method of book printing, with printing plates of set printing letters. Bold, capital, extremely narrow, 10 pt. (Garamond) lined antiqua (grotesque) font letters (without bottom line) were used for the setting of the word KÖZTÁRSASÁG. The length of the overprint was 17mm (with differences ranging from +0.1mm to -0.2mm). These differences of altogether 0.3mm result from the slight differences in the width of letters and the slight differences in the way the paint spreads on the paper.

There are three types of printing plates, based on the shape of the stamps chosen for the overprint. We need to clarify some basic terms before describing them in detail. We shall call the angle formed by the word KÖZTÁRSASÁG printed in diagonal position and a horizontal line the tilt angle of the overprint. This angle, however, is not always similar to the angle formed with the horizontal lines of the base stamp, since the printing sheets are never placed into the printing machine in the exact same position. Due to the fact that printing sheets are always positioned on each other with some slight difference, the position of the overprint compared to the stamp image is different on almost every single sheet. This applies especially to the overprint of the remaining stocks, since they are produced on sheets which had already been sized, perforated, and cut. The measuring of angles compared to the stamp image might result in differences of even a whole degree. Therefore, the tilt angle can be measured precisely by the aid of the following two angles. An imaginary line shall be drawn which connects the left lower corners of the left side stems of the letters Cr. of the overprint on the stamps positioned within the same horizontal row. This shall be the horizontal angle. The other angle shall be formed by the bottom lines of the word KÖZTÁRSASÁG.

The row spacing of the overprint is the distance between the stamps positioned next to each other in a row. The column spacing is the vertically measured distance between the bottom lines of the words KÖZTÁRSASÁG

on the stamps positioned below each other in a column.

The tilt angle of the overprint on the aratós printing plates (which had been used also for the Károly-Zita portrait, military aid III, and express mail stamps) is 45°, the row spacing is 14mm, and the column spacing is 19mm.

The tilt angle on the postage due printing plates is also 45°, the row spacing is 17mm, and the column spacing is 16mm.

The tilt angle on the Parliament printing plates is 15°, the row spacing is 7.5mm, and the column spacing is 21mm.

Printing plates of 100 pieces were made for all three types of printing plates used for the production of the overprint on the remaining stock. Printing plates of 2x100 of all three printing plate types were used for the denominations which needed to be reprinted. Printing plates of 4x100 in regular position and in E_2 reverse position were used of the aratós printing plates.

The colour of each overprint is black.

Printing proofs

No printing proofs are known. There was not enough time to produce printing proofs similar to the printing proofs of previous editions. Let us keep in mind that the Károly-Zita portrait stamps were introduced only eight days after the regulation of release. In this way, the State Printing House had a maximum of six- six days for the setting and the printing. They probably set printing plates of 100 according to the number of machines which were planned to be used for the overprint after the font and the size had been decided upon. Printing proofs were made, which are made on each occasion, after the machine had been set up, and the production began immediately. Since the font and setting proved to be suitable, there was no need to produce additional printing proofs for all the other series.

Printing deficiencies

Reverse overprint. The opinions of the then contemporary, now contemporary, Hungarian, and foreign professional literature on this subject differ greatly. Moreover, opinions on the reasons for the creation, occurrence, and postal circulation of each denomination of the reverse köztársaság overprint are conflicting at times. With a few exceptions, the majority of literature agrees that they were produced for profiteering purposes. We do not agree with this opinion. The incredibly short period of time which was available for the production of the first edition of the Károly-Zita series, 5-6 days, inevitably resulted in wrong (reverse) positioning of some sheets of 100. Also due to the short period of production time, the production process was monitored and checked in a more superficial way. In these cases, some errors could easily slip through the checking process and get into circulation. The use of working sheets with different, regular and also reverse E_2, positions for the production of the base stamps of later editions was also a source of error. Natu-

rally, the printing plates of the overprint were made in a similar way. It could easily occur that when they switched from the printing of one denomination to another, they failed to recognize the change in the sheet arrangement, since it was not inevitable, which resulted in reverse overprint on two of the four printing sheets of 100 on the working sheet. They must have recognized this sooner or later and most probably changed the printing plate. Some of the sheets with reverse overprint must have slipped through the checking process. The shortage of stamps resulted in a fast speed of work and faster checking process; however, the consolidation period after the revolutionary events was a much slower process, and it took more time to speed up the work after a period of slow pace in production. Consequently, the assumption that the reverse overprint was deliberate is not justified. However, it is hard to clarify today which denominations were in postal circulation during the actual period of circulation of the stamp, and which came into the possession of salesmen and collectors only much later. Nevertheless, we shall provide the known denominations with reverse overprint of each series. We shall also highlight the denominations which were in actual postal circulation, based on contemporary literature and the best-known collections, regardless of the fact if they did or did not occur on original postal items.

Rear side overprint. The rear side overprint resulted from the curling up of the corner. According to the size of the paper which curled up, the overprint is partly or completely missing from the covering or covered stamp image. On the other hand, it appears on the rear side of the covering stamp. The rear side overprint occurs on several denominations.

KÁROLY-ZITA SERIES WITH KÖZTÁRSASÁG OVERPRINT OF 1918

Auxiliary letter postage stamp series of six denominations, for regular use. (Figure 129 and 130)

It was ***released*** on 23 November 1918.

It was ***withdrawn*** from circulation by the Regulation 11 630 on 11 June 1920 (published in PTRT, issue 49 on 21 June 1920), with effect from 31 December 1920. The stamps in the possession of the public could be exchanged to valid postal items at the post offices with a deadline of the end of January 1921. The post offices could send their remaining stock to the postage stamp storage of the postal directorate with a deadline of 28 February 1921.

Overprint

The regulation of release quoted in the introduction mentions half finished pieces. The existing stock of half finished pieces was most probably non-sufficient. In order to ensure fast production, the State Printing House probably chose to overprint the existing stock of fully printed supply with the printing plates of 100 which had been set the fastest possible way. They completed the production of the half finished supply in this way, since only the

tasks of perforation, gum, and cutting to size remained. Finally, they had to transfer the finished sheets of 100. The assumption that the production was carried out in this way is supported by the fact that these are not found on working sheets of 4x100, and no phase prints were found either.

Colour, number of copies, and printing production marks

The shades of colour are similar to those of the base stamp, since they were produced on the remaining stocks. Their number of copies is, however, a little less. Although no printing production marks are known, they might have occurred on sheets and thus may be found sometime in the future.

10 filler bright red, bright red with yellowish shade, dark red. 15 813 200 pieces.

15 filler bluish violet, *dark bluish violet*. 18 442 200 pieces.

20 filler brown, *deer brown*, dark greyish brown. 11 868 100 pieces.

25 filler azure blue, dark blue. 7 991 600 pieces.

40 filler greenish grey, *dark oil green*. 792 000 pieces.

50 filler bright reddish violet, dark reddish violet. 6 437 800 pieces.

Printing deficiencies

Misaligned overprint. Misalignment of several pieces of stamps: 40 filler denomination (see Figure 144 on page 320 of Volume I).

Reverse overprint (Figure 131 and 132). It is known on all of the six denominations. According to the catalogue of Jászai, the 40 filler denomination was in postal circulation. According to the data of Weinert from 1919, the 15, 25, and 40 filler denominations were in postal circulation.

Rear side overprint. On the stamp of sheet position X/1 in the bottom left sheet corner: 10 filler denomination (see Figure 145 on page 321 in Volume I).

ARATÓS-PARLIAMENT SERIES WITH KÖZTÁRSASÁG OVERPRINT OF 1918/19

Auxiliary letter postage stamp series of thirteen denominations, for regular use. (Figure 133 and 135)

It was ***introduced*** gradually from 15 December 1918.

It was ***withdrawn*** from circulation by the regulation which withdrew the *Károly-Zita* overprint series (see there), with effect from 31 December 1920.

Printing and overprint. Printing equipment

The 3, 5, and 10 crown denominations were produced only by overprint. The necessary quantity was printed on the pre-prepared sheets of the stock storage. Their printing plate was a printing plate of 1x100. All the other denominations, base stamps and overprint, were printed at once. Those with

aratós design were produced with two types of printing plates.

The 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 filler denominations were produced with printing plates of 4x100 in regular position, and in three phases: stamp image/face value/overprint.

Three new printing plates of 4x100 in E_2 reverse position were made for the production of the 10, 20, and 40 filler denominations. These printing plates included the face value. Their production was thus in two phases: complete stamp image/overprint.

The 1 and 2 crown denomination *Parliament* stamps were produced with printing plates 2x100 in three phases: frame and face value/central part/overprint.

According to the arrangement of the sheets, printing production marks occur only on the sheets of the lower face value denominations of the *aratós* stamps.

Colour, number of copies, and printing production marks

The colours of the 3, 5, and 10 crown denominations, which were produced only by overprint, are the same as the colours of the base stamps. There are differences in shade among the reprinted denominations. We need to note here that 5298 sheets of 100 of the 25 filler denomination were provided with overprint, and 2940 sheets of 100 of the 50 filler denomination were provided with overprint. These sheets were not handed over to the postal service, and the State Printing House handled them as remaining stock even in March 1920. We do not know what has happened to them ever since. The 6060 sheets of the 3-filler *aratós* stamp and the 28 354 sheets of the 4-filler stamp with overprint were not handed over to the postal service either, and we do not know what has happened to them ever since.

2 filler yellowish brown, orange brown, ochre, greyish ochre. 11 118 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 204fj.

3 filler dark reddish violet, reddish violet, rose violet, shiny violet. 9 425 400 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124fb, 124fj, 202fj.

4 filler slate grey in lighter and darker shade. 4 323 700 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 204fj.

5 filler green, dark green, green with yellow shade, green with bluish shade. 19 683 600 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 204fb, 204fj.

6 filler greenish blue. 546 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124fj, 202fj.

10 filler red, pale red, yellowish red, carmine red. 1 875 600 pieces.

20 filler brown, dark brown, greyish brown in lighter and darker shade. 1 875 900 pieces.

40 filler oil green in lighter and darker shade, greyish oil. 7 605 600

pieces.

1 crown cherry red/pale red, strawberry red/red, brownish red/dark red. 3 926 300 pieces.

2 crown yellowish brown/ yellowish oil brown. 2 581 600 pieces.

3 crown dark bluish violet/dark slate grey. 980 000 pieces.

5 crown dark brown/brown in lighter and darker shade. 136 000 pieces.

10 crown violet brown/violet in lighter and darker shade. 679 600 pieces.

The face value is altogether 20 crowns and 90 fillers. 136 000 complete series were produced.

Printing deficiencies

Reverse overprint. (Figure 134) It occurs on each denomination of the *aratós* stamp. According to Jászai, it also occurs on the *Parliament* stamps, but we do not know any pieces and cannot race them in any other literature. According to the data of Dr. Weinert of 1919, the 5 and 6 filler denominations were in postal circulation. According to Jászai, the 2 and 3 filler denominations were also in postal circulation.

Offsets. It is known on the 3 filler denomination.

Forgeries. Forgeries were made of the 5 crown denomination of the smallest number of copies, and of all the stamps with reverse overprint (2 filler- 40 filler).

GREEN PORTO WITH BLACCr. FACE VALUE AND KÖZTÁRSASÁG OVERPRINT OF 1919

Auxiliary *postage due* stamp series of one denomination, for internal management.

It was produced by overprint.

It was ***released*** by the Regulation 105 100 on 15 November 1918 (published in PTRT, issue 108 on 15 November 1918). It was introduced only at the beginning of 1919.

It was ***withdrawn*** by the Regulation 11 630 on 11 June 1920 (published in PTRT, issue 49 on 21 June 1920), with effect from31 December 1920. The deadline for the post offices to exchange their remaining stock at the postage stamp storage of the directorate was 28 February 1921.

The 50 filler denomination of the *postage due* stamp with red face value had not been introduced yet when the Republic was proclaimed. The State Printing House still had a small quantity of the 50 filler denomination with black face value in stock. They used this remaining stock of the 50 filler denomination with black face value predominantly for the production of the *köztársaság* overprint. Printing plates of 100 pieces were made for the overprint, since they had to transfer finished working sheets in this case.

50 filler dark green/black. 6 900 pieces.

GREEN PORTO WITH RED FACE VALUE AND KÖZTÁRSASÁG OVERPRINT OF 1919

Auxiliary *postage due* stamp series of six denominations, for internal management.

It was produced by overprint.

It was ***released*** and ***withdrawn*** by the same regulations which provided for the auxiliary green *postage due* stamps with black face value and *köztársaság* overprint.

Its period of circulation is therefore between *?* February 1919 and 31 December 1920.

Printing and overprint

The State Printing House had a stock of working sheets of 100 pieces in its storage. These working sheets were used for the production of the 2 filler denomination. The printing plate of 100 pieces of the 50 filler denomination of the green *postage due* stamp with black face value was used for the overprint. All other denominations of the series were produced in three phases: frame/face value/overprint. A new printing plate of 2x100, printing plate III, was produced for the frame. Two printing plates of 2x100 were produced for the printing of the face value of the new 3 and 40 filler denominations. A printing plate of 2x100 was produced for the printing of the overprint. The original printing plates used for the printing of the face value were used for the printing of the 10, 20, and 50 filler denominations.

The State Printing House completed the production of the *postage due* stamps with *MAGYAR posta* inscription, as ordained by the regulation, in the period after the proclamation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. In the meantime, the regulation on the release of the stamps with *MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG* overprint was issued. In order to satisfy the demand for the 50 filler denomination, the 50 filler denomination of the *köztársaság* stamp was reprinted, since the production of the *Tanácsköztársaság postage due* stamp had not been completed yet. The printing plate of the frame, which had not been used for a while, must have damaged. It was repaired by the changing of the last clichés of the first five horizontal rows (I/10, II/10, III/10, IV/10, and V/10). The five clichés were first soldered together into a column and then set into the position of the previous, damaged five clichés. This repaired printing plate, III*t*, is the one we mentioned in connection with the 15 filler denomination of the green *postage due* stamp with red face value. Accordingly, those five stamps of the printing sheets of 2x100 which occur with face value and *KÖZTÁRSASÁG* overprint in reverse position shall be called reverse framed stamps.

Colour, number of copies

2 filler (Printing plate II*a*) yellowish green/dark red, greyish green/brownish red, bluish dark green/brownish red. 1 506 000 pieces.

3 filler (Printing plate III) greyish green/brownish red, bluish dark green/brownish red. 2 843 600 pieces.

10 filler (Printing plate III) greyish green/brownish red, bluish dark green/brownish red. 5 303 600 pieces.

20 filler (Printing plate III) greyish green/brownish red, bluish dark green/brownish red. 2 183 000 pieces.

40 filler (Printing plate III) greyish green/ brownish red, greyish dark green/brownish red. 1 830 800 pieces.

50 filler (Printing plate III) greyish green/brownish red, bluish dark green/brownish red, greyish green/carmine red, (Printing plate III*t*) disturbed green/brownish dark red. 3 290 800 pieces.

The face value was altogether 1 crown 25 fillers. 1 506 000 completes series were produced.

According to the report of March 1920 of the State Printing House, additional 7 500 sheets of 100 were produced of the 30 filler denomination, which were indicated in the record of the loan stock as remaining stock on 10 March 1920.

Printing deficiencies

Reverse overprint on the 40 filler denomination. It was in postal circulation. (Figure 137)

Reverse face value and overprint. They occur on the 50 filler denomination printed with Printing plate III. Probably two sheets of 100 pieces slipped through the checking process. (Figure 138)

Reverse frame. It occurs on the disturbed green 50 filler denomination printed with Printing plate III*t*. It occurs on sheet positions III*tA*- I/10, II/10, III/10, IV/10, and V/10.

Paper

Paper type *z* (wartime paper without stripes) was used exclusively.

Forgeries

Forgeries were made of the 40 and 50 filler denominations.

MILITARY AID STAMP III WITH KÖZTÁRSASÁG OVERPRINT OF 1918/19

Auxiliary charity stamp series of three denominations. (Figures 139, 140, 141)

It was produced by overprint.

Its dates of ***release*** and actual introduction are yet unclear.

It was ***withdrawn*** on 31 December 1920 by the same regulation which provided for the release and conditions of the *aratós-Parliament* stamps (see there).

Printing equipment

The base stamps were reprinted for the overprint. The 10 filler and 15 filler denominations were reprinted with printing plates of 4x100 in E_2 reverse position. The 40 filler denomination was reprinted with printing plates of 4x100 in regular position. Accordingly, the printing plates of the overprint have two types of positions.

Printing

All three denominations were printed in two phases: stamp image/overprint.

Colour, number of copies, and printing production marks

There are differences in shade compared to the colours of the base stamps. Although 50 767 sheets were produced of the 40+2 filler denomination, only 13 100 sheets were handed over to the postal service. 37 667 sheets were registered as remaining stock in the loan storage of the State Printing House in March 1920. What happened to them in the future is unknown. No printing production marks were used for the 10 filler and 15 filler denominations, which is the natural consequence of the arrangement of the E_2 sheet. The printing production mark 630, used for the marking the cutting and adjustment of the perforation pair of sheets, was used for the 40 filler denomination. This printing production mark had not been used for any other denomination. This occurs on the lower margin of sheets *A* and *B*, while it occurs on the upper margin of sheets *C* and *D*. It is on the right end of sheets *A* and *C*, while it is on the left on sheets *B* and *D*. It occurs four times on each working sheet.

10+2 filler bright red with yellowish shade/black, pale red/black. 803 700 pieces.

15+2 filler violet in darker and lighter shade/black. 809 700 pieces.

40+2 filler brownish red/black, dark brownish red/black. 1 310 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 630ab, *aj*, *fb*, *fj*.

The face value is altogether 65+6 filler. 803 700 complete series were produced.

Printing deficiencies

All three denominations are known to occur with reverse overprint. (Figure 142) According to Jászai, they rarely occur in postal circulation.

AUXILIARY EXPRESS MAIL STAMP (II) WITH KÖZTÁRSASÁG OVERPRINT OF 1919

Auxiliary stamp series of one denomination, which was printed in a limited number of copies and used for the covering of the extra fee of accelerated delivery. (Figure 143)

It was produced by overprint.

It was ***released*** by the same regulation which released the *aratós-Parliament* stamps. Its exact date of introduction is yet unknown. According to the contemporary literature, it was introduced in October 1919. Moreover, Jászai claims that it was introduced two days after the introduction of the stamps with *Magyar Posta* inscription.

It was ***withdrawn*** on 31 December 1920. It is not mentioned in the already quoted Regulation 11 630 on 11 June 1920. Since this was the regulation which provided for the withdrawal of all of the other stamps with *köztársaság* overprint, we assume that all of its provisions apply also to the express mail stamp with *köztársaság* overprint. Its period of circulation is between *?* October 1919 and 31 December 1920.

Printing and printing equipment

The base stamp was printed at the same time the overprint was printed. They were printed with printing plates of 2x100. They were printed in three phases: stamp image/SÜRGŐS word/overprint. The colour of the stamp is darker than the colour of the original edition.

2 filler dark oil green/red/black. 341 500 pieces.

ARATÓS- PARLIAMENT (I) WITH MAGYAR POSTA INSCRIPTION OF 1919

Regular definitive stamp series of nineteen denominations.

The stamp image and the inscription were slightly modified by the State Printing House, in accordance with the regulation which released the stamps of the Second Hungarian Republic. (See page 256)

It was ***released*** by the regulation mentioned in the previous paragraph. It was introduced gradually only from February 1919.

It was ***withdrawn*** from circulation on 30 June 1921; however, their production was cancelled long before that date. The Regulation 13 089 on 30 May 1920 (published in PTRT, issue 46 on 6 June 1920) claims that the colour of the 5 filler and 10 filler denominations of the definitive series shall be modified. It also claims that the 120 filler denomination *postage due* stamp shall be released in the near future. According to its last paragraph, “Postage stamps and postage due stamps shall be produced with *Magyar kir. Posta* inscription and the colour of the face value of postage due stamps shall be red.”

The State Printing House started reprinting some denominations of the *aratós-Parliament* series of 1916 (the so-called wartime editions, see previous chapter) after the regulation had been announced. In accordance with this, it cancelled the production of the stamps with *Magyar Posta* inscription; however, these stamps remained in circulation due to the large number of existing copies. Their withdrawal was provided for by the Regulation 23 475/1920 on 12 January 1921 (published in PTRT, issue 3 on 20 January 1921). According to this regulation, all postage stamps and *postage due* stamps with *Magyar Posta* inscription were withdrawn from the end of June 1921. They could be exchanged free at the post offices until 31 June 1921.

We shall mention the stamp image only in terms of the modifications made on it by the State Printing House.

Aratós design on the stamps from the 2 filler to the 45 filler denomination. The inner frame line of the area containing the face value was deleted. The inscription *MAGYAR POSTA* appears in white on the coloured base of the area containing the inscription. (Figure 145)

Parliament design on the stamps from the 50 filler to the 10 crown denomination. The coloured base of the area containing the face value was deleted. The whit coloured face value was changed to coloured face value, just as on *aratós* stamps. The inscription *MAGYAR POSTA* appears in white on the coloured base of the upper curved area containing the inscription. (Figure 146)

Printing equipment

In accordance with the modified image, the *aratós* stamps were printed in two phases: stamp image/face value, and the *Parliament* stamps were printed in three phases: frame/central part/face value. The *aratós* stamps were printed with printing plates of 4x100 in regular position, while the *Parliament* stamps were printed with printing plates of 2x100. The *number indicating the total number of the row* were always printed together with the face value in the second and third phases. Their colour, or more precisely their shade of colour, is always similar to that of the face value. We need to emphasize this because due to the printing in more than one phase and the change in the quality of the paint after the war, the difference in the shade of colour between the stamp image and the face value is very common; moreover, the colour itself is different at times. This difference in shade or even colour may apply to all three parts, frame, central part, face value, of the *Parliament* stamp. We shall mention some colour variations among the *aratós* stamps where the difference in colour is apparent. The 25 filler denomination occurs with cobalt blue stamp image and ultramarine face value, while the 40 filler denomination occurs with light oil green stamp image and blackish oil green face value.

Another interesting thing on the printing plates of the *aratós* stamps is

that the printing production marks are not on the printing plates of the face value but on the printing plates of the stamp image. In this way, their colour is always similar to the colour of the stamp image. Based on the available research studies, three printing plates were used for the printing of the stamp image. (There might have been ever more, based on the necessary number of copies.)

Printing plate I. Its printing production mark is 181, its place on sheet *C* is before the stamp on sheet position X/1. it was used for the printing of the first edition of the 5, 10, and 20 filler denominations.

Printing plate II. Its printing production mark is 124, its place on sheet *A* is after the stamp on sheet position II/10. It was used for each denomination, with the exception of the 3 filler denomination.

Printing plate III. Its printing production mark is 605, its place on sheet *A* is after the stamp on sheet position I/10. It was used for the printing of the 5 filler and 6 filler denominations.

We need to mention here that the 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 45 filler denominations of the *aratós* stamps of the *tanácsköztársaság* overprint series were printed with printing plate *II*, while the 2, 3, 4, and 15 filler denominations of the above series were printed with printing plate *III*. This was the first time the 3 filler denomination was printed. Only 9 615 sheets were used for the *tanácsköztársaság* overprint from the 14 575 printed sheets of 100. The 4 960 sheets of 100 of the 3 filler denomination without overprint never arrived in postal circulation. It was sold by the Office for Stamp Sales exclusively for collecting purposes. It could not be used for the covering of postage.)

A printing plate of 4x100 was made for each denomination for the printing of the face value and the *number indicating the total number*. The font of the face values with single numerals was bold antiqua, while the font of the face values with more than one numeral was unique narrow grotesque. We used the adjective ‘unique’ because these numerals, just as the grotesque type numerals, have no bottom line and at the same time, their branches and stem are widened in an antiqua style. A printing plate with *FILLÉR* inscription and a printing plate with *KORONA* inscription were made for the production of the frame of the *Parliament* stamps. A printing plate of 2x100 was made for each denomination for the printing of the face value on the central part of the *Parliament* stamps.

Printing proofs

There was no need for colour proofs in the present case, since they used the original colour of each denomination. The regulation which released the new 45 filler, 90 filler, 1.20 crown, and 1.40 crown denominations in 1918 claimed that the colour of these denominations would depend on the types of paint currently available in a quantity sufficient for the production. The four

types of paint were obtained in the meantime. A colour of paint was chosen for each denomination, thus the printing proofs of each denomination were made with the final colours. The printing proofs of the first *MAGYAR Posta* series were printed on original watermarked paper without sizing. The watermark position on the *aratós* stamps was VIIA, while on the *Parliament* stamps it was VIIB. Imperforated printing proofs of each denomination occur. With the exception of the 3, 4, and 15 filler denominations, the perforation of all the *aratós* denominations is 15, while the perforation of the *Parliament* denominations is 14 comb perforation. The imperforated printing proofs were provided with wide, blurred, coloured vertical cancellation lines.

Colour, number of copies, and printing production marks

We shall not describe differences in shades between the stamp image and face value. We always mention the difference in colour between the frame and central part, while we only mention the characteristic variations of the differences in shade.

2 filler orange brown with darker in lighter shade, dark ochre, and greyish ochre. 11 699 600 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124*jf*.

4 filler slate grey, dark grey, pale grey. 700 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124*jf*.

5 filler light green, green, dark green, greyish green, yellowish green, blurred green. 30 852 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124*jf*, 135*bf*, and 605*jf*.

6 filler greenish blue in darker and lighter shade. 5 385 600 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124*jf* and 605*jf*.

10 filler bright red, pale red, yellowish red, blurred red, dark pink. 44 083 200 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124*jf* and 135*bf*.

15 filler dark violet, light bluish violet, greyish violet, blackish violet. 2 010 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124*jf*.

20 filler dark brown, light brown, greyish brown, brown with reddish shade. 27 368 400 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124*jf* and 135*bf*.

25 filler dark blue, cobalt blue, greyish cobalt blue, ultramarine, blurred blue. 2 650 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124*jf*.

40 filler oil green in darker and lighter shade, greyish oil green, blackish oil green. 9 548 400 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124*jf*.

45 filler yellowish orange, dark orange, blurred orange. 7 293 600 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124*jf*.

50 filler brownish violet/light violet. 3 591 600 pieces.

95 filler bright blue/light blue, dark blue/light blue, dark blue/cobalt blue. 4 393 600 pieces.

1 crown brownish red, brownish red/dark red, dark brownish red.

5 595 600 pieces.

1.20 crown dark green, dark green/pale green. 1 785 600 pieces.

1.40 crown yellowish green, yellowish green/light yellowish green. 1 929 600 pieces.

2 crown oil brown, yellowish brown/light brown. 2 107 600 pieces.

3 crown dark violet/slate blue, blackish violet/greyish blue. 2 934 600 pieces.

5 crown brown, brown/light brown, deer brown/brown. 3 008 000 pieces.

10 crown violet brown/light violet. 944 000 pieces.

The face value is altogether 26 crowns and 77 fillers. 700 000 complete series were produced. The *3 filler* reddish violet was not introduced. 496 000 pieces. Nj (Printing production mark): 124*fj*.

Printing deficiencies

Shifted impression. It occurs due to the inappropriate fitting of the paper during the two-phase and three-phase printing. It occurs on each denomination as shifted face value, and also as shifted central part on the *Parliament* stamps. The more shifted the impression is, the more interesting a shifted impression becomes. There are pieces on which the shifted face value touches or crosses the frame lines; moreover, some crown denominations occur with half of the overprint shifted onto the frame. The greatest extent of shift the central part is known to occur with is 7mm.

The most interesting printing deficiency of the *Parliament* stamps is also the result of inappropriate fitting and is the so-called *watery numeral*. Due to the upwards, downward plus left or right shift of the central part, the wavy lines of the Danube shift into the area containing the face value. If the central part shifts upwards and left or right, the wavy lines occur in the inner upper corners of the area containing the face value. If the central part is shifted downward and left, the part of the left area which is covered by the wavy lines increases, while it decreases on the right side area. In case of a shift of more than 2mm, the right side area becomes completely empty, while the area covered by the wavy lines within the left side area further extends onto the numeral of the value. This is what we call *watery numeral*. This shift occurs in a mirrored position in case of a shift to the right. This shift occurs on each denomination.

Numeral in recumbent position. The most interesting printing deficiency not only among the stamps of the *Magyar Posta* series but among the stamps of all of the editions is the 3-crown stamp with a numeral in recumbent position. Its numeral on the right side is in a recumbent position. It resulted from the setting of the numeral *3* into the production type in a position which is rotated by 90 degrees. Although they most probably recognized the mistake during the printing process and corrected it, some sheets slipped through the

checking process and got into postal circulation. The known piece, which is a block of four on which the second stamp from the top was the erroneous print, was found on a segment of a package delivery note in June 1929. The package was received by the post office no.3 of Debrecen, which postmarked the package and the delivery note with a hand stamp of check letter B at 10 o'clock in the morning on 10 June 1920. Its sheet position is yet unknown.

Erroneous transfer of the number indicating the total number of the row. Erroneous transfer of the number indicating the total number of the row occurs on the stamps of the *Magyar Posta* series, as far as we know. It occurs on two denominations.

The number indicating the total number of row II and III has been exchanged on the right side sheet margin on sheet *A* of one of the editions of the 5 filler denomination printed with printing plate III. This resulted in two erroneous imprints: 4.00 instead of 4.50 after the stamp on sheet position II/10, and 4.50 instead of 4.00 after the stamp on sheet position III/10.

On a sheet of one of the editions of the 95 filler denomination, the number indicating the total number of row 8 was printed under both row 8 and row 9. In this way, the number indicating the total number of row 9 was erroneous, where the number 28.50 was printed under the stamp on sheet position X/9 instead of the number 19.00.

Paper

It was printed exclusively on paper type *z* (wartime paper without stripes).

MAGYAR POSTA GREEN PORTO WITH BLACCr. FACE VALUE OF 1920

Stamp series of five denominations used in internal management.

It was released by the Regulation 105 100 on 15 November 1918 (published in PTRT, issue 108 on the same day). The information we can find in the literature on the release, printing period, and number of copies of the *Magyar Posta postage due* stamps is very ambiguous. For this reason, we shall provide a chronological summary on their production and use. The quoted regulation does not provide for *postage due* stamps exclusively (see page 256) but ordains the *MAGYAR POSTA* inscription for all postal items. Even though the professional literature expresses its disapproval of the lack of a regulation specifically on the release of *postage due* stamps, such regulation was unnecessary for the above mentioned reason. The *postage due* stamp consisted of six denominations (2, 3, 10, 20, 40, and 50 filler) in this period. The State Printing House finished the production of the printing plates of the *Magyar Posta postage due* stamps probably in March 1919, after the production of the first edition of the definitive series had been completed. A separate printing plate was produced for the frame, and a printing plate of 2x100 was

produced for each denomination. The regulation on the release of the stamps with *Tanácsköztársaság* overprint was announced when the printing of the first edition of each of the six denominations had been completed. (See Chapter IV)

As a consequence of the above, the *postage due* stamps were not handed over to the postal service. They began to overprint the *postage due* stamps directly after the overprinting of the definitive series had been completed. Their first edition was produced in 750-750 sheets of 100 pieces.

These were not handed over to the postal service either, due to the fall of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. The number of copies printed up until this time is summarized in sheets of 100 pieces.

	2 filler	3 filler	10 filler	20 filler	40 filler	50 filler
Printed until the middle of 1919	3660	3530	6280	7260	2480	7800
Used for overprint	871	861	861	861	861	861
Remaining stock on 31 July 1919	2789	2669	5419	6399	1619	6939

Their printing was continued based on demand probably from December 1919, after the fall of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. The renewal of the *MAGYAR KIR. POSTA* inscription is dated 30 May 1920 (see definitive stamp series on page 267). Accordingly, their production was continued the latest until that day. The report of the State Printing House, however, includes printing data until 10 March 1920. According to the report, 15 020 sheets of the 2 filler denomination, 12 080 sheets of the 3 filler, 9300 sheets of the 20 filler, and 12 560 sheets of the 40 filler were produced between December 1919 and 10 March 1920. Out of the printed quantity, 8 982 sheets of the 2 filler, 12 080 sheets of the 3 filler, 2242 sheets of the 20 filler, and 1 620 sheets of the 40 filler were in the postage stamp storage at the time. Let us also keep in mind that the *postage due* stamp with red face value was not withdrawn from circulation. The postage stamp storages of the directorate and the post offices must have had sufficient supply of the 10 filler denomination, which can account for the fact that these stamps were not introduced. In addition, they continued to produce the 10 filler denomination after the needs assessment on 24 June 1920.

The 5419 sheets of 10-filler stamps in the possession of the State Printing House were not handed over to the postal service. This whole quantity was probably annihilated by the State Printing House later on. We may conclude from the supply of the 2-filler and 3-filler on 10 March that these were not printed during the printing period between 10 March and 31 May. Accordingly, we may consider the existing supply of 10 March the final number

of copies. A small number of additional copies may have been produced of the 20-filler and 40-filler stamps. Additional copies were certainly produced of the 50-filler stamp, since it had not been printed since its first edition in July 1919. This is supported by the light bluish green colour of the 50-filler stamp, which shade does not occur on any other denomination. This must be the colour of the last frame, so we may well assume that no more copies were produced of the 20 and 40 filler denominations either. Two conclusions can be drawn from the above. The earliest date of their introduction is in January 1920. The actual number of copies can be defined by the summation of the remaining stock on 31 July 1919 and the sheets produced until 10 March 1920. Only the dark bluish green coloured 50-filler stamps are included in the summation.

It was withdrawn from circulation by the Regulation 23 476/1920 on 12 January 1921 (published in PTRT, issue 3 on 20 January), with effect from 30 June 1921. The post offices could exchange their remaining stocks until 31 July 1921.

The ***stamp image*** is similar to the stamp image of the *postage due* stamp with red face value of 1915, with the exceptions that the inscription is *MAG-YAR POSTA* in this case, and the face value is black. (Figure 147)

Printing equipment

The already mentioned printing plate of 2x100 was produced at the beginning of 1919, with six types of face value printing plates. The sheets of 100 are indicated by *A* and *B*.

Colour and number of copies

2 filler dark bluish green/black. 1 780 900 pieces.

3 filler dark bluish green/black. 1 475 900 pieces.

20 filler dark bluish green/black. 1 5[?]9 900 pieces.

40 filler dark bluish green/black. 1 417 900 pieces.

50 filler dark bluish green/black. 93 900 pieces.

light bluish green/black. Number of copies undefinable.

Printing deficiencies

Reverse face value. The 2-filler stamp is known to occur with face value in reverse position (Figure 149). It was found in Vienna in 150 packages of different Hungarian stamps. Altogether 17 pieces of this stamp were found in the 150 packages. Since it resulted from production in two phases, a working sheet of 2x100 was produced of it. It was not found on mailed items.

Paper

It was printed on paper type *z* with watermark VIIA.

MAGYAR POSTA EXPRESS MAIL STAMP (III) OF 1919

Auxiliary stamp series of one denomination, which was printed in a limited number of copies and used for the covering of the extra fee of the accelerated delivery of printed forms.

The State Printing House modified the image of the stamp of the edition of 1916.

It was ***released*** by the Regulation 106 100 on 15 November 1918 (published in PTRT, issue 108 on 15 November 1918). It was introduced only after the fall of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in October 1919.

It was ***withdrawn*** from circulation with the same conditions which applied to the *aratós-Parliament* Magyar *Posta* series, and by the same regulation which provided for the withdrawal of the *aratós-Parliament Magyar Posta* series, with effect from 30 June 1921.

The modified stamp image

The inscription *MAGYAR KIR. POSTA* in the upper text area was replaced by the inscription *MAGYAR POSTA*. The crown was deleted from the semi-circle area above the word *SÜRGŐS* and was replaced by floral and leaf decorations drawn in the general style of the decorations of the stamp. (Figure 148)

2 filler dark oil green/red. 1 793 000 pieces.

Printing equipment

It was produced with printing plates of 2x100, which were set by single clichés. The distance between the clichés is uneven both vertically and horizontally. Most clichés are shifted upward, downward, left, or right. The clichés of rows may be shifted upward or downward with whole millimetres, which also applies to the left and right shift of the clichés of columns. This inappropriate setting of the plate is the reason why no accurately perforated pieces have been found. The vertical and horizontal rows of holes, both of them but usually not at the same time, extend to the frame line of the stamp image. The perforation machine is not blame for this error.

It was printed exclusively on paper type z (wartime paper without stripes).

Chapter IV
Hungarian Soviet Republic Stamp Releases

The Hungarian Soviet Republic, although it only lasted for half a year, enriched greatly the Hungarian philately. Of course we do not only have in mind postage stamp releases but postmarks as well, which cannot be separated from the field of postage stamps. Accordingly, in addition to describing the Soviet postage stamps, which should be regarded as commemorative ones, and the overprinted postage stamp series, we are also going to describe the Soviet postage due postage stamps, which finally were not traded. After this, we will outline the postmarks of the Soviet Republic. Our study would not have been complete without outlining the militarily mail items which preserve the memory of the victorious fights of the Red Army and which are relevant to the postage stamp collectors.

We are going to discuss postage stamps in the order of their release. We decided to present the above mentioned postage due postage stamps which were finally not traded because they were printed during the period of the proletariat's dictatorship on the one hand, and because they were the basis stamps for the postage due postage stamps released in 1920 and featuring wheat ears. We would like to mention here that the stationery forms with preprinted postage stamps were also planned to be produced; however, due to the early failure of the proletarian dictatorship, this finally could not take place.

1.Commemorative postage stamps featuring portraits from the year 1919

Historical Antecedents and Postage Stamp Image

Barely 5 months after the outburst of the Democratic Revolution, had the first Hungarian proletariat state peacefully come to being. Its name was Hungarian Soviet Republic.

The democratic government which came to power on 31 October 1918 was immediately captured by internal crisis. The Hungarian proletariat, which was already aware of the achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution, was not satisfied by partial solutions but urged consistent completion of the revolution. On 20 November 1918, the Hungarian Communist Party was founded – it was this force which took the leadership in the fight for the proletarian dictatorship.

The coalition government had to face all the problems resulting from the devastation caused by the war both in economy and society. Instead of solving the problems, they started to take reactionist measures, by which they triggered the hostility of the broad masses of people. The movement of occupation of factories and lands by the workers and peasants kept growing, which prompted the government to take terrorizing measures. Ever more peo-

ple turned leftist – the last drop was the arrest of the communist party leaders on 21 February.

Huge demonstrations and manifestations took place all the time, all of them demanding liberation of the communist leaders, the implementation of the Russian model, and the declaring of the proletariat's dictatorship.

Parallel to the domestic crisis, the Entente-friendly foreign policy of the government failed too. The demarcation line established by the great powers kept moving ever more inwards, but nothing was enough to the great powers. On 20 March 1919, the so-called YX document was handed over, in which the evacuation of Hungarian population of more areas was demanded. The democratic government did not assume the responsibility for handing over such cities as Orosháza, Hódmezővásárhely, Makó, and Szeged. The Social Democratic Party was also unable to take the responsibility for the situation; neither were they capable of refusing this document. This was the situation which finally resulted in the agreement between the Social Democrats and the popular but arrested communist leaders – the two parties agreed to merge and takeover the power.

On 21 March Mihály Károlyi resigned, and the United Hungarian Socialist Party set the Revolutionary Governing Council, its president being Sándor Garbai. The members of the Governing Counsil now were called commissars. The National commissar responsible for the foreign affairs was Béla Kun.

This revolution was the fulfilment of the 100-long dreams of the best representatives of the Hungarian nation. It was exactly for this reason that the postage stamps of the Hungarian Soviet Republic featured such as György Dózsa, Ignác Martinovics, Sándor Petőfi, as well as Carl Marx and Friedrich Engels, whose theory served as an effective tool for the victory of the revolution. We are not going to discuss the results and the plans of the Soviet Republic but we may say that the postage stamp release served evidence to the great significance of this event in the world history. It was for the first time ever that such revolutionaries as Marx and Engels appeared on postage stamps, just as such Hungarian ones who would have had to go to prison in any other political regime.

The organisational units of the new state were councils. The basic principles of the new state were included into the temporary constitution approved of on 2 April. It was on the basis of this Constitution that the first free elections were held in Hungary on 7 April. On the first elections only 8% of the Hungarian population could vote, whereas this time more than 50% participated in the elections. For the first time could women and young people older than 18 years old vote in the elections. As a result of the elections, the National Assembly of Councils was convened on 14 June. This outstanding national assembly served as an occasion for the release of the commemorative postage stamp series.

András Váradi, who was an enthusiastic postage stamp collector, the editor of the specialist review Bélyeghírek, and a member of the Hungarian Postage Stamp Vendors' Organisation Directorate, proposed the release of a new series of postage stamps immediately after the proletarian revolution. He recognised the great propaganda potential of the postage stamps. He also kept in mind how beneficial for the state so heavily short of currency the release of such very attractive postage stamps would be. He wrote and submitted his proposal to the political commissar of the Post Office Chief Directorate Pál Robitschek after having consultations with influential groups of people (see the photo copy of the submitted document on Figure 150).

Figure 150/b

Political commissar Pál Robitshek accepted the proposal, which was professionally excellently substantiated, and had it implemented extremely quickly. The Political Commissioner for Art Issues of Public Education People's Commitee was asked to carry out preparations; in document 77.603/1919 he advised Lajos Kozma to carry out the designs of the stamps.

The Deputy of Political Commissioner for Art Issues of People's Commissariat of Education Lajos Kozma advised Elemér Cselényi, Jenő Erebics, Lajos Ékes, and István Örkényi to design the postage stamps.

The artists of the People's Commissariat of Education and the State Press staff informed the artists on the message to be conveyed by the new postage stamps and on the technical pre-conditions . A representative of the State Press pointed out that the model for the new stamps should be the stamps featuring the portrait of the king of Italy (Victor Emmanuel) on 10-centesimi postage stamps (Figure 152).

The artists commissioned to design the new postage stamps assumed this task with great enthusiasm. The works of art handed in were considered by the jury on May 7. The chairman of the jury was Árpád Mikola, the deputy of the political commissar of the Post Office. The members were Head of Department of Post Office Károly Holzmann, clerk of Post Office József Horváth, State Press Deputy Director Laszlo Wolszky, and Lajos Kozma. Apart from them, an expert typographer Imre Kner from Gyoma, and András Varadi and Elemér Pompéry from philatelists' organisation were invited.

Figure 151

Figure 152

Figure 153

At the first meeting of the jury, it was found that the artists had not fully understood the instructions given in advance, and therefore a wider call for tenders was announced. In any case, it was pointed out which works of art were possible to implement. Minutes of meeting were compiled of the meeting on 7 May.

Minutes

Compiled on 7 May 1919 at Post Office Headquarters Department 2.

Subject: Defining Winners of the Call for Tenders Announced by the People's Commissariat for Producing Communist Postage Stamps

Participants:

Post Office Chief Directorate

Arpad Mikola (deputy of the political commissar of the Post Office), Károly Holzmann Chief of Department, József Horváth clerk

From State Press:

State Press Deputy Director Laszlo Wolszky

People's Commissariat of Education:

Deputy Political Commissionner Lajos Kozma

Applied Artists Involved: Ferenc Bokros, Elemer Cselényi, Jenő Erbics, Lajos Ékes, Oszkár Fekete, and Stamp Dealer András Váradi

First of all, it was clarified that the call for tenders took place against the intentions of the Commissioner for Art Affairs Lajos Kozma. Therefore, he proposed that a new call for tenders was announced, while the works not accepted be paid a fee of 500 K.

Arpad Mikola is also in favour of a new call for tenders, in which the artists who already submitted their designs could apply again with the same designs.

The representative of the State Press believes that it should be investigated if the drawings presented here are feasible at all.

Upon Kozma’s proposal, the Commission will examine if the drawings presented are feasible, and those which are suitable for implementation shall be accepted and paid for. Those which are not, shall be paid for as agreed earlier. At the same time, a new call for tenders should be announced; the administrative measures should be carried out by the applied artist Ferenc Bokros. The latter undertakes the assignment.

It was pointed out that Ferenc Bokros participated with 4, Elemér Cselényi with 1, Jenő Erbics with 2, Lajos Ékes with 2, Oszkár Fekete with 4, and István Örkény with 1 design.

Two designs presented by Ferenc Bokros and one design of Fekete (out of 4) were recognised as suitable for implementation. They featured Martinovics, Engels, and Petofi respectively.

The designs of both artists still need some correction, which will be implemented as pointed out by Kozma.

The rest of the works are not suitable for implementation from the artistic point of view. The committee therefore decided that one approved design of Bokros and one of Fekete should be awarded 5000 Cr. each, yet another

work of Bokros should be awarded 500 K, while all other artists should receive 500 Cr. work fee for their designs.

The awards and the work fee shall be granted upon submission of the above mentioned authenticated works of art to the commissar of the art affairs. All in all, the following amounts shall be granted:

Bokor: 5000 Cr. and 500 Cr.

Fekete: 5000 Cr.

Cselényi: 500 K

Ékes: 2*500 K

Erbics: 2*500 K

Örkényi: 500 K

Altogether, two awards of 5000Cr. and seven work fees of 500K.

Compared to the original agreement, yet three awards of 5000 Cr. and thirteen fees of 500 Cr. are still available. They will be distributed in the course of the subsequent tender.

Since there are no other topics to discuss, we are closing the Minutes.

Seal: Commissariat of Social Production

Political Commissioner of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office

Signatures: Horváth József, Wolszky László, Mikola Árpád, Holzmann Karoly, Kozma Lajos.

The decision of the Art Directorate was taken on the day following the compilation of the Minutes.

Decision

On 7 May 1919, the jury of the postage stamp call for tenders hereof chooses the following postage stamp designs for implementation and purchase:

Oszkár Fekete 1 piece (Petőfi portrait) implementation fee 5000 K

Ferenc Bokros 1 piece (Engels portrait) purchase fee 500 K

Jenő Erbits 2 pcs (Engels and Marx portrait) purchase fee 500 K

István Örkényi 1 piece (Dózsa portrait) purchase fee 500 K

Elemér Cselónyi 1 piece (Martinovics portrait) purchase fee 500

Lajos Kékes 2 pcs (Petőfi and Martinovics portraits)

Purchase fee 500 Cr. in all cases

The Arts Directorate reserves the right of modifying the designs which shall not influence the payment of awards and fees.

Dated on 8 May 1919

Seal: Political Commission of Art and Museums

Signature: Lajos Kozma

This decision demonstrates the great care with which the Proletarian Dictatorship dealt with issuing postage stamps, not only from technical but also from artistic point of view, despite of the shortage of time.

In accordance with the decision of 7 May, Ferenc Bokros invited further artists to submit their works. The artists submitting their artworks were all those grouped around Ferenc Helbing, graphic art college professor. The group also set the Hungarian Trade Union of Graphic Artists, the president of which was Ferenc Helbing, the former teacher at the group.

The best evidence of the enthusiasm of the group was the fact that before even a weak had passed, Ferenc Bokros, as the group representative, submitted further 55 artworks for the jury convening on 13 May. This time, all pieces suitable for implementation were selected. The following Minutes were compiled on meeting of the Jury.

Minutes of Meeting

recorded at the same location on 13 May 1919 on the same subject and with the same persons attending.

Ferenc Bokros presents the drawings submitted for the tender. Altogether there are 55 pieces of art.

After viewing the drawings, Lajos Kozma concludes that from the artistic point of view only the works with portraits of Martinovits and Dózsa by artists Gara and Gróf deserve the award of 5000 crowns. According to this, 10,000 crowns should been awarded to the artists for the two drawings.

However, since according to the original agreement such artist who already won an award should not get a second one, the committee, upon the suggestion of Kozma, modified the agreement in such a way that the report award could be shared between two artists. This meant the following:

Arnold Gara, the artists creating the portraits, was awarded 7000 crowns

József Gróf, the designer of the frames, was awarded 3000 crowns.

The remaining 5000 crowns were spent on the award to Ferenc Bokros for his portrait of Engels (2000 crowns), who had got 500 crowns work fee in the framework of the previous call for tenders; 3000 crowns were spent for the work fees of the artists participating in this call for tenders. This meant that 19 works of art were paid 500 crowns each.

After this, Kozma identified those works of art for which this work fee had to be paid; the guiding principle was not only the artistic value but the invested effort.

The following were selected (the names of artists was followed by their address):

Jenő Pálla	1
István Örkényi	3

Lajos Ékes	1 work of art
István Tábor	2 work of art
Ödön Dankó	2 work of art
Jenő Haranghy	1 work of art
Emmy F Szűcs	1 work of art
Edit Töttössy	1 work of art
Imre Pogány	1 work of art
Ilona Horn	1 work of art
Brunó Kardos	1 work of art
Kálmán Nyáry	1 work of art
Horvát Pintér	1 work of art
Lajos Tari	1 work of art

Totally: 19 works of art

Committee agrees to this.

After this, Lajos Kozma assigned the prize-winning artists to produce the drawings and elaborate the detail. According to this:

1/ Gara and Gróf has to draw the portraits of Martinovics and Dózsa;

2/ Bokros shall modifying his portrait of Engels and together with Gróf draw a portrait of Marx again (the first version participated in the first call for tenders but did not win a price).

3/ Fekete shall produce and modify the drawing of Petőfi, which participated in the previous call for tenders and was awarded a prize. The drawings should be submitted on the 16th of the current month.

Since there are no more topics to discuss, the Minutes are closed hereof

Seal, signatures the same as on the previous occasion

As noted above, 18 artists were selected with 64 works of arts. Out of these, 29 stay at the Museum of Stamps, 1 is property of László Surányi, and 1 that of Contemporary History Museum. It should be our task to find and save the missing works.

Were present 19 works of art, decreasing their size to the size of postage stamps. The designs are presented in the alphabetical order.

Ferenc Bokros: Original portrait of Franz Marx (Figure 151) and portrait of Engels (Figure 153)

Lajos Csabai Ekes: portrait of Petofi (Figure 154) and portrait of Engels (Figure 155)

Elemer Csellényi: portrait of Martinovics (Figure 156)

Ödön Dankó: portrait of Engels (Figure 157)

Jenő Erbits: portrait of Marx (Figure 159)

Oscar Fekete: portrait of Petofi; 50-crown denomination (Figure 158),3-crown denomination (Figure 160), 5-crown denomination (Figure 161) and 30-crown denomination (Figure 162)

Figure 169

Figure 170

Figure 154

Figure 155

Figure 156

Figure 160

Figure 161

Figure 162

Jenő Haranghy: portrait of Dozsa (Figure 164)

István Örkény: portrait of Engels (Figure 163) and portrait of Marx (Figure 165)

Pinter and Horvath: portrait of Martinovics (Figure 166)

Lajos Tary: portrait of Marx (Figure 167)

István Tábor: portrait of Engels camp blueprint head (Figure 168)

Edith Tötössy: portrait of Engels (Figure 169)

Unknown artist: portrait of Dozsa (Figure 170)

The accuracy and speed of the stamp printing were remarkable, given the previously described preparation.

Contemporary records and official papers testify that the State Press received the assignment on June 2. The deadline of the delivery to the Post Office was 11 June. As far as our knowledge goes, the printers fulfilled the request, and the series started to be traded beginning from the First National Meeting of the Councils of Hungary on June 12.

Printing work was done with the utmost care. On authorised persons could enter neither the studio nor the printing hall. Even Bokros could first see the proofs only in a room especially dedicated to this. As a result, unusually little number of proofs went to collectors.

The designer artists received only 1 sheet of proofs each. Records were kept of these both by the printing house and the post offers directorates. Later, these sheets went from non-philatelic graphic artists, financial gains partially to speculators, and partially to stamp collectors.

For example, Ferenc Bokros later recounted that when the Post Office received the proofs, Pál Rampacher, about whom we will talk later, waited at the gate and asked that he took the sheets instead of anybody else. This was how several sheets returned from the Popovics collection to the Post Office and the Stamp Museum.

The stamp denominations were defined by Arpad Mikola in accordance with the most common domestic and foreign tariffs, according to the note on the postal administrative document 13.273/1919.

The series was let into trade by Regulation 13.828 dated on 19 June 1919 (Figure 171).

Introducing Communist Postage Stamps

New postage stamps were introduced on the day of the First National Meeting of the Councils of Hungary; the denomination so far are 20 , 46 , 60, 75 and 80 fillérs.

These postage stamps were produced on thin, white paper with the old watermark, which was the double apostolic crucifix on triple mound extending on paper continuously; this paper was gummed and perforated; the printing was lithographic; the dimensions were 30x36 mm; the frame of the 20-filler denomination was pink with white numeral 20 in a circle inserted into the net of lines in the four corners. The inscription around read 'MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG 1919'.

In the lower curve of the oval there is the word 'FILLÉR' between the 25-pointed stars. In the frame, there is the dark brown portrait of Marx. To the right of the portrait, there is the name (Marx) with white letters To the right side of the portrait, the word 'Marx' in white fonts takes place (Figure 172).

The frame of the 45-fillér denomination is ochre brown, the same colour number '45' in the four corners. Following words can be read: 'MAGYAR' on the left, 'TANÁCS' on the top, 'KÖZTÁRSASÁG' on the right, 'FILLÉR' at the bottom. The frame embraces dark oil green portrait of Petőfi. Word 'PETŐFI' in white letters is seen to the right side of the portrait (Figure 173).

The frame of the 60-fillér denomination is ochre brown, the same colour number '45' in the four corners. Following words can be read: 'MAGYAR' on the left, 'TANÁCS' on the top, 'KÖZTÁRSASÁG' on the right, 'FILLÉR' at the bottom. The frame embraces dark brown portrait of Martinovics. Word 'MARTINOVICS' in white letters is seen to the left side of the portrait (Figure 174).

75- fillér denomination: pale burgundy frame with 5-pointed stars printed in its upper right and left corners. In the right and left bottom corners, there are face value numerals '75'. In the oval, there is the inscription 'MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG', white fonts. In the bottom curve of the oval, there is the word 'FILLÉR'. The frame, which is dark purple, incorporates the portrait of Dózsa. To the left of the portrait, the name 'Dózsa' can be read (Figure 175).

80-fillér denomination: pale oil green frame with 5-pointed stars printed in its upper right and left corners. In the right and left bottom corners, there

are face value numerals ‘80’. Following words can be read: ‘MAGYAR’ on the left, ‘TANÁCS’ on the top, ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’ on the right, ‘FILLÉR’ at the bottom. The frame embraces the brown portrait of Engels. To the right of the portrait, the name ‘Engels’ can be read (Figure 176).

These postage stamps were only sold in post offices; however, for internal use mainly old postage stamps were used.

The post offices of the Treasury will be supplied in accordance with the need. The post offices which do not belong to the Treasury should apply for the postage stamps according to the earlier procedure. All postage stamps used earlier remain valid.

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Figure 171

Figure 172

Figure 173

The Post Office - as already mentioned - not only wanted to use the commercial potential of the postage stamps within the country but intended to use them for propaganda abroad. To this end, five-language notification was issued and sent all over the world informing on the issuing of the new postage stamps. The same notification was issued for the Hungarian media too.

It is clear from the above mentioned that the intention was to create a series of postage stamps of all denominations. Unfortunately, this did not take place because of the early defeat of the Hungarian Soviet Republic.

The specialised foreign media welcomed the new postage stamps.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken* journal wrote the following on 15 August 1910:

The postage stamps of the Soviet Republic have just been released. Looking at them, it becomes clear that this is an absolutely new manifestation of ingenious postage stamp art. The postage stamps released so far feature realistic portraits of such people’s heroes as Marx, Petőfi, Martinovics, Dózsa, and Engels. The Soviet Republic considers them as predecessors of the revolution.

On 22 November 1919, the same journal published the following, ‘Due to the defeat of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic, these postage stamps also existed only for a very short time. However, they will always be handled with special care in the collections of postage stamp collectors.’

These stamps were a huge success in Hungary. After they were introduced, a regulation saying that maximum of five rows could be sold to one person was issued. People queued in front of the post offices to be able to purchase these postage stamps. The speculation soared, and it was not uncommon to see whole families of collectors to queue for postage stamps.

Seeing the above, the highest post office executives advised to stop the sale of stamps.

The head of the Budapest post office wrote to the postal directorate a telegram 252 - d/1919 (Figure 177) on 26 June 1919.

This proposal impeded the intention of those who were against the revolution - they sought to minimize the number of postage stamps getting into circulation. In this spirit, the following proposal was presented to Árpád Mikola for signature, according to the document of the Postal Directorate no.14.627/1919.

The Board of Directors of Budapest Post Office reports that the communist stamps let in circulation are being purchased by speculators. So, no stamps remain to serve the actual purpose (postage).

Therefore, we plan the following.

For the Chief Directorate of Post and Telegraph Office and Branch offices in 1/ Budapest 2/ Kassa 3/Kaposvár 4/ Sopron:

Regulation No. 13828 dated 13th June of the current year shall hereby be modified in the following way: instead of selling of rows to all buyers, these stamps shall be sold only to those buyers who use these postage stamps to cover postage, and only such quantity shall be sold which they need for postage. In these cases, the correct amount of postage stamps should be affixed to the mail item, and the latter should be taken over for forwarding.

To people who have been known to have been purchased stamps for the purpose of trafficking, these stamps shall not be sold at all.

Budapest, 26 June 1919

Horvath

I. Holzmann 26/6/1919 Issued by Hollós 26/6/1919

These measures have further reduced the possibility of buying the new postage stamps, especially if we consider that the post offices rather kept them for their own purposes, also because they promised to be good investment. For postage, old postage stamps were used (for eg. those featuring harvesters and the Parliament).

This is evidenced by some disciplinary offense reports on the ‘speculation in the Communist stamps’, which were produced after the fall of the Proletarian Dictatorship.

The documents preserved in the Museum of Stamps provide evidence to the fact that communist stamps proved a good deal. The Italian military mission order is shown on Figure 178. Arpad Mikola, who ‘had no time to get even a single piece’ was pleading to the new directorate to have at least one sheet (Figure 179). The memo below testifies to the fact that the American General Bandholz did not reject the communist stamp gift either (Figure 180).

BEILLESZTENI 289-292 old.

Figure 177

Figure 178

Figure 181

Figure 181

We have no data indicating what quantity was shipped abroad for foreign export purposes at the time of the Proletarian Dictatorship. But the fact is that primarily due to Holzmann's intrigue the customers have not fulfilled their payment obligation before the fall of the Proletarian Dictatorship. Mikolá's letter quoted above mentioned several million contracts.

In the warehouses of the Post Office and the State Press, only a small amount of the new stamps remained. The document of May 6, 1920 (Figure 181) sent by the State Press to the Ministry testifies to this.

The numbers in this document demonstrate that full series did not remain at the warehouse of the State Press at all; those in the possession of the Post Office were mostly shipped abroad, because for the fascist postal administration of Horthy currency revenue was more important than ensuring that the communist stamps stayed at home, because they recalled the memory of the Proletarian Dictatorship.

After the fall of the Proletarian Dictatorship, a state regulation provided for setting up committees to investigate the role of the citizens who supported the Commune.

Pannonia Postage Stamp Association also set up a committee, thus extending the fascist terror to the stamp collecting area as well. This was how András Varadi was reached, whose important role was discussed above when describing the respective editions.

293-294 beillesteni

The Association submitted an application to the Chief Directorate of the Post Office (photocopy in Figure 182). Figure 183 shows the photocopy of the draft measures submitted in this application.

The servile behaviour of Horvath and Holzmann shows in the fact while they those who kept the issuing of the new postage stamps in their hands, they were also the ones to put forward such a proposal, holding the same position after the fall of the Proletarian Dictatorship.

The fascist system of Horty seeked to devastate not only the people but all objects documenting Proletarian Dictatorship. This is why original sent letters or commemorative cards of this age are rarities today.

This series was a great pride for the liberated stamp collectors of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. Our workers' power was the first in the world to release postage stamps with the portraits of Marx and Engels. By this, the vic-

torious revolution commemorated not only the depicted revolutionaries but also itself, by which is earned international recognition among progressive stamp collectors in the world.

Production of Stamps

State Press employees started the production of stamps with great ambition. The artistic directorate assigned artistic control of production to Ferenc Bokros. The original engravings were assigned to Kirsohner Hermann, the best engraver of the Athenaeum Press. The required printing stones were produced by the method described in the appropriate place in the volume I.

The stones were composed of ten blocks; by these, sheets of a hundred pieces were produced. Interestingly, the research of full sheets fully informs which copy of 10 pieces was used for which denominations of 100 pieces.

The original stone of the 20-fillér ten-piece copy is still available to researchers in the public Stamp Museum (Volume I, page 332). So, we can demonstrate the results of the research not only on more sheets but on the original stone too.

Since the stamps were produced by two-colour printing technology, the stones were, of course, made according to the printing goes corresponding to this two-colour printing.

The structure of the 100-piece sheets, the ten-piece transition prints were produced in three versions:

1/ The 20-, 45- and 60-filler transition prints were placed separately and horizontally below each other; the rows contained 5 image each;

2/ The images of 75-fillér denomination were first placed one next to the other five times; then the copy of the strip of five pieces was placed next to the previous row. Thus, the print of five pieces composed prints of 10 pieces.

3/The 10-piece transition print of 80- filler denomination was composed of individual pictures placed into a horizontal row 10 times.

The above facts may be proved not only by the original stones but buying the type changes of the postage stamps. We will return to this when describing types.

After producing the amount of stones necessary for 100-piece sheets, printing started.

The colour deviation of the postage stamps tell us in the interesting way the fact of the two orders placed and the two editions produced at different times. This series let into circulation on 12 June was so successful both domestically and abroad that Chief Post Office Directorate provided for production of further quantities 17 of June. Document no. II 13273/1919 provides evidence to this:

For the purpose of future sales abroad and meeting the needs domestically

Since there is great demand for the postage stamps of the new communist system, we plan the following:

‘To: The Hungarian State Press, Budapest

With reference to my letter of the day 4 of the current month, I hereof call upon the State Press that further 2000 sheets be produced of the each type of the communist postage stamps.

500 of each sheets shall be given, against receipts, to the Department 3 of the Post Office and Telegraph Chief Directorate for the postal collection; the rest of the stock should be preserved until further order.

Dated in Budapest 17 June 1919

Horvath, first Holzmann, ed. Hollós’

It is known that producing totally identical colours once more is impossible. Therefore, subsequent editions were normally of lighter colours. From the evaluation point of view, this is of minor importance, if not for other reasons than because of the fact that the volume of the subsequent order was not too big. However, in special collections, hues should also be given room.

In case of postage stamps of completely different, filmy and lighter colour, paper watermark should be examined because they were usually printed on more valuable paper with vertical cross watermark.

Number of pieces (subsequent order included):

20-fillér denomination, pink, dark brown 701 500 pcs

45-fillér denomination, ochre brown, dark green 673 700 pcs

60-fillér denomination, blue gray, dark brown 462 000 pcs

75 -fillér denomination, pale violet, dark maroon red 499 00 pcs

80 -fillér denomination, light olive green, dark brown 491 600 pcs

Nominal value of the series: 2 crowns 80 fillérs; totally produced 491 600 full series.

Printing of Proofs

In the prepress work, more pressure tests were performed. Colour proofs of the chalk drawing and medium part of all denominations were produced, by lithographic printing. Black proofs using the original engraving were also produced. Printing experiments were performed both in intaglio and relief printing. We know of both intaglio and lithographic prints.

In the second round of the second phase (mid-section pressure), many proofs with different direction and size shifts of the middle part were produced. The pieces were printing waste.

Printing

The stamps were produced by lithographic technology into passes (Figures 184-188).

The common deficiency of the two-pass printing technology, namely the inverse middle part, did not yet turn up in the Soviet series. Those pieces where the frame and the middle part are very far from each other are waste.

Figure 184

Figure 185

Figure 186

Figure 187

Figure 188

However, shifted the middle part is a common printing error. According to the shift direction and distance, very interesting and diverse special collections can be set up.

Perforation

The stamps were produced with 12-tooth comb perforation. On top of the typical comb perforation features discussed in Volume I, further evidence to this can be found when studying full sheets.

The figure clearly shows the extreme tips the comb teeth. Here the comb lines run horizontally, while in case of the other value vertically (Figure 189).

The typical pieces of comb perforation are the presented deficiencies deriving from the jerks of the perforation equipment (Figure 190 and 191).

Figure 189

Figure 190

Figure 191

Figure 192

Perforation is the second round of phase III of stamp production. So naturally, it is not only the printing but also perforation when pieces could be released with workflow deficiencies. Such were, for example, the pieces which designers got without perforation; they ultimately are toothless prints of phase II. Today they are rare, sought after pieces.

Another interesting deviation of perforation is the so-called blank stamps (Leerfeld), which owe their existence to the broad sheet margins. Indeed, the right edge of the column 10 the last to be punched; if there was yet another instance of punching, column 11 was created. Naturally, in this last column there were no images. Again, we should emphasize that such perforated empty stamps could be created only if the margin was wide enough. A properly functioning perforation equipment produced blank fields to the right of the stamp images 10, 20, ...100 or, in case of reverse perforation, to the left of the stamp images 11 .... 91; the blank fields are linked to these stamps. From stamp collectors' point of view, only those blank fields are valuable which are linked to postage stamps: prints + blank field or blank field + stamp. The blank field pieces are usually very rare among Hungarian stamps; in case of these postage stamps, they occur even less frequently. Otherwise, blank

fields appear in case of these postage stamps for the first time; next time they appeared among post-1945 gravure postage stamps. Both versions might occur among all denominations. To the best of our knowledge, 20-filler denomination with left side blank field (Figure 192) and 80 -fillér one also with left side blank field turned up (Collections of Dr. Rend and Surányi).

Watermark

The series was printed on thin, gummed watermarked paper. The watermark was the apostolic double cross; it occurred in two positions: VII / A and VII / B.

VII / A: vertical cross watermark, occurring rarely, lighter and filmy, already described above. Unfortunately, the information on the quantity and the circumstances of creation hitherto are not available. It is probable that the release figures given above include these postage stamps too. Both their rarity and high value on the world market show that very few of these were printed. The colours revealed that these postage stamps did not come to being accidentally but rather willfully. The printing house should also have noticed the error was printing, because the shape of the paper would have immediately revealed the defect. The fact that we do not find vertical cross among sent letters handled by post offices also provides evidence to this. While discussing watermarks, we should also mention that the sheets of 100 pieces were usually produced with wide margins. These margins were several times used for producing forgeries, for example forged green postage due postage stamps of 20 fillers with vertical cross.

Forgeries

Forgeries of this series were produced. They are easily recognizable: thick, cardboard-like, yellowish paper, rough gumming. All forgeries were produced on paper without watermarks.

Postmarks, Letters Handled at Post Offices

Despite the fact that at other places we dealt with postmarks, we still feel obliged to describe some most important hand stamps and sent covers of this historic era. At the day when the series came out, Budapest Post Office No. 4 used red hand stamps. The covers postmarked with these hand stamps should be considered first-day covers.

The workers of Pestezsébet carried out a memorable act when they called their town Leninváros (the city of Lenin). Pieces with ***Leninváros*** postmark are great rarities today.

Figure 193

As previously described, the postage stamps purchased at post offices were not used to pay for postage. When the Chief Directorate of Post Office ordered that the stamps had to be stuck to the envelopes immediately, a lot of so-called ‘favour’ letter were produced. A lot of people had stamps affixed to

envelopes without an intention to send them. For collectors, such postage stamps should not be considered either sent or unsent.

Consequently, letters which were actually posted are true rarities. Therefore, if anyone wants to exchange or buy such envelopes, he/she should meticulously check the cover in question.

Here are a few fakes the scrutiny of which serves good advice.

Envelopes addressed to reputable people should be taken with scepticism. The traitor signs of the forged letter addressed to Bela Kun (Figure 193) are the following:

The post office of sending was Budapest no. 4. The registered mail label was that of Budapest no. 5;

Bela Kun was not president, but Foreign Affairs Commissar (everybody knew this at that time);

Address and the middle postmark meet, but the ink covers it. Consequently, the cover was first postmarked (favour postmarking), and only after it, the address was written;

The following envelope is also interesting (Figure 194, the address forged on it was that of Col. Guido Romanelli, the Italian military attaché at that time).

Figure 194

The speculator wanted to produce an interesting ‘historical document’. We known that Romanelli supported the counter-revolution, and lobbied at the people’s Board of Commissioners asking mercy for the cadets captured for the counter-revolutionary rebellion. Allegedly, one of the arrested cadets asked Romanellit for intervention in the letter sent in this envelope (according to the pencil note on the envelope).

Let us go through the signs of forgery:

Originally the envelope was complete. The forger cut it off probably because it was addressed to someone else, not Romanelli. Two ink stains, already tarnished due to their yellow edges, prove this.

Romanelli’s address was written on the postmark;

The letter taken over by PO Budapest 57, where the postage stamp was postmarked with the hand stamp with the check letter ‘A’ on 23 June. The arrival stamp was produced by the same post office with the hand stamp with the check letter ‘B’ on 1 July.

It is too bad that the nice cover was rendered worthless, since the forger used up a letter with a really nice header reading A MAGYAR TANÁCS-KÖZTÁRSASÁG HÁZA (House of the Hungarian Soviet Republic).

Types

The above mentioned preparation works of the printing procedure provide evidence to the fact that due to multiple reproducing many small patches, strokes, line breaks, and colour deficiencies developed, which provides a wide area for the research work. By identifying these differences, we may establish almost as many types as there were postage stamps on individual sheets. In such case, we may also reconstruct sheets.

The differences sharply defer from each other, so we may conclude on the basis of the known deviations which was the sheet position of individual postage stamps.

The 10-print structure underpinning the sheets has already been described. The deviations on them will define the ***main types***, since these deviations are recurrent on the same position of several sheets. Those deviations, however, which appear in ever different way on all postage stamps of the sheet, will be called ***basic types***.

Based on the findings, so far we have been able to reconstruct the sheets of 20-, 75- and 80 -fillér stamps on the basis of basic types. For 45- and 60-filler denominations, only sheet parts could be reconstructed.

We call the attention of those who are engaged in sheet reconstruction collecting that using magnifying glass during their work is a must. There are many small differences which can be recognized only with the help of a magnifying glass. Another important thing to consider is that in cases when we list several deviations for a postage stamp with numbers when categorising this postage stamp, we should consider all given deviations, the deviation of the main type included, because otherwise the result will be inaccurate.

Main Types

According to the deviations on the prints of 10 pieces

Figure 195

Figure 196

20 -fillér denomination (Figure 195)

In all odd rows of the sheet (1-3 - 5 - 7 - 9)

1/ A dot in the nose on the first, second and seventh postage stamp;

2/ White dot after and under letter ‘É’ in the word ‘FILLÉR’ on the second, fourth and ninth postage stamp (rows 2 - 4 - 6 – 8 - 10 of the sheet);

3/ On the third and eighth postage stamp, the nostril line, which is usually three-point long, is shorter (two-point long);

4/ Red spot in the first letter ‘L’ on the second and seventh postage stamp;

5/ First letter ‘S’ of the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’ is broken on the second and seventh postage stamp.

45 -fillér denomination (Figure 207)

1/ The shading line on the lips is disconnected on the fourth and ninth postage stamps;

2/ The shading lines and in a point in the face on the third and eighth postage stamp.

60 filler denomination (Figure 209)

In the odd rows:

1/ There is a brown spot under the shirt collar on the fifth and tenth postage stamp;

2/ On the second and seventh postage stamp, there is this connection at 3 mm from the outer frame; 2 / a/ On the second and seventh postage stamp, there is a green spot in the upper part of the second letter ‘A’ in the word ‘MAGYAR’(Hungarian);

3/ On the upper part of the fourth and ninth postage stamp, there is a green spot in the upper part of the second letter ‘A’ in the word ‘MAGYAR’(Hungarian).

75 –fillér denomination (Figure 196)

Here, each line running horizontally looks the same, but within the rows there are the following types:

1/On the first and sixth stamp, there is a brown dot on the forehead above the nose;

1 / a/ On the stamps above, there is an angle in the thinner line of the letter ‘Y’;

1 / b/ There is a red spot in letter ‘T’ in the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’ on the above-mentioned postage stamp;

2/ On the third, fifth, and eighth postage stamp, in the word ‘DÓZSA’, letters ‘O’ and ‘A’are connected by diagonal lines;

3/ On the second and seventh postage stamp, the fourth screen point above the left-side star merges with the frame;

3 / a/ On the above mentioned postage stamp, tWo screen points under the left-side star merge, and a horizontal line is created;

3 / b/ On the above mentioned postage stamps, there is a horizontal line above letter ‘C’;

4/ On the fourth and ninth postage stamp, there is a brown dot under the wrinkle of the left eye.

80 -fillér denomination (Figure 221-230)

Stamps in the first vertical column:

1/ Top-16 base line discontinuance, so a small white spot generated.

2/ Dot in the face, over the shading line 6 from the centre

3/On the rectangle which is the base of the word ‘Magyar’ there is a spot merging into the frame above letter ‘R’

II/ Stamps in the second vertical column:

1/ Left upper junction of the internal frame – a small triangle within the right angle. It is sometimes filled with ink.

2/There is a spot in the nose. This criterion is otherwise common with the sixth stamp.

IV/ The third stamps of the series:

1/ Disconnection between the upper and the right frame of the left-sided numeral ‘80’;

2/A spot on the shading lines of the face;

3/Letters ‘A’ and ‘N’ merge in the word ‘TANÁCS’;

IV/ The fourth stamps of the series:

1/ Disconnection under the tie;

2/ Disconnection in the frame in the left corner of the portrait;

V/ The fifth stamps series:

No defects were found.

VI/ The sixth stamps of the series:

1/ There is a spot in the nose (as in the above mentioned stamps).

2/ Base line disconnection at the level of the right eyelid

VII. The seventh series stamps:

1/ Dots over each of the three shading line of the face;

2/ On the left side of the frame, there is a double disconnection on the base line 13 from the frame line below the star;

VIII/ The eighth stamps of the series:

1/ The bottom line of letter ‘Y’ fractured and flows into the into the interspace between the two

frame lines;

2/ White dot under the second letter ‘L’of the word ‘fillér’;

IX/ The ninth stamps series:

1/ The top-right base line 5 near the star is discontinuous, while line 6 does not reach the frame but curls upwards a little;

2/ The second dot over letter ‘Ö’ flows into the frame line;

3/ Two dots in the face

X/The tenth stamps of the series:

1/Under inscription ‘ENGELS’, the fourth baseline is discontinuous under the second letter ‘E’

Subtypes

Full or Partial Sheet Reconstruction

20 -fillér denomination

1/ Under the first letter ‘L’ of the word ‘fillér’ there is an arm of the shape 1 (Figure 197).

2 / a/ Recurring according to the description of the main types

2 / b/ There is a red spot in the white area under the thinner stem of the letter ‘A’ in the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’.

Figure 197

Figure 198

3 / a/ The first dot of the letter ‘Ö’ merges with the rest of the letter.

3 / b/There is a red dot under bottom left numeral ‘2’ in the white area outside the frame;

4 / a/ There is a white dot in the brown area on the line of the thick vertical part of letter ‘M’;

4 / b/ iN the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’ between the two legs of the letter ‘R’, there is a white spot which flows into the white area;

4 / c/ Recurring according to the description of the prints of ten pieces

5/ White dot between the two digits of the upper left-side numeral ‘20’;

6/ In the upper right-wing ‘20’ there is a red stain in the ‘0’;

7 / a/ Under the first letter ‘L’ of the word ‘fillér’, two screen points merge into a white spot;

7 / b/ Cross-rupture of the second ‘9’;

8/Under the digit 2 of the lower left ‘20’, two screen dots merge into a horizontal comma;

9/ To the right of the nose, there is a vertical brown paint stripe running all the way to the beard.

10/ There is a white dot at the top of the mustache.

10 / b Above the lapel, the shading lines of the beard are interrupted.

11/ Upper descending part of letter ’L’ of the word ’FILLÉR’ widens into a white patch. (Figure 198).

11 / a. Two screen dots under to the right of the lower left ‘20’ merge into a vertical white stain.

12/ Over the top left ‘20’ there is a red ink stain outside the frame.

12 /a The upper left portion of the top ‘20’ crossed by a red paint stripe.

13/ Between the second letter ’L’ and letter ’É’ there is a white stain above.

13 / There is a red stain in the upper part of the first letter ’L’ of the word ’FILLÉR’.

14/ A portrait of the hair on the left side next to the L satírvonalainak aro described the letter.

15/ There is a white patch over the letter ’R’ the word ‘Magyar’.

16/ There is a red stain in thicker part of the ’Y’.

16 /a/ There is a red dot on the letter of ’R’ of the word ’FILLÉR’.

17/ There is a white dot over the left star.

17 / a/ Digit ‘2’ of the lower right’20’ forms a U-shape with two screen dots.

18/ A red spot interrupts the thinner part of letter ‘A’ of the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’.

19/ There is a white spot aligned with the second digit ’9’.

20/ There is a white spot to the left of the right eye.

Figure 199

Figure 200

21/ Under digit ‘2’ of the top left ‘20’, the confluence of screen dots generated a regular letter

‘ü’. (Figure 199).

22/ Between two dots of letter ‘Ö’, there is a white ‘comma’; there is a dot under letter ‘Z’.

23/ There is a white spot over the curling part of letter ‘R’.

24/ Under letters ‘L’ and ‘E’, the screen dots create a semicircle.

24 / a/ There is a horizontal white spot under the lower left-hand ’2’.

25/ There are two white points under the lower left-hand ‘0’.

26/ There is a red dot in letter ’O’.

26 /a/ There is white point in the left eyebrow.

27/ To the left and over letter ’R’ in the word ‘FILLÉR’ there is a white spot.

28/ There is a white point in brown area between letter ’A’ of ’TANÁCS’ and the forefront.

29/ There is a big white dot under the right star.

30/ In the left lower corner, there is a stain between the outer frame and the screen area.

30 / a/ Under letter ’R’, the lower frame line is disconnected.

31/ There is a red dot on the first leg of letter ’A’. (Figure 200).

32/ On the left side of the beard, in line with letter ’A’, there is horizontal fracture in the brown area.

33/ In line with Y, there is horizontal line in the brown area.

33 / a/ In the word ‘TANÁCS’, letters ’C’ and ’A’ are crossed with a red stripe.

34/ There is a white point at the right side of the nose.

35/ Over the letter ’R’ of the word ‘MAGYAR’ the on the white ellipse is interrupted by a red stain.

35 / In the horizontal part of the upper right-hand digit’2’, there is a red dot.

36 and 36 / a/ In the top part of the stamp, from the area over the image, a red stripe starts, which crosses the middle of letter ’S’ as well.

37/ Lower right-hand ’0’ is crossed with a red stripe.

37 / a/ To the left of the lower right ’2’ three screen dots merge.

38/ On the right side of the forefront, at the point where the hair meets, there is a circular white spot with a brown dot in the middle.

39/ There is a white dot between two letters ’L’.

40/ There is a white patch under digit ’2’ of right-upper ‘20’.

40 / a/ There is a white dot over the thicker branch of ’Y’.

Figure 201

Figure 202

41/ In The word ‘TANÁCS’, a line turns letter ’c’ into (Figure201).

42/ The curve of left-hand top ’2’ is discontinuous.

42/ a/ In the upper right-hand ’0’ there is a red dot.

43/ In the upper right-hand direction between ‘2’ and ‘0’ the outer frame bulges out.

43/ a Under ‘20’ in the lower left-hand side, there is a red dot outside the frame.

44/ In the brown box there is a white point in line with the thicker foot line of ‘M’.

45/ There is a red stain in the right-hand star.

46/ There is a white spot over the right star, which flows into the frame.

46 / a Above the right eye, there is a white dot.

47/ There is a red dot over letter ‘S’ outside the frame.

47 / There is a red dot in the white field below the left eye.

48/ A red line runs downwards from the upper outer frame from left to right; it crosses three letters (ÖZT) of the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’ (Republic), and then leaves the stamp.

49/ Over the right-hand top ‘20’, rasters merge into a white spot.

50/ There is a red spot in the top hook of the right upper ‘2’(Figure 202).

51/ The white frame flows into the brown box under letter ‘K’

5l/a/ At the left side of the stamp, at the junction of the hair and the beard, a shading line widens out into a white patch.

52/ Under letter ‘Ö’, there are white patches.

52/ a In the first letter ‘L’ and letter 'E' of ‘FILLÉR’ there is a red dot.

53/ The thinner stem of letter ‘A’ in the word ‘TANÁCS’ (council) interrupted by a red line.

54/ At the height of letter ‘M’ brown paint flowed in triangle shape.

54 / a There is a red spot in the lower bend of the lower right-hand side ‘20’.

55/ In the left corner of the left eye lines are broken, and thus a white spot arose.

56/ A large part is missing from the ‘0’ of the lower left ‘20’.

57/ Next to the upper-right ‘20’, the outer frame interrupted; the red ink flows into the white stripe.

58/ In the upper left ‘20’, there is a red dot in the upper part of ‘2’.

58 /a/ There is a white dot in the ‘0’ of the lower left ‘20’.

59/ Outer frame is discontinuous under the first letter ‘L’; there is a blurred point under it.

60/ There is a red dot in the second ‘9’.

60/a/ There is a white point at the right side of the beard.

Figure 203

Figure 204

61/ The top of letter ‘A’ in the word ‘TANÁCS’ (council) is discontinuous (Figure 203).

62/ In the ‘0’ of the lower left ‘20’ there is a large red dot.

63/ The middle horizontal part of letter ‘E’ is broken.

63/a/ There is a white dot under the left star.

64/ The white oval frame is interrupted between the ‘Y’ and ‘A’.

64/a/ The top frame line is interrupted in four places.

65/ There is a white dot on top right side of the mustache.

66/ There is a red dot in letter ‘Ö’.

66 / a/ There is a red dot in letter ‘9’.

67/ There is a dot in the nose.

68/ The right outer frame line discontinuous at the height of letter ‘R’.

68/ a/ Raster area is discontinuous at the height of top left-side ‘20’.

69/ Over and to the right of ‘0’ of the lower left ‘20’ the white oval frame is discontinuous and flows into the part of raster.

70/ Under ‘2’ of the lower left ‘20’ three rasters merge.

70 /a/ There is a red spot in which a white dot arose in ‘0’ of the upper right -‘20’.

71/ Over and to the right of letter ‘R’ of the word ‘MAGYAR’ there is a white dot (Figure 204).

72/ Under ‘R’ of the word ‘FILLÉR’, the white cross is discontinuous and mergers with raster.

73/ There is a large white dot under the lower left ‘2’, merging with the lower, horizontal line of the digit.

74/ The right lintel is heavily discontinuous.

75/ Under the upper right ‘0’, raster confluence generated a line running left to right.

75/a/ Under letter ‘A’ of ‘TANÁCS’, in the brown area, there is a white patch of the shape of digit 1.

76/ There is a white dot in the upper curve of letter ‘L’.

77/ In the middle of the beard, in the white box, there is a dot.

77/a/ Under ‘T’ of ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’ (Republic), in the brown area, there is a white dot.

78/ Over in the left eye, the shading lines are interrupted, and a horizontal channel is formed.

79/ There is a big white dot between the star and the letter ‘M’.

80/ There is a white dot in the red box under the lower horizontal part of left top ‘2’.

Figure 205

Figure 206

81/ There is a red dot on the right side of ‘A’ (Figure 205).

81 /a/ In the first ‘l’ of the date there is a semicircular spot.

82/ The outer left frame of the stamp is interrupted in line with the lower and upper part of the ‘2’.

82/a/ Between the shade lines of the jacket lapel there is a dot.

83/ At the right foot of the third ‘A’ there is a red dot on the white ellipse. Similarly, there is one under the second ‘9’.

84/ In the outer ellipse, the frame line is disconnected between ‘S’ and ‘A’.

85/ On the lower frame of the stamp, interruption under letter ‘I’. At the bottom of the top right ‘0’, there is interruption.

86/ On the outer frame line between ‘G’ and ‘Y’ there is a red stain.

86/a/ The bottom outer frame thickens from its middle to the left.
86/b/ The right bottom leg of letter ‘M’ continues downwards.
87/ There is a dot in the upper bend of the bottom right-hand ‘2’.
88/ The right-side outer frame is discontinuous in two places in line with ‘20’.
88/a/ The brown line under the portrait becomes double.
89/On the left side of the mustache, the last line forms an L-shape.
90/ There is a white dot in front of the left-hand upper ‘2’.
90 /a/ There is a white dot between ‘1’ and ‘9’ of the date. Due to this, the two numerals merge.
91/ The left vertical line of letter ‘N’ continues into the frame. (Figure 206)
91/a/ Top horizontal parts of letters ‘O’ and ‘Z’ merge.
92/ At the left side of the stamp under the top ‘2’ the frame and the internal part are connected by a red spot.
92 /a/There is a white stripe under the upper horizontal part of the upper letter ‘Z’ of the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’ (Republic).
93/The is a dot under the second letter ‘Á’ of the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’ (Republic).
93/a/In line with the first letter ‘A’ of the word ‘MAGYAR’ (Hungarian) the background pattern misses some dots; there is only one instead of three.
94/There is a discontinuity in the left-hand frame of the stamp, in line with the part between letter ‘R’ and ‘T’.
94/a/ There is a slanting line between the word ‘FILLÉR’ and the star.
95/ There is arc-shaped discontinuity at the left side of the postage stamp from the height of letter ‘A’ up to ‘0’.
95/a/ The upper frame is discontinuous over the letter ‘S’.
96/ The hair ends in a white point at the height of the nose tip.
97/ The outer ellipse frame is discontinuous over the first letter ‘T’.
98/ There is a white point to the left of the upper part of letter ‘A’ of the word ‘TANÁCS’ (Council).
99/ There is a large white stain between digits ‘2’ and ‘0’ of the upper right-hand numeral.
100/ The lower horizontal part of bottom right ‘2’ flows down.

Figure 207

Figure 208

45-Fillér Denomination

Reconstruction of Part of Sheet

Numbers in parentheses next to the type numbers indicate the location on the stamp sheet.

1 (4) The first baseline of the interior green field 0.5 mm shorter than the other ones (Figure 207).
2 (13) There is a green dot over the left eye.
3 (15) The eighth base line from the bottom is disconnected on the left side of the postage stamp.
4 (17) On the left side of the postage stamp, the the third and fourth base lines are connected by a green stain.
5 (18) There is a green patch on the collar.
6 (19) There is a big green dot on the face below the left ear down.
7 (31) of the collar to the left, from the bottom of the sixth with a baseline score.
8 (32) The first line and the second base lines are discontinuous at the fourth mm.
9 (42) on the right side of the stamp 22 23 Ós main line connects a patch.
9 (42) The above is repeated between the last and penultimate baselines.
10 (45) On the left side of the postage stamp, the bottom 21st and 22nd – 23th base lines are connected by a green stain.
11 (49) There is a large green patch at bottom right, under the baselines.
12 (55) There is a dot on the 20th base line from the bottom.

12/a/ (55) There is an orange dot on the frame below bottom left ‘45’.
12 / b/ (55) There is a discontinuity in the bolder part of the last letter ‘A’.
13 (56) The fifth base line from above is 0.5 mm shorter.
14 (57) There is a dot over the shading lines of the face (Figure 208).
14/a/ (57) There is a large green spot on the neck.
15 (58) There is a dot in the face over the shading lines.
16 (64) Base lines 2, 3, and 4 are connected by a green stain.
17 (65) Instead of a little dot over the shade line of the jaw, there is a big one.
18 (67) The baseline before the last one is 1 mm shorter.
19 (69) The 14th and 15th base lines from the bottom are connected by a dot.
20 (73) The shading lines below the left eye end in a teardrop-shaped patch.
21 (74) The sixth right bottom baseline is discontinuous.
22 (77) The first base line from the bottom is discontinuous.
23 (78) Over the letter ‘I’ in ‘PETŐFI’ the main lines are connected with green spot.
24 (81) There is a green patch on the neck.
25 (82) In the word ‘PETŐFI’, letter ‘I’ is smashed.
6 (100) The upper horizontal part of the first upper right ‘5’ is shorter.
Figure 209
Figure 210
60-Fillér Denomination
Reconstruction of Part of Sheet
1 (3) There is a white dot on the right vertical part of letter ‘N’ of the word ‘TANÁCS’ (Council) (Figure 209).
l / a/ (3) The upper outer frame section is broken at 4.5 mm.
2/ (10) There is a white dot in the beard.
3/ (11) The right bottom outer frame is interrupted at 6 mm.
4 (14) The lower outer frame is interrupted at 23.0 mm.
5 (16) There is a white point in the hair above the ear.
6 (20) In letter ‘G’, there is a white point.
6 /a/ (20) The mustache of letter ‘R’ of the above word flows into the framework of a portrait.
7 (25) There is a white spot on the ear.
8 (30) In the word ‘MAGYAR’, there is a white point between ‘Y’ and ‘A’.
9 (58) In the lower left corner of the stamp, there is a white diagonal line.
10 (60) The upper frame of the stamp is interrupted at 3.5 mm.
11 (63) Under the left-side star, there is a brown stain.
12 (61) There is a discontinuity running down and connecting shading lines 2 and 4.
13 (65) The word ‘Hungarian’ G letter of the white spots (Figure 210).
I3/a/ (65) The green background is discontinuous in line with the ‘0’ of the lower right number.
14 (66) There is a white dot in the brown background between the nose and letter ‘R’.
15 (69) There is a white dot between beard and the neck.
16 (73) The left eyebrow protrudes.
16 (73) There is a brown stain in the brown area in line with the mouth.
17 (75) The right outer frame is broken from top to 1.5 mm.
18 (76) There is a brown dot on the forehead.
19 (79) There is a green stain on the left side on the portrait frame.
20 (86) There is a brown dot near the nose.
21 (88) There is a white dot over the ear.
22 (89) The lower outer frame is interrupted at a 20.0 mm.
23 (93) There is a large white dot above and after the word ‘FILLÉR’.
Figure 211
Figure 212
75-Fillér Denomination
Reconstruction of Part of Sheet
1/ There is a brown spot to the left of the nose (Figure 211).

2/ Under letter ‘C’ two background points merge.
3/ The right-hand ‘5-9’ below is broken.
4/ There is a white spot in letter ‘M’.
5/ There are two white points under letter ‘Ö’.
5/a/ The hat is torn under letter ‘Z’.
6/ 5 Red ink is missing over ‘5’ in a semi-circular shape.
7/ Over second ‘L’ there is a white spot in the beard.
8/ Next to the first letter ‘A’ of the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’ there is a white point.
9/ Over the first ‘5’ two background dots merge.
10/ Above the letter ‘S’, there is a horizontal red line, outside the stamp image.
11/ Over letter ‘O’ the background is interrupted (Figure 212).
11/a/ There is a brown spot above letter ‘D’.
12/ There is a white spot in letter ‘R’ of ‘MAGYAR’.
13/ There is a white stripe between ‘A’ and ‘M’.
13 / a/ There is a brown spot on the forehead, in line with the nose.
14/ Under the right-hand ‘5’ two background dots blend into a vertical line.
15/ There is a brown spot in the beard under the mouth.
16/ There is a white framed red spot between ‘A’ and ‘C’.
17/ In the top corner, the 5th background dots of the first and second rows confluence into a vertical line.
17/a/ Under the bottom tip of the left-side star two background dots blend into a horizontal line.
18/ There is a brown spot where the forehead and the cap meet, in line with the nose.
19/ There is a red spot in the second letter ‘T’.
20/ Under the second letter ‘L’, two horizontal lines branch out from the red background area.
Figure 213
Figure 214
21/ In letter ‘Z’ there is a red spot in a white frame (Figure 213).
22/ At the left side of the stamp, outside the image, there is a horizontal line at the height of ‘M’.
23/ There is an arc-shaped white line in front of letter ‘C’.
23/a/ There is a white spot next to the median line of the letter ‘E’.
24/ There is a white spot over the letter ‘I’ in the beard.
25/ There are two red dots in the upper part of the letter ‘F’.
26/ There is a big white spot below ‘K’ on the cap.
27/ Under the first ‘7’ background dots confluence in vertical shape.
27/a/ Under the mouth, in the beard, there is a brown point.
28/ The edge of the cap is discontinuous between the 7th and 8th pins.
29/ At the right side of the thumbnails below the ear three times three dots blend into irregular distorted patches.
30/ The horizontal part of the first ‘7’ blends with a background dot.
31/ Over of letter ‘I’ there is a white framed brown point in the beard (Figure 214).
32/ Over the ferst ‘A’ three background dots blend into a horizontal shape.
32 / a/ There is a small white spot between the nose and the lip.
33/ At the right side of the stamp between the background dots 18 and 19, an oblique line runs off to the edge of the stamp.
34/ There is a white dot on the middle part of the second ‘7’.
34/a/ There is a comma-shaped shape in line with the nose in the cap.
35/ There is a white dot under the ear.
35/a/ There is a white line above the right eye.
36/ There is a red dot in the thicker part of ‘Y’.
37/ Three points of the cap blend, in line with the nose.
37/a/ Above ‘Ó’ of ‘DÓZSA’ there is a white dot on the cap; its shape is thick-soled inverted L.
38/ There is a vertical stain under ‘S’ of ‘TANÁCS’ on the cap resulting from the merge of two background dots.

38 / a/ There is a white dot above the second letter ‘R’.

39/ Two background dots merge into a white stain with a red dot in the middle in line with the thin branch of letter ‘M’.

40/ There is a big white rectangle under the right-hand number ‘7’.

40 / a/ There is a comma between ‘7’ and ‘5’.

41/ The two lines of the beard are connected by a horizontal line (Figure 215).

42/ There is a brown dot in ‘Ö’.

43/ There is a brown dot in the area to the right of the ear.

44/ There is a horizontal line in the first ‘5’.

45/ There is a stain in the right-hand ‘5’, in the bottom part.

45/a/ Under the mustache, the two lines of the beard are connected by a horizontal line.

46/ Over the mustache, there is a white 6-shaped formation.

47/ There are huge brown points to the left of ‘DÓZSA’.

48/ There is a light brown vertical line on the face.

49/ There is a dot on the left eyebrow.

50/ The dots of the cap merged in the line between the ‘K’ and ‘Ö’.

51/ There is a big red spot over the left ‘7’ (Figure 216).

52/ There is a horizontal line under letter ‘R’ of ‘FILLÉR’ because of the merger of two background dots.

53/ There is a dot branching off from the thinner part of the second letter ‘A’.

54/ In the part over the cap, the triangular white patch broke through the frame.

55/ There is a white stain at the central bottom part of the portrait.

56/ There is a white dot in the middle part of the mustache.

56 / a/ There is a large white dot in the beard.

57/ Over the first ‘7’, a vertical shape is created due to the merger of the 5th dots of the second and third lines of the background dots.

58/ There are discontinuities on the cap in line with letter ‘A’.

59/ The first dots of the three times three dot area merge into a vertical line.

59 / a/ The inner left-hand frame of the portrait is broken.

60/ Over letter ‘F’, rectangular white patch reaches out from the brown area.

Figure 217

Figure 218

61/ There is a brown spot over letter ‘D’ in ‘DÓZSA’ (Figure 217).

62/ The right leg of ‘K’ is cut by two strips of red paint.

63/ There are large white spots on the cap, at three places.

64/ Over letter ‘R’ of the word ‘FILLÉR’ there is a white spot between the two external beard lines.

65/ Over letter ‘S’ of the word ‘TANÁCS’ two background dots merge with the white outer frame.

66/ There is a white spot on the left side of the mustache.

67/ At the top of the thumbnails, the red area is interrupted in three places.

68/ There is a red stain in the dotted background in line with letter ‘R’ of the word ‘MAGYAR’.

68 / a/ There is a white stain in the hat.

69/ There is a white spot on the bottom edge of the cap.

69/a/ There are two white spots on the beard, just below the mustache.

70/ Above the ear, a white hairline splits into two branches. Above, a dot takes the shape of a fork.

71/ There is a red dot on the horizontal line of the second ‘A’ (Figure 218).

72/ The ear horizontally interrupted.

73/ Upper feet of letter ‘M’ is interrupted.

74/ A vertical and a horizontal line was formed due to the merger of the background dots between the bottom and the left-side tips of the right-side star.

75/ There is a white dot in the beard aligned with letter ‘I’.

76/ In the brown box under the ear, the middle dot out of the first line of the three times three dots completely disappeared; in case of the first dot, half of it disappeared .

77/ In line with the last letter ‘A’, a slanting line was formed due to the merger of the background dots in the red area.

78/ There is a white horizontal line in the bottom of the beard.

79/ There is a wedge-shape and an elongated H-shape due to the line confluence of the beard.

80/ There is a red dot in the horizontal part of the right-side ‘7’.

Figure 219

Figure 220

81/ The lip is torn by white points (Figure 219).

82/ There is a white diagonal line between the two arms of ‘Y’.

83/ There is a white spot on the cap under letter ‘S’ in the line with the axis of the nose.

84/ The thinner leg of the second letter ‘Á’ is cut by a red line over the connecting (horizontal) line.

85/ One strand of the white beard ends in a dot.

86/ Under left-side ‘7’, there are two background dots instead of one - they form a vertical shape.

86 / a/ Two lines of the beard merge.

87/ There are two points in red ruffle over the upper right leg of the letter ‘K’.

88/ There are prominent white spots in the cap.

89/ At the three times three dots part, a big brown stain extends from the elliptical thumbnail.

90/ There is a white line in the brown box above the above mentioned.

91/ There are red dots at the bottom of the left-side ‘5’, on the right-hand ‘7’, and on the frame of the stamp. (Figure 220)

92/ There is a white spot in the middle of the beard.

93/Over letter ‘R’ the curve of the two strands of the beard form an elongated letter ‘m’.

93/a/ White spot on the right side of the mustache.

94/ A vertical white stain interrupts the edge of the ear.

94/a/ There is a white stripe under the left eye.

95/ There is a white stain on the right side of the cap.

95/a/ The edge of the cap is interrupted under ‘K’.

96/ Above the letter 'E', there are two white dots between the beard lines.

97/ Over word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’, the red field over letter ‘R’ is interrupted.

98/ A white line extends from the upper part of the last letter ‘S’.

99/ There is a large white spot under and next to the three times three dots background part.

100/ The curled part of the right-hand ‘5’ is extended by background dots.

Figure 221

Figure 222

80-Fillér Denomination

Reconstruction of Sheet (due to the combined treatment of features the numbering will follow the vertical direction)

1/ Background lines next to the right-hand star fade and turn into a patch (Figure 221).

11/ There is breakage of right outer frame above letter ‘A’.

21/ There is breakage of outer frame: a) the upper and the right-side frame do not converge; b) at the bottom of the star, in line with the second frame breakage, the outer frame is broken.

31/ Top frame and the first three base lines under the star do not reach until the end, due to which, a white patch is formed up to the frame.

41/ There is breakage of outer frame above ‘R’. ‘Y’ and ‘A’ extend into the frames in white patch.

51/ There is breakage in right-side ‘O’.

61/ The right-wing ‘80’ and lower left-side frame does not converge.

71/ There is congestion upwards from the word ‘ENGELS’ in line I2, as well as between lines 4 and 5 under the star.

81/ Between ‘T’ and ‘A’ a semi-circular brown patch extends from the portrait frame.

91/ There is a white spot next to letter ‘G’ of the word ‘MAGYAR’ the letter G upper part of the. On the same stamp, line 12 the same thickens upwards from the word ‘ENGELS’, creating a semi-circular arch in lines 13 and 14.

2/ Above the left-side ‘0’, there is a wedge-shaped white patch interrupting the shoulder of the portrait drawing. On the same postage stamp, there is a white stain in the right-side ‘0’ (Figure 222).

12/ There is breakage in right-side frame.

22/ There is breakage in left-side bottom frame.

32/ The upper part of the ‘R’ is ruptured by a white spot.

42/ Under the right star, the fourth baseline is interrupted.

52/ There is a 2l-number-shaped fracture on the right side of jacket.

62/ At ‘Y’, there is a rupture between lines 30 and 31 of the frame, forming a channel in one direction.

72/ There is a rupture of the line and the frame between the right slanting line of ‘A’ and the eyebrow (channel).

82/ Shading line is ruptured on the forehead, forming a white spot (on the left, between lines 19 - 20 there is a brown stain).

92/ There is a big brown dot to the left of the word ‘ENGELS’, in the beard and the nose.

Figure 223 Figure 224

3/ There is a brown dot in the frame of the left-side ‘80’. There is a rupture on the outer right frame (Figure 223).

13/ There is a rupture on the left outer frame; below it, there is a vertical white shape between letters ‘R’ and of ‘‘O’.

23/ There is a dot in the slanting line of letter ‘A’ of the word ‘MAGYAR’. The frame above and to the right of ‘80’ on the right does not converge.

33/ Both top and left-side frame sections are interrupted before converging. Similarly, the portrait frame is interrupted above the right-side ‘80’.

43/ There is a white point over the upward part of the second ‘L’.

53/ In letter ‘Ö’, the second dot is comma-shaped.

63/ There is a rupture in the tie, due to which there are three dots instead of a line and a dot to the right and upwards.

73/ At the top of the first letter ‘A’ of the word ‘MAGYAR’, there is a longer kind of a vertical white spot.

83/ There is a brown spot to the left of the ear, in the area where there are shading lines.

93/ Under the left slanting line of ‘A’, there is clogging and rupture between the first and second background lines.

4/ There is a white spot in the left-side ‘O’. There is a rupture in the right-side outer frame of the postage stamp, between letters ‘Á’ and ‘R’ (Figure 224).

14/ There is a comma after the word ‘FILLÉR’.

24/ There is a white-framed black dot on the back of the second letter ‘L’.

34/ There is a rupture in the base of the word ‘TANÁCS’ close to letter ‘T ‘ and in the upper right base of the star. There is an elongated V shape above the star.

44/ At the background line 22, the portrait frame is interrupted, and a channel is formed.

54/ At the lower part of the letter ‘S’ of the word ‘TANÁCS’, the white ink flows down.

64/ There are a ruptures to the left of letter ‘E’ in ‘ENGELS’, in the hair.

74/ There is a comma over the second letter of the word ‘MAGYAR’

84/ A spike and point branches out of the bottom letter ‘A’ of ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’.

94/ There is a rupture in the first base line under letter ‘A’.

Figure 225

Figure 226

5/ Near the right side of ‘80’ the outer frame is ruptured; under letters ‘T’ and ‘A’ of ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’, the base line thickens and is disconnected (Figure 225)

15/ There is a point in the white field over letter N.

25/ To the right of the right-side star the lines form shape of number l. There is a brown spot in the beard.

35/ Below background lines 6 and 7, under the left-side star, the frame is interrupted, and a channel is formed.

45/ On the jacket lapel, there is a dark point in a circular white patch.

55/ In ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’, the horizontal connecting line of the first ‘Á’ does not reach the slanting line.

65/ In ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’, the lower part of the first ‘S’ splits into two.

85/ There is a little white line between the two upper tips of letter ‘K’.

75/ In line with letter ‘A’, a channel is formed from the internal frame rupture, and there is a white dot on the mustache in line with ‘G’’.

95/ In line with letter ‘G’, there is clogging between the background lines.

6/ There is a frame rupture on the right side between letters ‘T’ and ‘Z’ (Figure 226).

16/ There are ruptures in background lines 22 and 28.

26/ There is a white spot next to the left vertical part of letter ‘N’.

36/ There are white spots in figures ‘0’and ‘8’. There is white comma-shaped rupture between letters ‘T’ and ‘Z’ of the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’.

46/ On the left external frame there is a rupture over letter ‘G’. The right-side lines creating the star form ÁN-shape.

56/ There is a white spot on the forehead.

66/ On the left side of the stamp, in line with the stem of letter ‘G’ and on the right side in line with the right slanting line of letter ‘A’ the base line splits.

76/ The horizontal line of the first ‘A’ flows, and the external frame is interrupted under the left ‘8’.

86/ There is a white-framed green dot in the first letter ‘L’.

96/ To the right of the right eye, the two background lines split and surround a dot. Under the left eye, the shading lines end in a point.

Figure 227

Figure 228

7/ On the right side of the postage stamp on the outside of the frame, there is an olive green paint stripe between the 5th and the 6th line from the bottom (Figure 227).

17/There is a dot between letters ‘ F’ and ‘I’ in

27/ There is a point over the moustache of letter ‘R’, and there is a branch going out from the left vertical part of letter ‘N’ ending in a dot.

37/ The upper frame of the right ‘0’ is interrupted; the letter ‘T’ of the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’ reaches out into the white frame.

47/There is a dot after the right-side ‘80’; a smaller line branches out from letter ‘A’ to the same direction as the horizontal connecting line of the letter.

57/There is a dot in the beard and in the white area to the right of the collar.

67/ Outside the postage stamps, in the white margin, there is a green dot at the same height as letter ‘Á’.

77/ There is a white dot in front of letter ‘F’; the portrait frame is interrupted in line withY8; the outer frame is interrupted under the right-side star.

87/ There are white spots on both digits of the left-side ‘80’.

97/ There is a big spot at the right side of the ear.

8/There is an olive green ink stripe at the left side outside the postage stamp image, between lines 5 and 6 from the bottom. In the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’, letters ‘R’ and ‘S’ merge due to a white arc-shaped line (Figure 228).

18/ One of the points of ‘Ö’ is broken into two parts.

28/ There is a dot after ‘M’ and before ‘T’. The bottom frame is interrupted under the right-side ‘8’.

38/ To the right-side ‘80’, the frame is interrupted ‘frame. There are two white points in the second ‘L’.

48/ A small white protrusion branches out from letter ‘Z’ of the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’. Line 18 from the bottom is interrupted in two places.

58/ Line 5 from the star is interrupted at the left side of the postage stamp.

68/Under the right-side star, the background line 3 is disconnected in three places.

78/ There is a big white stain between the bottom and the left tips of the right-side star; there are nods under letter ‘Á’ between background lines 1 and 2.

88/ The tip of the left-side star reaches out into the white frame; there is a white stain between the two upper parts of ‘Y’.

98/ Background line 11 is ruptured under the left-side star. There is a white dot under the second letter ‘L’.

Figure 229

Figure 230

9/ There is a white-framed stain on the jacket lapel (Figure 229).

19/ External frame is interrupted; in front of it, there is an ink stain on the postage stamp image.

29/There is a white dot after the first letter ‘L’ and letter ‘M’; a white line branches out from the bottom tip of the left-side star.

39/ The frame next to the right-side ‘80’ is interrupted, just as the external right frame between letters ‘S’ and ‘A’.

49/There is a dot in the accent of letter ‘A’ in the word ‘TANÁCS’; a white line reaches out into the area under the left-side star.

59/ There is a point in the middle of letter ‘Ö’.

69/ In line with the left side of the word ‘MAGYAR’, the line is interrupted; at the right side, one and the same line is interrupted in two places.

79/ There is a dot after the right-side ‘0’.

89/The portrait frame is interrupted under letter ‘N’.

99/ There is a stain after letter ‘I’; there is a white stain next to the left side ‘80’ in the corner of the portrait.

10/ The right-side external frame is interrupted between letters ‘S’ and ‘A’; there is a rupture in the area forming base for word ‘TANÁCS’ (Figure 230).

20/There is a dot in letter ‘Ö’.

30/ The vertical part of letter ‘R’ of the word ‘MAGYAR’ continues in a slanting line at the top.

40/ The external frame is interrupted between letters ‘Z’ and ‘T’.

50/ There is a horizontal olive green stripe at the right side of the postage stamp outside the frame, between teeth 9 and 10; letter ‘É’ has a little tail with a white point over it.

60/ Two white stains protrude into the base of the left-side star.

70/ The external frame is interrupted over letter ‘A’; there is a white dot after the word ‘KÖZTÁRSASÁG’.

80/ The frame of the portrait is interrupted under the left-side star. The external frame is interrupted to the right of the star.

90/There are two dots in white frame to the right of the forehead in the hair.

100/ At the bottom edge of the postage stamp, between teeth 8 and 9, there is a vertical line on the white edge; at the right side of the postage stamp, between letters ‘Á’ and ‘R’, a stain is formed from line interruptions and nods.

Commemorative Postcards

The series, as already mentioned, was released on the occasion of convening the First Hungarian National Assembly of Councils.

For the solemn occasion, the National Post Office presented a commemorative postcard to each of the delegates of the Parliament, sticking to it the entire postage stamp series discussed now.

The commemorative postcard was designed by Ferenc Bokros, and produced in the State Printing House.

The Filatéliai Szemle (Philatelic Review), 1962 August 1, published Ferenc Bokros's memoirs, in which we read, "... Only a single night was available for making drawings; I got the cliche from the Pinterits cliche-plant on the same day, which I used for producing proofs at the College of Arts myself; I produced and numbered myself 2200 pieces. "

According to the documents of the archives of the Museum of Stamps, the orders, on the contrary, were received by the State Printing House. The latter supplied the cards on time; moreover, postage stamps were also affixed to the cards in the State Printing House. The document below provides evidence to this.

3175

Ej 1919

232 204

Bőlcsy / Sós

12 March

Delivery Receipt

100, namely one hundred, Communist postage stamps affixed to commemorative cards –on each of the two thousand (2000) pieces of commemorative cards there are: one piece of 20-filler postage stamp (Marx), one piece of 45-filler postage stamp (Petőfi), one piece of 60-filler postage stamp (Martinovics), one piece of 75-filler postage stamp (Dózsa) and one piece of 80-filler postage stamp (Engels portrait), the total of:

20 sheets of 20-filler postage stamp = 2000 pieces

20 sheets of 450-filler postage stamp = 2000 pieces

20 sheets of 60-filler postage stamp = 2000 pieces

20 sheets of 75-filler postage stamp = 2000 pieces

20 sheets of 80-filler postage stamp = 2000 pieces

which the warehouse of the Hungarian State Press handed over to the Hungarian Post and Telegram Office Chief Directorate today.

Dated in Budapest on 12 June 1919

Seal:

Hungarian People’s Republic

State Press

Warehouse

Handed over to political commissar Mikola - Horváth

Ferenc Sárkány

István Boldog

This fact is evidenced by furhter two documents.

One of these is the original submission of the State Press presented in photocopy (Figure 231) and the other Document 4011/1920 of the Post Office Auditor. The latter orders the Post Office Board of Directors to complete the invoice of the State Press:

Regarding the costs of the commemorative cards ordered in Document 13559/920, State press shall present invoice 2245 K.f.

This invoice shall be paid, since the delivery actually took place. .

Nb: The commemorative cards where taking over by Post Office supervisor Árpád Mikola.

Dated in Budapest on 12th 1920.

Horváth

The commemorative cards were produced by two-colour printing on pale sand-yellow cardboard. The sides were 15.5×21 cm.

The places for postage stamps and the decoration of the cards were made in a way that at first the drawing and the text-free base were printed with dark sand-yellow colour in the first run, due to which the inscription „MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG” ("Hungarian Republic of Councils") appeared in the original, pale colour. In the second round, the red three-line horizontal frame for postage stamps, the elliptic frame to embrace the serial number in the middle of the second row of the postage stamps, the area of the serial number at the bottom of the card, and finally the text in the bottom part of the card was printed. The text in the right and left area was arranged in three lines, and referred to the birth of the proletariat’s dictatorship and the date of the release in the following format: 1919 (March) 21 and 1919 (June). 12. Below the above mentioned, the four horizontal lines read as follows: A MAGYAR POSTA AJÁNDÉKA / A MAGYARORSZÁGI TANÁCSOK ELSŐ / ORSZÁGOS GYŰLÉSÉNEK / EMLÉKÉRE (Gift of the Hungarian’s Office/In memory of/Hungarian Councils’ first/National). On the both sides of lines 3 and 4, five-pointed stars were produced, while the two lower band-shaped boxes embraced five-pointed stars with raise printing out of them, also red (Figure 232).

Figure 232

In the Horthy fascism period, which lasted for 25 years, many of the commemorative cards were demolished. Due to this, series affixed to commemorative cards are precious pieces of collections. Those which include the signatures of the People's Commissars participating in the Parliament are great rarities indeed, which have historical and museum value (Figure 232).

The Modern History Museum hosts such a commemorative card on which there are 27 precious signatures.

Engravings

After the fall of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Rampacher Paul, whose name has already been mentioned, thought it was a good idea to have original designers produce etchings which corresponded to the originals but were larger. Artists welcomed this proposal, because in retaliation for their contribution to the Hungarian Soviet Republic they were not given any work. Rampacher's idea was to present these engravings as preparation for postage stamps, and sell them for good price. However, the artist did not consent to this ideal. Thus, the engravings were produced with different face value numerals. The artists produced the engravings on copper plates themselves. The first 10 copies were signed by the artists themselves, while the further 50 copies bore the signature engraved into the plate. Thus a total of 60 copies of these engravings were produced. They were of one colour; their size was 6,9X5,7 cm. The exception was the stamps featuring of Marx and Engels, because their lengthwise 7.1 cm. The postage stamp featuring Marx was green; Petofi – bluish gray, Martinovics – grey; Dózsa – red; Engels – reddish brown. These artistic engravings, of which very few copies were produced, were sold at very high price. Rampacher, with the speculative intent to raise the prices even higher, demolished the original copper plates. After that, András Varadi stamp dealer ordered new engravings from Ferenc Bokros, but this time in the colours of the original postage stamps. The artists have produced engravings again, but these were of smaller size: 6,3X5 cm. In this process, of course, because of the two-colour printing, the artists had to produce to copper plates. (Figures 233 - 236 and 238)

Therefore, the beautiful phase prints printed on the cream-colored cardboard were also marketed, though in very small numbers. The first 100 copies of all prints were signed by artists, while others were produced without signature. According to the memories of Ferenc Bokros, only maximal 600 pieces were produced in this release. The printing otherwise was done using the private equipment of Ferenc Bokros. Ágoston Hornyánszky, a typographer, purchased a large amount of engravings from Váradi, who was involved in the business side of the engraving sales. In order to prevent further production of the engravings, Ágoston Hornyánszky bought the printing plates from the artists, this way also preventing further production of prints. The plates were

handed over for safekeeping to the National Museum, from where they were then given to the National Archives.

Figure 235

Figure 236

2. HUNGARIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC OVERPRINT POSTAGE STAMPS OF RELEASE OF 1919

Historical Background and Development of the Image

After the victory of the proletarian dictatorship, since the portrait series was planned to be released on 12 June on the day of the first assembly of the Councils, the demand for a series of provisional postage stamps arose. This series had to document the ongoing social change. Creating new stamp drawings was, of course, out of question, because these stamps had to be released before the new postage stamps (the portrait series). In order to ensure the rapid production, it was decided to overprint the postage and postage due postage stamps: the inscription „MAGYAR POSTA" (HUNGARIAN POST OFFICE) was replaced by „MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG" (Hungarian Soviet Republic). Unfortunately, the measure was taken very late. Regulation The regulation No. 11773 introducing this measure was released on 26 May 1919 and read as follows:

Post offices are hereby notified that before the new postage stamps are produced, currently used postage stamps, covers, and postage due stamps will be overprinted with the words „MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG" in red ink.

The postage stamps, covers and postage due stamps used so far will stay in circulation and can be used without any hindrance.

Due to the delay in releasing this regulation, and in spite of the best intentions of the State Press (all in all, more than 111,000 printing sheets were involved in this project), the series was not only not ready on time but entered circulation 37 days later than the portrait series, which the former originally was meant to replace.

Time of Circulation

The stamps were used from 21 July to 30 November 1919. The withdrawal from circulation was courted by regulation 20.438 on 13 October 1919 by the Minister of trade (MPHL 23 October 1919 volume 61). The relevant parts of this regulation reads as follows:

Postage stamps introduced by the former Soviet government in Volumes 41 and 45 of PT. Távb. Official Journal with overprinted words „MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG" and portraits of Marx, Petofi, Martinovics,

Dózsa, and Engels are hereby withdrawn from circulation as of the end of November of the current year.

After this deadline, these postage stamps shall not be used for covering postage of mail items; however, post offices shall exchange these postage stamps to the public for those of similar value until the end of December 1919.

Post Offices shall send such exchanged postage stamps which they occasionally came in possession of to the warehouse of the Budapest Post and Telegraph Directorate, which will send valid postage stamps of the same value in exchange for these.

The Budapest Post Office warehouse shall report on its stock directly to the Department 2 of the Post and Telegraph Chief Directorate until the end of March 1920.

Printing Means

For printing the base stamp, 4×100 printing plates of Harvesters and 2×100 printing plates of the Parliament series were used (series of Hungarian Post Office). The text of the overprint was arranged in three horizontal lines on the Harvesters series and in two diagonal lines (from left to right) on the Parliament series. The overprint text of the former was „MAGYAR/TANÁCS/KÖZTÁRSASÁG”, while that of the letter was „„MAGYAR/TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG”. The inclination of the oblique overprint was 12° (Figures 237, 240 and 242). The overprint plates were produced in arrangements 4x100 and 2×100, in accordance with the base postage stamps.

Figure 237

Figure 238

Figure 239

1

Figure 240

Figure 241

Figure 242

Proofs

We know of a single proof stored in the Museum of Stamps. It was produced on the original watermarked paper with types containing one cliche. This is a 1-crown postage stamp printed in the middle of 120×70 mm sheet. It is not perforated. We will see from the postage due stamps, which were produced in much smaller quantity (700 sheets of each denomination) and finally did not enter the market, that the perforated proofs of intern series were produced. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the full sheets were produced of each denomination, on top of individual pieces. This assumption is only reinforced by the fact that the news of these stamps appearing on the market also with line perforation 11 ½ had appeared several times in the media of

1920s. The perforation equipment of 11 ½ had been used by the State Press as auxiliary equipment for decades, to produce proofs.

Printing

Printing was carried out by book printing technology. Harvesters were produced in three, while Parliament in four rounds. The rounds of Harvesters were the following: stamp image, value numeral, overprinting; rounds of Parliament postage stamps: frame, middle part, value numeral, overprinting. The postage stamp image printing plates (in case of Parliament, the frame and the middle part) were produced by galvanising, while the value numeral and overprinting printing plates were produced by typography.

Printing production marks naturally occur only on printing plates 4x100. In accordance with how it had happened earlier, they were printed on the printing plates of the second-round, namely the printing plates of the value numerals – consequently, their colour was the same as the colour of the face value numerals. Their location was between the sheets of the sheet pairs, between postage stamps A.II.10 and B.II.1. After separating the sheets after perforating, these marks were always found on sheet A (at least so far only such pieces turned up). We will list the known printing production marks when dealing with the denominations of the series, providing also their colour and number of copies, similarly to how it happened in the former chapter. The required information should be looked up in Chapter II, while the drawings of the sheet margin marks should be looked up with the help of their mark numbers in Chapter III.

In order to identify the printing plate numbers and the edition following each other, we have only partial official data on our disposal, due to which we need to draw logical conclusions from the pieces of data which we have. The above mentioned printing production marks provide great help in this area.

Edition I

This edition can be easily distinguished from the rest of editions. At first 20-, 50-, and 95-filler denominations, as well as 1-, 1.20-, 1.40-, and finally 3-crown denominations were printed. The colour of the overprinting performed in the third or fourth round was brick red. As regards the 50-filler denomination, the entire quantity was printed in Edition I, because we do not know of this denomination with the overprint of any other colour. Expert literature also mentions 10-filler denomination with the overprint of the same colour. We have not come across such postage stamps ourselves. Moreover, whenever the comparative analysis of such pieces was done, it turned out in all cases that the overprint in question was carmine red instead of brick red.

Edition II

As soon as the brick ink ran out, carmine red ink started to be used, which remained to be used until the printing of this series was finished. Within the framework of Edition II, 2-, 3-, 5-, 10-, 25-, and 45-filler and 5-crown

denominations were printed. In order that all of them were put in circulation simultaneously, when the amount sufficient for a single postal directorate was produced, the State Press warehouse sent it to the warehouse of Sopron postal directorate. It should be mentioned here that by that time seven out of nine postal directorates in the countryside had already been occupied (in Kassa, Kolozsvár, Navyvárad, Pécs, Pozsony, Temesvár, and Zagreb) by intervention troops. The first edition of the postage stamps with brick red overprint was sent exclusively to Sopron, meaning that these postage stamps were traded only in that county, mainly in its capital Sopron; placing on the market took place on 21 July. Foreign catalogues for long period referred to the postage stamps with brick red overprint as Sopron edition (Ödenburger Ausgabe), which we find erroneous.

Regarding the postage stamps with brick red overprint, we should be aware that larger amount of them was produced than the amount traded in the framework of the Sopron supply. Today it is already impossible to find out if Budapest postal directorate received any of these stamps; however, it is a fact that pieces of all denominations were left in the State Press Warehouse, because we can find all denominations of these postage stamps with brick red overprint in the so-called Harvesters series from 1920s (see Chapter V).

Edition III

In the framework of this edition, all previous denominations (except the 50-filler one) were produced, as well as 4-, 6-, and 15-filler and 2-and 10-crown ones. All of them were traded in the area of the Budapest Postal Directorate. The foreign expert literature on the 1920s doubts that the whole series was traded at post offices, acknowledging this only for the first 14 denominations and saying that while in Sopron these denominations were traded for two weeks, in Budapest – for only one or two days. This last statement might seem acceptable, because, as we already mentioned, although officially the validity of these stamps ended at the end of October, we may assume, knowing the reactionist political ambience of the time, that these postage stamps actually lost their validity in the first days after the proletarian dictatorship had failed. However, the finishing value of the denominations listed above must have started to be traded already in July, which was before the defeat of the proletarian dictatorship. In fact, we know of two registered letters (They were ‘philatelic’, because the whole series was affixed to them; however, their postage stamps were still not ‘favour’. Both letters were sent at Post Office 2 of Budapest on 30 July 1919 at 12 o’clock; according to the arrival postmark, they arrived on 1 August at 10 o’clock to Battonya. Thus we shall not doubt that they made the postal journey.)

Presumably, the denominations printed in large numbers were produced in several editions (5-, 10-, 15-, 20-, and most probably 25-filler denominations). However, this cannot be stated for sure on the basis of the details

available so far. This question may still be answered, by way of meticulous sheet studying.

We need to talk here about a common error appearing in the expert literature. According to erroneous belief of some experts, semi-ready postage stamps of the Hungarian Post Office series were used for overprinting. The State Press Warehouse stored only postage stamps and covers; it did not store semi-ready produce. The number of sheets of the Hungarian Post Office used was so large that there was no capacity for storing such a great number of semi-ready produce. This kind of storing would have disturbed and delayed the regular operation of the printing house (printing, gumming, cutting to perforation sheets, first check, perforation, cuttings to size, second check, packing into packs of 100 pieces, placing in the warehouse). Therefore, printing had to take place similarly to the postage stamps of the 2nd military aid postage stamps. Otherwise, 3-filler denomination was not issued in the basic series but only in the Council series. We also know that the majority of the Hungarian Part Office series denominations were repeatedly produced from the August 1919 until the middle of May 1920. The denomination numeral plates of 2-, 4-, 5-, 6-, and 15-filler denominations were exchanged. Printing plate I of 2-and 4-filler denominations was made with the margin mark 124; for printing the Council series, printing plate II started to be used with the mark 605. These two denominations were not printed any more after the proletarian dictatorship had failed. Printing plate I of 5-and 6-filler denominations, which was used at the beginning of 1919, was made with mark 605, while the denominations of Council series were printed with printing plate II and margin mark 124. The same plate was used for these two denominations after the proletarian dictatorship had failed.

Colour, Number of Copies, Printing Technology Marks

The colours of certain denominations are the same as the colours of the postage stamps of the Hungarian Post Office series. In case of certain denominations, we can find differences in shades between the two series – light, dark, bright, pale. In case of denominations issued in large quantities, these shade differences can be found also within the Council series.

In the list, we will provide the colour of the base postage stamp first. Directly after it, we will list the shades, if any, then the colour of the overprint with '/'. In case of some denominations of the Parliament series, the colour of the middle part is different from the frame. In such case, the sequence of the colours will be frame/middle part/overprint.

Unfortunately, the data for identifying the number of copies are not consistent. In the book of Bán and in the documents in the possession of the Stamp Museum the figures regarding the number of copies is the same; in case of one denomination, the deviation is less than 100 sheets, while in case of the remaining 11 denominations the difference alters between 10 and

670%. It is exactly for this reason that we provide the number of copies in audience with what was described in Chapter III.

Denominations of the Series:

2 fillers: orange brown/ carmine red 1 809 800 pieces (I 800 600 pieces). Printing technology signs (Nj): 605f.

3 fillers: red violet / carmine red 961 pieces 500 (1 119 600 pieces). Printing production signs (Nj): 506f.

4 fillers: grey / carmine red 667 200 pieces (pieces 685 600). Printing production signs (Nj): 605f.

5 fillers: green, pale, light and dark shades / carmine red 3 719. Printing production signs (Nj) 600 pieces: 124f.

6 fillers: greenish blue / carmine red 1 929 600 pieces. Printing production signs (Nj): 124 f.

10 fillers: Red, light, dark and bright shade / carmine red 9 439 600 pieces. Printing production signs (Nj): 124f.

15 fillers: violet, light and bright shade / carmine red 6 097 500 pieces. Printing production signs (Nj): 605f.

20 fillers: brown / brick red, brown / carmine red, base colour dark, bright, and gray shade 8 707 600 pieces . Printing production signs (Nj): 124f.

25 fillers: few / carmine red 2 985 600 pieces . Printing production signs (Nj): 124f.

40 fillers: olive green / carmine red 676 000 pieces (1 107 600 pieces). Printing production signs (Nj): 124f.

45 fillers: Narancs / carmine red 676 000 pieces (1 119 600pieces). Printing production signs (Nj): 124f.

50 fillers: brownish violet / brick red 686 400 pieces (1 023 600 pieces).

95 fillers: dark blue / brick red , dark blue / carmine red 675 900 pieces (1 279 600 pieces).

1 crowns: dark red / brick red , dark red / carmine red 674 900 pieces (1 265 600 pieces).

1.20 crowns: dark green / pale green / brick red, dark green / pale green / carmine red 691 800 pieces (1 099 600 pieces).

1.40 crowns: yellowish green / brick red, yellowish green / red carmine 568 800 pieces (909 600 pieces).

2 crowns: olive brown / carmine red 319 600 pieces

3 crowns: dark violet / grey / brick red , dark violet / grey / carmine red 449 800 pieces (1 039 400 pieces).

5 crowns: brown, dark and light shade / 2 carmine red 376 000 pieces

10 crowns violet brown / pale red violet / carmine red, 406 800 pieces (2 767 500 pieces).

Face value of the series: 26 crowns 80 fillers; 319 600 entire series produced.

Printing Deviations

a/Double Overprints

One sheet of 20-filler denomination (100 pieces of postage stamps) somehow passed the check and was traded at post offices. According to the contemporary expert literature, 50 pieces were obtained by a collector; however, the rest was also obtained by collectors. Considering the characteristic features of the printing technology, a total of 400 pieces must have to be produced.

b/ Plate Defect

We know of a plate defect from a very characteristic, repetitive discontinuity of a letter on the Parliament postage stamps. Letter 'S' deformed in such a way as to look '9' when the word 'TANÁCS' was overprinted for the second time. The defect was noticed and fixed. Its location on the sheet was B.VI.10. It occurred on all Parliament postage stamps.

Paper

Paper VII, version '***z***' was used (thin, smooth, without stripes, wartime paper. See Chapter II)

Watermark orientation: VII in case of Harvesters postage stamps; VIIB in case of the Parliament postage stamps

Gumming: white

Forgeries

The very short period of trade of these postage stamps, which actually lasted between 21 July and 1 August 1919, as well as the fact that the remaining stock was overprinted again in 1920, drew the attention of the counterfeiters to these stamps very quickly. We know of four kinds of counterfeits, all of them displayed in the Museum of Stamps.

The 2-and 45-filler postage stamps with reverse overprint were not waste but forgeries; they turn up from time to time in collections and are sometimes being traded (Figure 239).

Franking

The really used postage stamps are very rare. Postage stamps which made postal journey are very rare, especially those whose franking was real covering of postage. The postmarks of the majority of postmarked stamps were produced as favour. An interesting proof to this is the fact that the pieces kept in the Stamp Museum are all pieces which were postmarked after the proletarian dictatorship had failed.

3. NOT RELEASED OVERPRINTED POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE HUNGARIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC

Postage due stamps of the Hungarian Post Office were not completed before the failure of the proletarian dictatorship. When the overprinted series was being produced, postage due stamps were produced too. The inscription changed to 'Magyar Posta' (Hungarian Post Office); the face value numerals were printed in black instead of red.

Printing Means

For the postage due stamps, 2×100 printing plates were used. One plate was used for the frame, six ones for the face value numerals, and one for the overprint. The text arrangement of the overprint was similar to that of the Parliament postage stamps, though the inclination angle was 40°.

Proofs

Out of the 6 denominations planned for release (2-, 3-, 10-, 20-, 40-, and 50-filler), the proofs were produced on the original watermarked paper in the original colour of the base postage stamp. The text of the overprint was unchanged but arranged in two horizontal lines: 'MAGYAR' covered the inscription 'MAGYAR POSTA', while 'TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG' covered 'FILLÉR'. The colour was dark carmine red. The watermark of the proofs was VIIA, while the perforation was 11 ½ (Figure 241).

Printing

Printing was done by book printing in three rounds: frame, value numeral, overprints.

Number of Copies and Release

Out of each denomination of the postage due stamps series, 350 printing sheets, which is 700 handling sheets, were produced. The base stamp for the so-called Wheat Ear postage due stamp series released in 1920 was the Council postage stamp. There was no remaining stock of the Soviet postage due stamps, and there has been no data on any occasional destruction of these stamps.

Due to the failure of the Soviet Republic, these postage due stamps were eventually not traded. However, due to their subsequent use as base stamps we believed that it was appropriate to deal with them.

4. Hand stamps of the proletarian dictatorship

Although the date and location hand stamps produced and released for use in the period of the proletarian dictatorship were produced without the Crown, which means they can be easily distinguished from the hand stamps used between 1892 and 1918, we still cannot consider them as being exclu-

sively the hand stamps of the Soviet Republic. It was already after the Republic had been declared, on 16 November 1918, that the provision ordering that the Crown should not be depicted on the new hand stamps was issued; it had to be removed from the old hand stamps. This provision was then withdrawn after the failure of the proletarian dictatorship. Therefore, the hand stamps without the Crown were produced between 19 November 1918 and 30 March 1920. This is why we cannot call them characteristically Soviet hand stamps.

The memory of the Soviet Republic is eventually preserved by a single hand stamp, the one of Post Office 1 of Leninváros. This is why we believe it appropriate to deal with this hand stamp in a little bit more detail.

After the name of Erzsébetfalva (today's Pesterzsébet) was changed to Leninváros, it was provided that the two post offices operating there should be named Leninváros 1 and Leninváros 2 (this provision entered into force on 9 June 1919). This change of names was withdrawn after the failure of the proletarian dictatorship, as of 30 August 1919. This means that these post offices were operating at Leninváros post offices for almost 3 months. It was in 1926 for the first time that the expert literature mentioned that the Post Office 1 used the name Leninváros. (Filatéliai Kurír, 6 December 1926). This statement was then published in the postage stamp column of Híradó in Pozsony. However, the columnist Dr Weiner, a prominent expert of the time, commented that this could only be commercial forgery because the hand stamp was carved in a way different from the hand stamps of the time.

In his study published in 1935, Károly Rácz Rónay mentioned production of two pieces of hand stamps, one bearing the check letter 'A') and one without it. Therefore, we can only rely on the Post Office take-over postmarks on the basis of the research of János Örvös. Only one piece of hand stamps was taken over, the Leninváros 1A, which was dated'1919. júl. – 4.N 6'. This hand stamp must have started to be used within a couple of days from that date.

Collectors noticed this hand stamp after it had been in use for several weeks. This was the reason why the known postage stamp vendor of Budapest Emil Kohn went to Leninváros Post Office 1 and had several hundred letters and covers postmarked with this hand stamp with cheque letter 'A'. For franking, mainly eight kinds of 10-filler postage stamps were used: Harvesters with white and coloured face value numerals, military aid III, head of Charles, Magyar Posta, Harvesters with Republic overprint. These were postmarked in such a way that one postmark covered four postage stamps. The date of these postmarks was '919. JUL. 31. N. 12' (Figure 243).

The letters were most probably not sent, because all eight postmarks and individual overprinted Soviet postage stamps with this date have occurred on cut-outs. We do not know of a similar mail item to make the postal journey;

however, more than two-month period of use of the hand stamp would make it very probable.

The amount of produced and taken into use hand stamps may be identified very easily. On the basis of the data obtained from the Postal Office Material Warehouse, János Örvös found out that the Post Office ordered three hand stamps. Integrating these data with the data of Rácz-Rónai, we may safely conclude the following:

A/ Post Office ordered three hand stamps: Leninváros 1, 1A, and 2;

B/ Company Klassohn produced few of them before the failure of the proletarian dictatorship: Leninváros 1, 1A;

C/ Finally, the Post Office took over and started to use hand stamp *Leninváros 1A* with check letter, which was withdrawn and demolished at the beginning of September 1919 by the material warehouse.

5. Military Post Office of Red Army

3 May 1919 – 2 August 1919

History

The scope of this monograph does not make it possible to describe in detail the successful operations of the red army, as well as the political, militarily, and international reasons of its eventual defeat in front of the outnumbered enemy. However, we may not restrain ourselves to only listing the objects of the military post offices, which are otherwise of the primary interest for the postage stamp collectors. The activities of collecting, categorising, and searching for the material not yet found by the collectors inevitably demands that the organisation and operations of the Red Army are outlined, to provide context for the description of the organisation and functioning of the military post offices. This is the way we can define this collection area, which is of utmost importance both politically and historically, and this is the way to identify the objects which fall within this area.

The rejection of the Vyx Paper undoubtedly resulted in a positive development – the foundation and declaration of the Soviet Republi on 21 March. However, its negative consequence was, at least from the military point point of view, the advance of the intervention armies, and their occupation of new territories beyond the ceasefire demarcation line. When the proletarian dictatorship was declared, smaller troop units from the southern, Italian theatre were withdrawn and stationed on the front section in Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and Romania. There were also Hungarian military units under reorganisation. Their central management was done from Budapest, the Ministry of Militarily Affairs. Moving back, these troops, which were not yet ready for military action, withdrew up to the Tisza in the second half of April. The militarily commissariat set up headquarters with the aim to organise the eastern

Red Army from the withdrawn and scattered military units to protect the line of the river Tiszza. After this, this army was supposed to push the intervention armies back. The commander appointed was Vilmos Böhm, while the chief general Aurél Stromfeld. The name of the headquarters was Keleti hadseregparancsnokság. At the same time, nothern and southern armies were planned to be set up. The commandment of the three armies would have been carried out by Army Chief Headquarters (Hadseregfőparancsnokság).

The Romanian army reached Tisza near Szolnok on 1 May 1919. Then the Eastern army headquarters was moved to Gödöllő, its name modified to Army Headquarters (Hadseregparancsnokság). At the same time, the former plan was abandoned. The troop units of the Red Army created were organised into eight divisions. Single corps headquarters were responsible for two of three divisions. Corps headquarter I (division 7 and 8) was stationed in Székesfehérvár; Corps headquarter II (division 2,3 and 4) was stationed in Cegléd; corps headquarter III (division 1, 5 and 6) was stationed in Hatvan. They were set up on 1 May. Until that date, military Post Office was not operational at either revolutionary army or Red Army. Setting up of military post offices was ordered simultaneously with the new army set up. It was on 3 May that post offices linked to Army (corps, divisions, brigades), as well as central military postal organs started to operate.

It was Regulation 11.178 of the Social Production Commissariat dated on 30 April 1919 to provide for setting up of military post offices (PT and THL 12 May 1919, volume 39):

1/ Military Post Office has shall be set up for forwarding of the postal traffic to and from the Red Army stationed in the camp.

2/The Letter Post Office shall forward:

A/ Official mail items mailed by headquarters, military and other plates, offices and institutes, namely: all ordinary and registered mail items (letters, postcards, forms, newsletters), value letters and parcels, with indication of the value or without it, to and from the red Army.

The weight of the official parcels shall not exceed 5 kg each and their volume shall not exceed 60 cm in any direction.

This limitation, however, does not apply to the official parcels containing the heritage object of the deceased, sent by the headquarters. The maximal weight of these parcels shall not exceed 10 kg each.

Postage shall not take place.

B/Private mail items, namely:

I/ To Red Army camp: postcards, forms, newsletters, and ordinary (not registered) letters sent open, in the same way as allowed for in the civilian traffic, namely only in case the letter contains attachment, and postal transfers up to 1000 crowns.

3/Private mail items sent to or from the Red Army shall not be sent as registered mail.

Urgent all postage due handling shall not apply to either private or official mail items.

‘To hands’ shall not be requested.

4/ As regards the postage of the militarily mail items, the following guidelines shall apply:

A/Official mail items shall be postage free to the same extent as in the domestic mail traffic;

B/Out of private mail items which are possible to be sent by the military post offices, postcards and letters (up to 100 g) shall be free of postage, while forms and newsletters shall be subject to postage, in case sent by the members of the Red Army in the camp;

C/Mail items subject to postage shall be paid by sender. If mail items are not covered by sufficient or entire postage, they shall not be forwarded.

5/Addresses:

I/The edges of the mail items to be forwarded by the military Post Office and to the Red Army on the camp shall include:

a/Name and address of centre, in the top left part;

b/ Indication ’Tábori posta’ (Military Post Office), in the top right part;

C/Name of the addressee, in the middle part; in case of mail items sent to headquarters, troops, institutes the spot should include the title and the name of the individual, is sent to a particular individual or corps.

6/In case circumstances so require, it may be prohibited that members of the Red Army in the camp; similarly, the whole postal service may be suspended for some period of time, either entirely or partially.

The traffic of postal transfers mentioned in the regulation was regulated by Regulation 11.713 of 19 May by the Social Production Commissariat. Although this postal service was of less importance from stamp collectors’ point of view, the regulation contains several such pieces of data relevant to the militarily Post Office which are indispensable for philatelists. This is the reason why we must not restrain ourselves to only providing an extract from this regulation. The relevant part of the regulation follows below.

The military post offices set up linked to the Red Army on the camp also deal with the acceptance of postal transfers; these can be sent to the areas behind the front line by those who are part of the Red Army on the camp. Maximum of 1000 crowns can be transferred by a single transfer.

These post offices do not deal with payment of postal transfers (with the exception of transfers sent with receipt coupons), which means that transfers to those post offices cannot be accepted.

Telegram transfers and urgent handling are excluded; neither shall be taken into account any requests of the payment mode.

To administer the postal transfers, special military Post Office postal transfer forms shall be used. Militarily Post Office transfers are not subject to postage.

Hand stamps with the inscription ’Tábori postahivatal’ (Military Post Office) will not include the military Post Office number.

Numbers of transfers will be indicated.

Forwarding and handling of military postal transfers shall happen similarly to the domestic postal transfers.

Those postal transfers which cannot be delivered shall be collected at Post Office 72 of Budapest, which shall operate as military collection point, with the objective of forwarding to the sending military post offices in the future.

In case post offices receive postal transfers which are not efficiently administered, they should send those transfers to Budapest directly, to the central management of military post offices.

The regulation issued by the Military Commissariat on the organisation of the military post offices dealt also with the forwarding of the mail items from the front line to the hinterland and from hinterland to the front line. However, the Social Production Commissariat’s and Chief Postal Directorate’s measures did not deal with this issue. Consequently, mail items from the hinterland to the military post offices arrived with either long or short delay. To fix this, Regulation 15.756 was issued on 15 July 1919 (PT. THL. 19 July, volume 50). This regulation stipulated,’Mail items on which destination ’Tábori posta’ (Military Post Office) is indicated shall be forwarded to the Budapest military collection point in all cases (in the building of Budapest Post Office 72).’

We need still to deal with further two regulations in order to be able to identify the origin and authenticity of the military mail items, which can be done only knowing the handling marks. Both of these regulations were published in volume 41 of PT. THL. on 26 May 1919. According to Regulation 12.104 dated on 22 May,

In accordance with the Military Commissariat regulation on the administering the military Post Office, mail items sent by the persons belonging to Red Army on the camp shall be subject to military supervision.

The completion of the supervision shall be testified by the headquarter’s hand stamp and the signature of the person actually carrying out the supervision on the front side of the letter (postcards).

Therefore, covers sent by the persons who were in Red Army shall bear some kind of a postmark produced by some military headquarters and the sig-

nature of the person actually carrying out the supervision, which testify that the military headquarters found that item capable of being forwarded.

This kind of correspondence may be forwarded without any hindrance.

On the other hand, in case the postmark testifying to the supervision or the signature are missing, the mail items shall not be forwarded; instead, they should be marked with words ‘Cenzurázatlan tánori posta levelezés, Budapest 72 (Uncensored military mail correspondence, Budapest 72’), put into bulk and sent to the committee checking letters on the premises of the Budapest Post Office 72.

The same procedure should be applied to the letters arriving from the military Post Office closed, as well as to any other ‘suspicious’ covers (for example, to those which were sent by persons belonging to Red Army at regular post offices operating on the frontline instead of the military post offices)…

Regulation 12.634 dated on 22 May dealt with the interpretation of the exemption from postage of the military mail items and its major elements:

Based on the actual cases, post offices are hereby notified that military mail correspondence of persons belonging to Red Army are exempt from postage only in case these items bear a postmark of any military post office.

Therefore, if a military post office postmark is missing from such cover, then, in accordance with regulation 1210/919, after the procedure described in the paragraph preceding the last paragraph (sending to the committee checking letters), the mail item shall be handled subject to postage and additional fee.

Regular post offices, in case they receive mail items which surely come from the persons belonging to the Red Army, shall not apply location and date postmarks to them but hand them over to the military post offices operating in their vicinity. Otherwise, if there is new clear evidence to the fact that an item has been sent by a person belonging to the Red Army, items shall be delivered subject to postage and additional fee.

The arrangement of the military postal service was regulated by Regulation 12.817 dated on 25 May (PT. THL. Volume 41). Parcels, up to 10 kg, could be sent exclusively by persons belonging to the Red Army and participating in military operations, at regular and corps post offices to the designated hinterland destinations. The parcels could only contain preserved food. The postage of two crowns had to be paid upon sending. Military parcels were sent without shipping document. Therefore, all handling marks were written exclusively on the postal wrapping next to the address. The definition of the military parcels was provided in detailed way by Article 8 Paragraph 5 and 6 of the regulation:

Only those parcels shall be considered as military, and thus be subject to the above mentioned favourable handling, which bear postal registration number, the postmark of the military (main, camp, or corps) post office, and the number of the transfer of the relevant military Post Office; on top of these, they shall bear the postmark of the relevant military headquarters and the signature.

While handling, transfer number shall usually be indicated instead of the departure location.

The interpretation of the wrapping of parcels, or at least of that part of the wrapping which contained the handling marks, constitutes a very important and interesting task for collectors.

The system of non-numbered military post offices actually failed; after 29 days of its operation, the post offices were numbered again. However, the numbering system was not based on the military arrangement, because new hand stamps would have been needed to be produced, for which the time was very short. Therefore, military units received such military post office hand stamps which remained from the world war. It should be mentioned at this point that when the suburban military theatre was emptied in 1918, the majority of the postal equipment stayed there; the second and third copies of hand stamps were stored by the common military postal directorate of Vienna. Therefore, only those few hand stamps were available which the returning military post offices took back with themselves. It is true that from 12 out of these, numbers were removed in the periods of non-numbered post offices, due to which at the beginning of this new period the demands of numbered hand stamps could not be satisfied. Due to this, numbers were carved again into four of those hand stamps from which the numbers had been previously removed.

Regulation 13.259 dated on 5 June 1919 on the numbering of the military post offices (PT. THL. Volume 44, 10 June 1919) supplemented the base regulation on military postal service described above.

Military headquarters numbered the military post offices as of 1 June 1919, with the exception of the main station in Budapest.

Regulation….., its Article 5, shall be modified accordingly:….

D/ Military post office, to whose scope the addressee belongs, in the bottom right part

…The corps, headquarters, higher units (brigades, division, corps) shall not be indicated. On the mail items sent to addressees at the headquarters of higher standing, only the latter should be indicated.

In case mail items are sent to such troops or headquarters which are not associated with any of the military post offices, the destination shall be indicated (town, locality) instead of the military post office.

The military arrangement of the Red Army described earlier remained unchanged until the end of May. Its total number of people was 25,000, increasing to 100,000 by the end of the month. Independent Brigade 1 must have been organised at the end of May, and deplored at the beginning of June against the Chechoslovakian intervention army in the north-western military theatre. Approximately at the same time, troops securing the border along the rivers Danube and Tisza were organised in the southern military theatre. The headquarters of the former seated in Kiskunhalas, while that of the latter in Zalaegerszeg. In the course of June, independent Brigades 2 and 3 were set up.

Corps IV for the direct protection of the capital were also formed in the course of June.

In order to carry out the attack against the Chechoslovakian intervention army, Headquarters V were set up on 14 June in the area of Párkánynána-Léva. The victorious advancement of Corps III and V was halted by the Soviet government upon the pressure from Entente. The troops were withdrawn to the ceasefire demarcation line, and the operation of the Corps V ended on 2 July. One day later, on 3 July, the independent Brigade 1 was incorporated into a military division. The post offices of both of them stopped to exist as of this date.

By setting up the new formations listed, as well as by filling up the existing ones, the number of people in the Red Army grew to 250,000 by the end of July. However, the enormous power of organising, by which the Red Army increased its size tenwise within only three months and the enthusiasm of the worker class and peasants, who wished to protect their freedom and independence, unfortunately did not prove enough to defend themselves from the largely outnumbered intervention forces. The occupation of the country was completed by the beginning of August. All military post offices were occupied by Romanians by 2 August. We consider this date as the termination of the military Post Office of the Red Army. The regulation terminating the military postal office was one of the first of the Minister of Commerce of the first of the counter-revolutionary government. Regulation 17.118/1919 dated on eight of August 1919 (MPHL, 15 of August, volume 53) stipulated,

According to the notification of the military headquarters, the operation of military Post Office is terminated.

Post offices are hereby notified that they shall not accept mail items addressed to the military post offices; mail items collected in the letter collection cabinets and addressed to military post offices shall be returned to senders.

After outlining the history, we still have to make some general statements and provide some pieces of data before discussing the military post offices of the Red Army in detail.

The 92-day long period of the operation of the military Post Office may be divided into two distinctive periods. The hand stamps used over those periods are profoundly different. The first period, during which post offices were not numbered, lasted for 29 days from 3 May 1919 until 31 May 1919. The second period, when the post offices were numbered, lasted 463 days from 1 June 1919 until 2 August 1919. We will describe the first period starting with the central bodies and proceeding downwards the organisational hierarchy. When describing the second period, however, we will follow the numbers of the military post offices. Naturally, the period of the operation of the military post offices will be provided for both periods, just as the organisational units of the military using the post offices, the type of the office hand stamps and their production time. The guidelines for the interpretation of the handstamp type marks and the marks used in the description of subtypes are included in Chapter IV, Part V, Volume VI (Military post offices).

Quite frequently, interim post offices did not postmark mail items which came in from military units and were checked (which were therefore postmarked by the designated headquarters). From the point of view of philately, these mail items, which were postmarked by headquarter hand stamps of the Red Army, also belong to the military mail items category.

Most of hand stamps of the military post offices were applied on letters and postcards also for postage stamp collectors' purposes. The hand stamp of the army headquarters or divisions etc where it applied to the left side field designated for Sender on postcards or in the top left part of the letter envelopes. Therefore, on these mail items, the above-mentioned parties appear as Senders.

An internal military regulation 703/257 dated on 24 June regulated and permitted this kind of usage of the official hand stamps of the headquarters and its organisations on the military mail items. We will return to commemorative cards at the end of the chapter.

We have included these postmarks where military units appear as senders (FPB – acronym based on Hungarian words) into a table, and applied serial numbering to them. For those military post offices for which we know of military mail items produced with postage stamp collectors' purposes, will provide the serial number of the headquarters postmarks, for example, FPB-5. The majority of the rubber hand stamps featured grotesque fonts, which were carved. However, we also know of Antiqua, Antiqua/Grotesque, and Grotesque/Antiqua fonts as well.

Some hand stamps were produced also for the Chief Army Headquarters, which was only planned to be set up. After reorganisation, the Militarily Headquarters took over both these hand stamps and those of the eastern Military Headquarters. The word 'VÖRÖS' (RED), carved into some of them, was removed; from some of the hand stamps, the word 'KELETI' (EAST-

ERN) was also removed. On these hand stamps, the arrangement of the words is not proportionate.

The colour of headquarters postal postmarks was usually violet. Red was also frequent, especially on the mail items of army headquarters; rarely, blue also occurred.

We do not know the serial number of hand stamps distributed to the military post offices for postal transfers; neither do we know how these were distributed between individual offices. This remains an important challenge for the future philatelists.

For the members of the Red Army, postcards of both military post offices and those remaining from the first world war in the hinterland post offices were sold. The State Press, at the time not identified yet, had a new military post cards produced for the Red Army. The front side of the postcard is divided by a 0.3 mm thick vertical line into two parts, at 32 mm from the margin. At 10 mm from the upper frame line there was the inscription underlined with 0.3 mm line reading, 'MAGYAR TANÁCSKÖZTÁRSASÁG / VÖRÖSHADSEREG' (Hungarian Soviet Republic/Red Army). The fonts were 7-point (colonel) Antiqua, versal typography.

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At the right side, in the middle, there was the drawing of a postal horn oriented to the right; below it, in the middle, there was the inscription 'TÁBORI POSTAI LEVELEZŐLAP'' (Militarily postcards); the fonts were 14-point (mittel), Renaissance Antiqua, versal typography. Below, there were three dotted lines (90 mm long) and a 152 mm long dotted line, 0.3 mm thick, for the address and the location (military Post Office). At the beginning of the first line there was the word 'Czím' (address), 10-point fonts (garmond) Renaissance Italy ex-Antiqua. To the left of the location line, there were two lines with the following text: ' Ára 4 fillér./Magyar állami nyomda. Budapest 1919' (Price four fillers/Hungarian State Press. Budapest, 1919) in the upper line; the fonts were 7-point (colonel), half-bold, while in the 2nd line, the fonts were 3-point (brilliant) Renaissance Antiqua. On the left side, parallel to the vertical dividing line, there were 252 mm long dotted lines. Above the lines, there were words 'A feladó' (Sender); at the beginning of the first line, there was the word 'neve:' (name); at the beginning of the third line, there was the word 'czíme' (address). The fonts of these words were eight-point (petit) Renaissance Italy, Antiqua. The dimensions of the postcard were 135×89-90 mm.

For printing, two kinds of paper were used. One was pale pink, 0.21 mm thick, rough cardboard, while the other – beetroot red 0.13 mm thick smooth paper.

According to the Hungarian expert literature, these postcards eventually did not get into circulation; according to the foreign expert literature, they

did. However, they turn up used very rarely. According to our opinion, although we have not yet seen used postcards, they did enter circulation at the end of May. This allegation is based on the regulation of the Chief Postal Directorates 12.821 dated on 26 May (PT. THL: four July 8, volume 43). This regulation stipulates, in its introduction, that the military post cards are being purchased in large quantities for collectors' purposes. It later stipulates that there is only limited quantity available, and production faces extraordinary difficulties. It provided that postal offices ensure that the public did not purchase military postcards for any reason other than their direct function. The regulation defined that the maximum amounts to be sold to one party should be 25 pieces. As a consequence to the fact that these postcards were purchased in huge quantities, the unsatisfied demand was expected only in case of new editions, because the remaining stock of the world war military postcards was so large that they were used as postal service cards for another decade.

Military post cards were transformed into postal service postcards at the beginning of the 1930s by overprint inclined 15 degrees to the right. At the bottom of the overprint, there were words 'Postaszolgálati ügy' (Mail service case) underlined with a thick line, while at the top there was 22×4.5 mm rectangle, its function being to cover two quarters of the words 'TÁBORI POSTAI'.

We have never come across the military postal transfer forms mentioned in the regulation on the transfer traffic. It should still be clarified if the forms used for the world war military or specially made State Press forms were used to this end.

Non-Numbered Military Post Offices 3/5/1919-31/5/1919

A/*Militarily Main Camp Post Offices*

There were two military main post offices operating in Hungary: one in Budapest and one in Hatvan. For them, five hand stamps with identical text but different carving were made. The most obvious differences were the perimetre of the external and internal circles, the lines of the upper circle section (VS), the position of the letters of the text relative to each other, and the sixth-pointed star decoration (Z1 empty circle in the middle; Z2 full).

The regulation which introduced numbering emphasised the fact that the main post office in Budapest would stay without number. Therefore, this office continued to use its previous hand stamp, assumingly until 26 July, or, occasionally, 27 July. For it, 5 pieces of hand stamps with circular text 'POSTA ÁLLOMÁS/BUDAPEST' were produced, with check numbers I to V in the bottom circle section.

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The production of these hand stamps was completed, as we may conclude on the basis of the experimental postmarks of the hand stamp plant, by

24 July. When post offices were numbered, the name of the Main Military Post Office in Budapest was modified to Main Station, and later, as we can conclude from the new hand stamps, to Postal Station (posta állomás). This name was used from the 26th or 27 July up to termination, which took place on 2 August. 2 or 3 days were needed to have the completed hand stamp be shipped from the plant to the main military postal body operating in the building of Budapest Post Office 72. In the regulations mentioned above, the name ‘tábori gyűjtőállomás’ (military collection station) refers to the main station; for the central bodies named ‘tábori posták központi vezetősége’ (Central Management of Military Post Offices) and ‘katonai levélellenőrző bizottság’ (Military Letter Censorship Comity), location and date hand stamps were not produced. Used hand stamps and their postmarks:

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b/ Militarily Supply Past Offices

One of these operated in Salgótarján, and one in Vác. For them, identical hand stamps were produced. The most obvious difference is the size of the star ornament (Z_2).

Used hand stamps and their postmarks:

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c/ Field Main Post Office

In total, there were 12 field post offices, one at each of the following: army headquarters, 3 corps headquarters, and 8 division headquarters. From 12 out of the hand stamps remaining from the World War I, the field post office number was removed. Today it is impossible to find out hand stamps with which number were used for the modification. The absolutely scarce amount of hand stamps available does not make it even possible to identify which modified hand stamps were used at which military units. There is a single clue which is certain. In the field post office of the army headquarters, on the mail items forwarded for philatelic purposes, the postmark upon sending was the following: FPB-18. The type mark of ten hand stamps was Tph-Lx-01 t_{ov} $Z_{5,}$ that of two ones was Tph-Lx-01 t_{ov} z_0 $Z_.$ The period of use was 3/5-31/5.

Numbered Field Post Offices

1/6/1919-2/8/1919

a/ *Field Main Post Office*

The one with number ’1’ operated in Hatvan. It moved to its location within two weeks after Miskolc was taken back from the intervention troops of Czechoslovakia on 20 May.

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b/Militarily Supply Post Office

This Post Office was the successor of the non-numbered one in Vác. The one in Salgótarján closed.

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c/Field Post Offices

Each army unit's and special formation's field post office used a hand stamp; the total of these hand stamps was 19. Out of these, 15 pieces were used with the original number remaining from the World War hand stamps (the height of numerals was 7-7.5 mm). From the remaining 4 pieces, the numbers were removed in the period of non-numbered post offices. Into these, new numerals were carved, beginning from 21 (the height of numerals was 5.5-6 mm). Hand stamps and their postmarks:

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From collectors' point of view, one of the most interesting events is linked to the operation of this post office. The consequence of this event was producing of nice field mail items. In the vicinity of Léva, the fights were especially fierce, which resulted in the fact that on 15 June city was taken back. Due to these fights, the staff of the civilian post office had not been working for days but had hastily left the town before the independent Brigade 1 entered it. The brigade field post office moved into the town as early as the 16th. The mail collection boxes were emptied on that same day – over the days of fighting about 350-400 pieces of letters and postcards were piled there. The postage stamps of the mail items were postmarked by Field Bossed Office 62; those which were sent to the recipients in the area were delivered, while those which were sent farther were forwarded to the Post Office 72 in Budapest.

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Chief Headquarters used also the civilian post office in Gödöllő. On these mail items, the location/date hand stamp of Gödöllő, Type I, or hand stamp FPB – 15b was used. The postmark upon sending was HADSEREGPARANCSNOKSÁG/Térparancsnokság (v) or the postmark of type Tph-Lx-6. On the latter, we can find the name postmark of Chief of Staff of the Army as sender.

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The Romanian royal intervention army took both a part of the official hand stamps of the army headquarters and the major part of the equipment of the field post offices as trophy.

The commemorative card of the army headquarters will be described briefly; it has already been mentioned when describing the provision issued by the Chief of Staff for applying service hand stamps on the field mail items. The historical context of the commemorative card is closely linked to the field post office of the Red Army. On the card, the postmarks of those 16 hand stamps could be found which were ordered to be used on field mail

items, as described above. Due to this, this commemorative card should be an essential element of field mail item collections. However, they are very rare, due partly to the small number of copies. They were rare already in 1919 and 1920 – in the expert literature at the end of 1919 and in 1920 their degree of rarity was referred to as ‘R.R.R.’ (very rare) in collectors’and vendor’s ads.

The drawing (Figure 244) and the text of the commemorative cards was printed on cardboards of size 230×290. At the top, the inscription read, ‘HADSEREGPARANCSNOKSÁG’; below and to the left there were 2 lines: ‘Szolnok/1919. IV.22-IV. 30); below and to the right there were also 2 lines: ‘Gödöllő/1919.V.1 – VIII.2’. In the left bottom part of the card, there was the date: ‘Gödöllő, 1919. július hó’ (July 1919). The four corners of the empty area were decorated with branches with leaves. Proportionally to the vertical axis, 9 branches were distributed in 4 lines (2, 3, and 4 leaves on each); in the empty spaces, it was possible to apply hand stamps in 6 lines (2, 3, 4, 3, 2, and 1 piece). The colour of 14 postmarks was red; that of 2 postmarks was blue (according to Dr Hollaender, the top left and right postmarks were blue). The cards were signed in the right bottom part by Chief of Staff.

We still have not come across the postmark of the hand stamp of serial number 11 on any sent field mail item; it is included in our FPB table, and appeared also on the commemorative card (5th line, right-hand postmark). We may assume that it was applied to mail items postmarked at field post office 21. According to the early expert literature, after the proletarian dictatorship had failed, this post office did not resume its operation. Much later, this assumption failed, when chief editor of Filatéliai Kurír János Örvös found a sent postcard postmarked at this post office. We face here yet another philatelic task.

Figure 244

References

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Chapter V

Inflation postage stamp releases of the years 1919-1925

The counterrevolutionary system tried to erase the memory of the Soviet republic also on postage stamps stamps, to which end regulation 20.438 was issued (M.P.H.L.1919/61). It read as follows,

Since large stock of postage stamps is stored in the Hungarian State Press Warehouse with overprint 'Magyar Tanácsköztársaság' (Hungarian Soviet Republic), and since amidst today's shortage of paper it would not be economical to destroy this amount of paper, this stock shall be overprinted with the drawing of wheat ear, and placed into circulation.

Over the transition period, according to the above-mentioned regulation, postage and postage due stamps with the inscription 'Magyar Posta' were also produced; they were valid simultaneously with the earlier releases of Harvesters and Parliament postage stamps, also with the overprint 'Köztársaság'. Thus, there were very many possibilities for mixed postage during this transition period.

The counterrevolutionary system started its postage stamp releases with the postage stamps with the words 'Nemzeti hadsereg bevonulása' (Marching in of national army) overprinted. After that, regulation 13.089 was issued on 29 February 1920 on restoring of constitutionalism and temporary application of major state power (P.T.R.T. 1920/46). In this regulation, it was stipulated that as of that date postage stamps had to be released with the words 'Magyar Kir. Posta'. It was on the basis of this regulation that certain denominations of the Harvesters and Parliament of the years 1916-1918 were released again, similarly to the 5-and 10-fillér denominations of Harvesters discussed in this chapter, but printed in different colours.

It was in this period that Regulation 2.885 was issued (P.T.R.T.1922/55), by which newspaper postage stamps lost their validity; instead, payment in cash was introduced for newspapers.

Regulation 17.551 (P.P.R.T.1921/47) terminated the exemption from payment for mail services for public authorities, offices etc (this regulation was linked to the implementation of Act XXI of 1921). It also provided for introducing of 'official' postage stamps. Official postage stamps had to be purchased by the bodies mentioned above for the price of the face value +10% investment allowance; these postage stamps could be used exclusively within Hungary. This measure became effective as of 1st of July 1921.

Flat Rate

Regulation 14.880 (P.R.T.1924/44) terminated the use of the official postage stamps as of 30 June 1924 (Ministry of Finance supported this measure). At the same time, 'as an experiment', the system of flat rates was intro-

duced. Authorities and governmental bodies falling under the scope of the flat rates were specified in regulation 16.477 (P.R.T.1924/47).

Mail items had to be provided with the inscription 'Hivatalból díjátalánnyozva' (Officially covered by flat rate) or 'Hivatalból portóköteles' (Officially subject to postage due payment). In the second case, postage had to be paid by the recipient. Upon sending, authenticated postal sending book had to be compiled; if this did not take place, words 'Levélgyűjtő szekrényben találtatott' (Found in letter collection box) were written at the post office, and the recipient had to pay the double amount of the postage.

Private persons, when sending their petitions to authorities, could apply the following clauses on their mail items: 'Hivatalos felszólításra' or 'Az ….évi….tc. alapján' or '..sz. …-i rendelet alapján'. In such cases, these items could be sent free of charge because their postage was included into the flat rate paid by the recipient. However, if the mail item was sent as registered, the registration fee had to be paid by the sender.

Charity Postage Stamp Editions

Regulation 219 providing for the release of the postage stamp series depicting Petőfi (P.T.R.T.1923/2) reads as follows,

On the basis of the decision of the Council of Ministers on 3 November 1922, the Hungarian Post Office will annually issue so-called *'charity' postage* stamps. These postage stamps will be released once a year in the 1st half of the year, and they will be sold for the price higher than their face value; the surcharge will be defined from time to time. They will stay in circulation for 3 months. The surcharge will be spent on public charity issues, while the distribution of the net income will be decided upon by the Council of Ministers separately for each individual case.

On the basis of this regulation, Petőfi postage stamps were released in 1923; Charity postage stamps were released in 1924; and Sport postage stamps were released in 1925. Since the surcharge solution did not bring the expected results, the Post Office temporarily stopped these editions.

Postage Stamp Vendor Office

Regulation 90.476 (P.T.R.T.1920/92) provided for the set up of '*M. kir. postabélyegértékesítő iroda*' (Hungarian Royal postage stamp vendor office) for the purpose of selling postage stamps and postage due stamps in circulation, postage stamps already withdrawn from circulation, remaining stock of the printing house, used postage stamps handled in mail procedures, and postage labels.

In Budapest, this office opened at 3 Hunyadi János II Street in the December 1920. It was responsible to the business Department of the Post and Telegraph Main Directorate.

In this office, only postage stamps and postage labels could be purchased directly. Everything else could be purchased on auctions. As handling fee, 10% was payable for the amount less than 50 crowns; for larger amounts 5% was payable; for postage labels 20% was payable. In case of affixing and postmarking, further costs of 5% were payable on top of what was mentioned above. Regulation 18.629 (P.T.R.T.1921/56) introduced sales of the official postage stamps too, subject to payment of 10% handling fee and 10% investment allowance.

Regulation 13.764 (P.R.T.1928/18) terminated payment of 10% handling fee as of 1 May 1928. The handling fee of foreign orders was decreased by 5%.

Printing Procedures

Out of the possible printing procedures discussed in Volume I of this Monograph, the postage stamp releases described in this chapter were mostly produced by *book printing*, which belongs to the scope of relief printing. On the other hand, the commemorative postage stamp releases were partially produced by *copper printing*, which belongs into the scope of the intaglio procedures (Charity, 1924). Other postage stamps were produced by *lithography* (War prisoner, 1920). Finally, it was in this period that one-colour *offset printing* (Petőfi, 1923) and 2-colour offset printing (Jókai, 1925 and Sport I, 1925).

Overprints, let them be texts, drawings, or face value denominations, were all produced by book printing.

Out of one-colour postage stamps produced by book printing, Harvesters postage stamps and 50-crown and higher denominations of Parliament postage stamps were produced in 2 rounds. In the 1st round, the postage stamp image was produced, while in the 2nd – the face value denomination.

Printing Sheets and Sheet Margin Marks

Depending on the production technology and the size of the postage stamps, printing sheets could contain 100, 200, or 400 postage stamps.

In this period, we can find various sheet margin marks, which were discussed in Volume I of the Monograph. Out of these:

Printing technology marks can be found not only on sheets containing 4×100 postage stamps (Figures 245-247) but also on 2×100 printing sheets of 1000- and 2000-crown Parliament postage stamps with watermark VIII (Figure 249) and Madonna with the Crown (Figures 248 and 250).

Plate numbers can be found on all copper printed Charity (1924) denominations (Figure 251), on 200-crown denomination of offset printed Sport I (1925) (Figure 252), on individual denominations of official postage stamps (Figures 253-245), and finally on 2-, 5-, and 50-crown green-red postage due stamps.

The indication of aggregated amounts changed due to inflation. First, fillérs stopped to be indicated, along with the decimal point. The point continued to be used only to indicate thousands. Later, starting with 30-crown Parliament denomination, point started to be used for ten thousands, after the thousands. Later, this point was omitted, and point was used only for 100,000 values. Application of aggregated numbers was terminated by regulation 7.901 (P.R.T.1924/71). According to this regulation, 'groups of numbers so far applied on the margins of postage stamps and postage due stamps shall be omitted in the future', and postage stamps 'in the future may be supplied in the middle ¼ or ½ sheets'.

Aggregate amounts have turned up exclusively in the same colour as that of the postage stamps on the postage stamps printed by book printing; on two-colour postage stamps, they occur in the colour of the frame. Individual denominations (1000- and 2000-crown Parliament postage stamps on paper with watermark VII) were traded also in sheets without aggregate figures. Aggregate figures occurred in case of all denominations in the year 1924, which changed already in 1925 (Madonna with the Crown, 2500- and 10,000-crown denominations and Ikarus air mail, 5000- and 10,000-crown denomination). It was on 18 November 1925 for the 1st time and lasted until the introduction of the daily date that printed postage stamps were traded with empty margin.

Figure 251

Figure 252

Figure 253

Figure 254

Figure 255

Figure 256

The indication of the date on daily basis was done by the method of typography, and occurred twice at the top of the sheet and twice at its bottom, between the interrupted parts of the frame line at the sheet margin (Figures 256-258).

The sheet margin marks, as well as other marks discussed here will be indicated at individual releases.

Triple Punctures

One of the most interesting measures of this period is the triple punching of postage stamp sheets, in accordance with regulation 5.520 (1921/14).

In order to prevent trafficking and frauds related to postage stamps, the State Press will provide the postage stamps, postage due stamps etc to be produced in the future with tiny punctures on the sheets, which will appear on the 2 middle stripes of 20 postage stamps of the sheets; the punctures will constitute the tips of a regular triangle. These postage stamps etc shall be used for postage without any objections.

Figure 257

Figure 258

Figure 259

Postage stamps were provided with 2 punctures from 26 February 1921 to 1 October 1924. In total, there are 100 different denominations.

The triple punctures were arranged on Harvesters, Parliament, and Madonna with the Crown postage stamps in such a way that they started on postage stamps 5 and 6, and then extended downwards on 20 postage stamps; the tip of the triangle is arranged upwards (Figure 259). On postage due and official stamps, they started on stamps 41 and 51, extending from left to right on 20 postage stamps; the tip of the triangle was arranged to the right (Figure 260).

Figure 260

Figure 261

Figure 260

1-crown denomination depicting the Parliament has turned up also with the triangle pointed downwards; in case of 400-crown denomination, the upsidedown punching was more frequent.

Paper

Paper used for the postage stamp production can be usually divided into 2 groups:

For earlier releases, the already discussed paper ‘z’, which was very smooth and white, was used; its thickness ranged between 0.045 and 0.06 mm;

Rough paper, 0.09-0.1 mm thick, without watermarks, white, suitable for copper printing.

Watermark, Watermark Orientation

Postage stamps released in the period 1990-1923 were produced on the paper with sheet watermark VII (Double Cross). Paper with watermark VIII (Quadruple cross) was introduced by regulation 12.305 (P.R.T.1923/30) issued on 17 April 1923, when 200-crown Madonna was released. According to the regulation, Madonna with the Crown had to be produced on the paper with the new watermark, while the Harvesters and the Parliament postage stamps were to be produced on the paper with the old watermark until this cold paper ran out.

There were 2 watermark positions of watermark VIII:

Four vertical double crosses marked with ‘A’ (Figure 261);

Four horizontal double crosses marked with ‘B’ (Figure 262)

At the end of the period, the two commemorative postage stamp series (Jókai 1925 and Sport I 1925) were produced on paper without watermarks.

Perforation

The perforation of the stamps was comb perforation. The only exception was the 300-crown denomination of Charity series, which was traded also with line perforation 11 ½.

If comb perforation for some reason did not penetrate either the top or the bottom line, this was made up for by line perforation equipment 11 ½. This was how Wheat Ear 10-crown denomination was produced – these postage stamps are line-perforated (11 ½) at their right edge.

Depending on the dimensions of the postage stamps, we indicated perforation with uniform numerals 15, 14, and 12, disregarding versions ¼ included for the first time into the price list of the Hungarian Philatelic Company (Magyar Filatéliai Vállalat).

Volume I of the Monograph dealt in detail with irregular perforation is performed by the comb perforation equipment. During this period, irregular perforation occurred often and in many versions, which may be explained by not very attentive checks. The width surplus may have reached 2-2.5 mm (Figures 263).

The fact that the sheets of the vertically arranged postage stamps were generally perforated from top to bottom, while the sheets with horizontally arranged postage stamps from right to left resulted in the following irregular types:

Vertical rectangular postage stamps perforated from right to left: Madonna with the Crown, all denominations; Petőfi 1923; vertically arranged denominations of Sport I 1925;

Horizontal rectangular postage stamps perforated from top to bottom: horizontally arranged denominations of Sport I 1925 and Jókai series 1925.

It should be mentioned that the so-called ‘ledge’ perforation - when at the top of the perforation of around 100 postage stamps, there is yet another puncture in the sheet margin in each row - halted to exist in 1922 in case of Harvesters, the Parliament, postage due postage stamps, and official postage stamps, remaining only on the Madonna with the Crown postage stamps.

Non-perforated pieces marked (□) were actually imprints of phase II, and have turned up fin or practically all releases.

Number of Copies

The comments referring to the data of Willie Ban in Chapters II and III refer also to the releases of the period currently discussed. When identifying the number of copies, the data of the State Press reports 5603/1919, 9933/1924, 13163/1928, 5726/1932, 2417/1933, 7864/1933, 7280/1937, 258452/1942, and 27228/1948, as well as their attachments were taken into account. Furthermore, regulations providing introducing postage stamps into circulation were used too, if they referred to the number of copies. Finally,

the handscript of Dr Czakó was also referred to, in the first place in order to identify the remaining stock; similarly, the contemporary expert press was taken into account. In case the details listed above were not sufficient for defining the number of copies, this number will not be indicated. (This procedure will apply in the 1st place to the non-perforated imprints of face I By introduced into circulation later.) It should also be mentioned that for releases printed on paper with 2 different watermarks, aggregate amount will be provided. In some cases, it occurred that two different State Press reports quoted different amounts for one and the same release. In such cases, we will provide both amounts, indicating the year of the corresponding reports.

Rates

The rates kept changing as inflation continued. Since the table in Volume I of the Monograph does not contain all changes, these changes will be provided here. The weight limit of parcels was usually defined at 20 kg. Regulation 10.485 (P.T.R.T.19 to 2/66) made it possible for the following institutions to send parcels up to 50 kg: State Banknote Institute and its branches, Treasury, Post Office Savings Bank, Financial Centre, State Press etc. These parcels could contain Treasury stamps and forms. For the parcels exceeding 20 kg, the rate increased at each 5 kg.

The airmail rates of the short-lived domestic flight of the year 1920 will be discussed when appropriate. The airmail surcharges linked to the international mail service will be provided in a separate table. (See Rates Tables at the end of the chapter).

Regulation 19.253 released on 22 June 1922 (P.T.R.T.1922/42) stipulated that airmail traffic with France was launched, via contribution of French-Romanian Airmail Stock Company, which provided its services on the route Budapest – Strasbourg – Paris. Only letters could be sent, upon payment of express fee and surcharge provided in the table. Since there was no separate airmail postage stamp, regular postage stamps had to be used. Mail items could be sent at post office 72 in Budapest or at any post office in the countryside.

On the mail items, the sender had to write ‘Posta aerienne (Légi posta)’ (Airmail). At post office 72 in Budapest, postmark ‘Légi postával érkezett’ (Arrived by airmail) was applied to the mail item.

Regulation 20.828 (P.T.R.T.19 1922/51) extended the concept of the airmail to postcards, forms, business documents, and product samples.

In 1922, airmail traffic between Budapest and Vienna started (regulation 22.489 P.T.R.T. 1922/53), followed by airmail traffic between Budapest and Warsaw (26.584 P.T.R.T.1922/72); in 1923, flight between Budapest and Belgrade started (ad 13.097 P.T.R.T. 1923/37). After this, the 1st flight managed by the Hungarian Air Traffic Stock Company flying between Budapest and Vienna was launched (23.331 P.T.R.T. 1923/56). In 1924 and 1925, air-

mail traffic was launched with almost all European countries, by way of different foreign and international air companies.

Regulation 35.589 issued on 25 September 1926 (P.R.T.1926/42) introduced airmail possibility between Hungary and Austria and Hungary and Turkey for parcels up to 10 kg, for rates established in golden franks.

Regulation ad 8.660 (P.R.T.1926/18) introduced air mail labels as forms. They were printed 60 pieces on a sheet of yellow paper; the colour of printing was black. The inscription was ‘légi posta/Par avion’.

Regulation 20.831 (P.R.T. 1926/26) made it possible that on top of post offices 2, 4, 62, and 72 of Budapest, airmail items could be sent at any letter collecting box, upon condition that on the mail items the inscription ‘Légi posta’ and underlined with a coloured pen.

The description and images of the printing production marks, as well as abbreviations can be found in Chapters II and III (C pages 94-98 and 205-207)

Commemorate Postmarks

Commemorate postmarks mentioned in chapters V-VIII can be found in Volume VI of the Monograph, Part III, Chapter III.

MARCHING IN OF NATIONAL ARMY IN 1919

Upon invasion of Budapest by Szeged counterrevolutionary army, overprinted commemorative postage stamps series consisting of 5 denominations was issued.

For this series, the Post Office used denominations of 5-, 10-, 15-, 20-, and 25-filler denominations of ‘Magyar Posta’ series. The text of the overprint was ‘A nemzeti/hadsereg/bevonulása/1919. XI/16’ (Marching in of National Army). This text was arranged in 4 lines and printed black (Figure 264).

On 8 November 1919, the High Command of National Army sent a petition from Siófok to Chief Postal Directorate of Budapest requesting to issue commemorative postage stamps. It was Regulation 22.614 dated on 17 November and published on 22 November (M.P.H.L.1919/67) to provide for introducing these postage stamps into circulation. However, the distribution and trade of overprinted series took place on 19 November 1919. These postage stamps were withdrawn from circulation by regulation 11.630 (P.T.R.T. 1920/49), as of 31 December 1920.

Figure 263

Figure 264

Figure 265

Figure 266

They were traded in Budapest at the temporary post office set up in Hotel Gellért, and later at Post Office 4 in Budapest. Only entire series could be purchased; one buyer could buy only one series.

Number of copies was 270,000 series, out of which post offices sold 108,000 series; 2000 series went for official use and to museums; 160,000 series were taken over by High Command upon payment in cash, which it then sold via Social Mission Association.

Denominations of the series:

5 fillers green

10 fillers read

15 fillers violet

20 fillers brown

25 fillers blue

The dimensions, paper quality, watermarks, perforation etc was identical to the base stamps.

These postage stamps were traded in sheets of 100 pieces.

5 fillers 124 and 605

15 fillers 124

20 fillers 124

25 fillers 124

Counterfeits

Overprints, which were executed by simple book printing technology, were very frequently forged. In order to prevent this, Social Mission Association provided the 145,000 series still in their possession with guarantee postmarks at the rear sides of the postage stamps; these guarantee postmarks were of the same colour as the postage stamps to which they were applied. The text of the postmarks followed the oval shape, and read, ‘MARQUE GARANTIE’ at the top and ‘–SOC.MIS.–’ at the bottom. Later, these guarantee postmarks were forged as well. Counterfeits can be recognised from the fact that the colour of the stamp and that of their postmark is not identical. Forged overprints may be recognised in the first place from their irregular and blurred letters and from the fact that while on the original overprints the 3rd and the 4th 13-mm long lines are arranged absolutely one below the other, on the forgeries there are smaller or larger deviations from this arrangement (Figure 265).

This series was not widely used for postage, due to which these stamps turn up rarely when used.

This was a general series, designed as a temporary one, produced by book printing, and consisting of 20 denominations.

For producing this series, the Post Office overprinted ‘Magyar Posta’ postage stamps. Postage stamps released on 21 July 1919 with red overprinted text ‘Magyar Tanácsköztársaság’ were overprinted in a way that upon the Harvesters postage stamps wheat sheaves and the year ‘1919’ were overprinted (Figure 267), while upon the Parliament postage stamps two crossed wheat ears with the year ‘1919’ were overprinted (Figure 266).

The designer of overprint was Ferenc Bokross.

These postage stamps were introduced by Regulation 20.438 (M.P.H.L. 1919/61). The regulation was dated on 13 October 1919; it was published on 23 October 1919. However, the postage stamps started to circulate only on 27 January 1920. They were withdrawn by Regulation 11.630 (P.T.R.T. 1920/49), as of 31st of December 1920.

Sales

The Agricultural Bank purchased 50,000 complete series on the basis of the contract concluded with the Post Office. This amount included also postage due postage stamps. The rest of the complete series were taken over by philatelic associations and the Association of Hungarian Postage Stamp Vendors. Some small amount of complete series was traded to collectors which were not members of the association at Post Offices 4 and 68 of Budapest. Parts of series were sold at Post Offices 1, 2, 4, 9, 41, and 62 of Budapest, exclusively for covering postage of items to be sent. It happened so because on the basis of the contract concluded with the bank it was required that each denomination was involved in real mail processing.

Figure 267

Figure 268

Figure 269

Figure 270

Denominations of the series and number of copies

	Amount produced	Amount introduced into circulation
2-filler denomination, orange brown	1,094,900	125,000
3-filler denomination, red violet	414,900	365,000
4-filler denomination, grey	175,500	125,000
5-filler denomination, green	2,844,900	1,849,900
6-filler denomination, greenish blue	1,194,900	799,900
10-filler denomination, red	6,184,900	4,189,900
15-filler denomination, violet	5,080,900	3,085,900

20-filler denomination, brown	7,410,900	5,415,900
25-filler denomination, blue	1,794,900	1,099,900
40-filler denomination, olive green	175,000	125,000
45-filler denomination, orange	175,000	125,000
50-filler denomination, brownish violet	175,000	125,000
95-filler denomination, blue	175,000	125,000
1-crown denomination, dark red	175,000	125,000
1.20-crown denomination, dark green/light green	175,000	125,000
1.40-crown denomination, yellowish green	175,000	125,000
2-crown denomination, olive brown	75,000	75,000
3-crown denomination, dark violet/grey	75,000	75,000
5-crown denomination, brown	1,902,500	1,007,500
10-crown denomination, violet brown/light violet	75,000	75,000

The dimensions, watermark, paper quality, and perforation etc are identical to those of the base stamps.

These postage stamps were introduced in sheets of 100 pieces.

2-filler denomination	605
3-filler denomination	605
4-filler denomination	605
5-filler denomination	124
6-filler denomination	124
10-filler denomination	124
15-filler denomination	605
20-filler denomination	124
25-filler denomination	124
40-filler denomination	124

Printing Deviations

On 10-filler denomination, on the rear side, occasionally nice colour transfers occur. On 10-and 45-filler denominations, reverse overprints also occur (Figure 268), which back ago were found in the material given to the Hungária Postage Stamp Collectors' Circle for distribution.

Postage

Except for the denominations printed in large number of copies, actually used and sent pieces are rare.

Counterfeits

Big amounts of the following denominations were forged by overprinting: 2-, 4-, 40-, 45-, 15-, 95-filler and 1-, 1.20-, 1.40-, 2-, 3-, and 10-crown denominations. It also involved forging of the red overprint ‘Magyar Tanácsköztársaság’.

Figure 271

Figure 272

Figure 273

Figure 274

The difference between authentic and forged overprints is that authentic ones are sharp and ash black, while forgeries are blurred and greyish black.

On the Harvesters postage stamps, there are differences also in the drawing of the wheat sheaves. On the authentic overprint (Figures 269 and 271), the wheat ear over the last number ‘9’ does not reach the ribbon – there is a little gap between the wheat ear and the ribbon. On the forgeries (Figure 270 and 272), the wheat ear reaches the ribbon, and there is no gap. The further difference is that on the authentic overprints, in the two last wheat ears (those directed upwards and downwards), four wheat grains can be distinguished on the both sides of the wheat ears, while on the forgeries there are five grains altogether.

The differences between the authentic and forged postage stamps depicting the Parliament are the following. On authentic overprints (Figure 273), in front of the 1st digit of the year ‘1919’, there are 5 tiny lines one below the other (dots). These lines (dots) are missing from the forgeries (Figure 274). Yet another deviation is the fact that the awns on the upper side of the upper wheat ear closely follow the stem of the wheat ear, while their tips are sting-like. On the forgeries, the awns are not close to the stem, while their tips are brush-like.

Figures 275

Figure 276

Figure 277

As regards the Harvesters postage stamps, the length of the word ‘Köztársaság’ in the 3rd line of the overprint ‘Magyar Tanácsköztársaság’ is 14.5 mm on the original postage stamps, while it is 14 mm on the forgeries. This distance is measured up to the full stop after the word ‘Köztársaság’.

As regards the Parliament postage stamps, the forgery of the overprint ‘Magyar Tanácsköztársaság’ may be recognised from the fact that on the original postage stamps the two-line text forms 12° angle with the horizontal line (Figure 275), while on the forgeries this angle is 23°, which is almost double as compared to the original postage stamps (Figure 276).

In case both overprints were forged simultaneously, first a wheat sheaf or wheat ears were printed on ‘Magyar Posta’ postage stamps, and then in-

scription ‘Magyar Tanácsköztársaság’ was overprinted. Therefore, the forged double overprints can be easily recognised because of the wrong sequence.

Deviation colour of base overprint

Overprinted inscriptions ‘Magyar Tanácsköztársaság’ were produced in cherry red and brick red colours. Wheat ear series is divided into 2 groups, with regard to the base overprint. On 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 40-filler and 2-and 10-crown denominations, the overprint was cherry red, while on 10-, 15-, 20-, 40-, 50-, 95-filler and 1-, 1.20-, 1.40-, 3-, and 5-crown denominations it was brick red.

POSTAGE DUE POSTAGE STAPMS OF 1920

These postage stamps were introduced by Regulation 20.438 (M.P.H.L.1919/61). This group of stamps, which contained 6 denominations, was withdrawn from circulation by Regulation 11.630 (P.T.R.T. 1920/49).

The base postage stamps of the postage due series were Magyar Posta postage due denominations with red overprint ‘Magyar Tanácsköztársaság’, which had not been put into circulation, and which were overprinted by two crossed wheat ears embracing the date ‘1919’ similar to the overprint of the Parliament postage stamps (Figure 277).

These postage stamps were sold in the same way as the general postage stamp series. The total number of copies was 75,000.

Denominations of the series:

2-filler denomination	green/black
3-filler denomination	green/black
10-filler denomination	green/black
20-filler denomination	green/black
40-filler denomination	green/black
50-filler denomination	green/black

The dimensions, watermark, paper quality, and perforation etc were identical to those of the-base stamps.

These postage stamps were put into circulation in *sheets of 100 pieces*.

Counterfeits

With the exception of 10-filler denomination (the corresponding base postage stamp was not available), all denominations were widely forged by overprinting. The original and forged overprints should be distinguished based on the guidelines described at the general postage stamps

These postage stamps were released in order to raise financial support for the still imprisoned Hungarian soldiers to be brought home. This charity series contained 3 denominations.

Postage stamp images were produced based on design of Ferenc Helbing, who won the tender; the engravings were done by Hermann Kirchner.

The stamps were introduced by Regulation ad 5.784 (P.T.R.T. 1920/22) on 11 March 1920. They were withdrawn by Regulation 5.869 (P.T.R.T. 1921/16) as of 31 of August 1921.

These postage stamps were traded up to 31 March 1920 at the Department of war prisoners of Ministry of Defence and the premises of the Hungarian Nationale Protection Forces Association. As of 1 April 1920, these postage stamps could be purchased at all post offices.

Number of copies: 1,500,000 complete series were produced.

Denomination of series:

Denominations of the series:

40-filler + 1 crown denomination	Red
60-filler + 2 crowns denomination	Brown
1 crown + 5 crowns denomination	Blue

Postage stamp images

On all denominations, there was the following text: ‘SEGÍTSÜNCr. HAZA VÉREINKET!’ – ‘HADIFOGLYAINCr. JAVÁRA (1, 2, 5) KORONA’. On different denominations, these words were arranged in different way.

40-filler + 1 crown denomination

In the corners of the vertical rectangular image frame, there is a Hungarian-style decoration; on the top part of the frame, there are words ‘MAGYAR POSTA’; at the bottom of the frame, there is inscription ‘40 FILLÉR’. On the left and on the right side of the frame, the already mentioned words were arranged from bottom to top and from top to bottom. In the image, a war prisoner hurrying home on a snow field is depicted. The inscription and the face value denomination are white (Figure 278).

60-filler + 2 crowns denomination

The shape of the image is horizontal rectangle. On its top and bottom edges, the already mentioned inscription was arranged. The left and the right side of the frame are decorated with the Hungarian-style decoration. The 2-line inscription ‘MAGYAR POSTA’ took place against coloured background; the letters of the inscription were white. It was placed in the middle of the image area, with 2-line inscription ‘60 filler’ to place both on the right and on

the left. In the image, war prisoners longing to get home were depicted beyond camp barbed wire fence (Figures 279).

1 crown + 5 crowns denomination

In the upper part of the vertical rectangular, inscription 'MAGYAR POSTA' (white fonts) takes place; at the bottom, the already mentioned words take place, also written with white fonts. Under the postage stamp image, in the middle, the word 'KORONA' (white fonts) takes place; at its left and right there are digits '1' in tall octagonal frames. The middle circular part is surrounded by ornaments. The image depicts a war prisoner arriving home, embraced by his wife and two children (Figure 280).

Figure 278

Figure 279

Figure 280

The postage stamps were of vertical and horizontal shape, their size 24.5×30 mm or 30×24.5 mm.

These postage stamps were printed in the State Press by lithographic technology. Printing sheets contained 100 postage stamps. On the sheet Martin's, there are coloured lines of the same colour as the images.

Printing deficiency occurred in case of 60-filler + 2-crown denomination. In the word 'HADIFOGLYAINK', there is sometimes a dot instead of the 2nd letter 'I'.

These postage stamps were put into circulation in *sheets of 100 pieces*.

The ***paper*** was similar to that of the 'Soviet' series released on 14 June 1919. It was why it, 0.06 mm thick.

Orientation of Watermark: Orientations VII/A and VII/The occurred; for 40-filler denomination, VII/A was less frequent; for 60-filler and 1-crown denomination, VII/B was the frequent.

Gumming: white

Perforation: comb perforation of 12 teeth. The size of the postage stamps up to the perforation was 30×35.5 or 35.5×30 mm. The pieces without watermarks and those on cigarette paper were proofs which were put into circulation in unauthorised way.

Postage: due to the high surcharge, these stamps were rare on sent letters.

Harvesters 1920-1924

Due to the constant growth of the inflation, it became necessary to repeatedly issue the higher denominations of the Harvesters series of 1916-

1918. In the framework of this attempt, a series of 29 pieces containing 28 denominations was released.

Period of validity: 5-, 10-, and 40-, filler denominations were introduced by Regulation 13.089 as of 30 May 1920 (P.T.R.T. 1920/46); 50-filler (green) and 60-filler denominations were introduced by Regulation 23.475 as off 12 January 1921 (P.T.R.T. 1921/3). They were withdrawn from circulation as of 30 September 1922 by Regulation 24.418 (P.T.R.T. 1922/70).

50-filler (violet blue), 1-, 1 1/2-, 2-, 2 1/2-, 3-, 4-, 4 1/2-, 5-, and 6-crown denominations were introduced by Regulation 6.574 as of 28 February 1922 (P.T.R.T. 1922); they were withdrawn from circulation on 30 September 1923 by Regulation to 7.648 (P.T.R.T. 1923/67), with the exception of 5-crown denomination, which was withdrawn by Regulation 316 on 31st of January 1924 (P.R.T. 1924/7).

10-, 15-, 20-, and 25-crown denominations were introduced by Regulation 39.206 on 15 December 1922 (P.T.R.TV.1922/97). 15-and 25-crown denominations were withdrawn by Regulation 316 on 31 January 1924 (P.R.T.1924/7); 10-and 20-crown denominations were withdrawn by Regulation 10.488 on 30 June 1924 (P.R.T.1924/37).

40-, 50-, 100-, 150-, and 200- crown denominations were introduced by Regulation 27.816 on 16 September 1923 (P.T.R.T.1923/68). The withdrawal took place in the following way: 40-, 50-, and 150-crown denominations were partially withdrawn by regulation 16.388 on 30 June 1924 (P.R.T. 1924/47), and partially by regulation 10.488 (P.R.T. 1924/37); 100 and-and 200-crown denominations were withdrawn on 31 December 1926 by Regulation 133.250 (P.R.T. 1926/56).

Introducing into circulation: 350 crown denomination on 16 October 1923 by Regulation 31.725 (P.R.T. 1923/74); 300-crown denomination on 7 January 1924 by Regulation 27.816 (P.R.T.1923/68) and A.D. 38.744 (P.R.T.1924/3); 500-crown denomination on for April 1924 by Regulation 9.152 (P.R.T.1924/31); 600-and 800-crown denomination on 6 March 1924 by Regulation ad 5.091 (P.R.P.1924/23).

Withdrawal from circulation: 350-crown denomination on 30 June 1924 by Regulation 10.488 (P.R.T.1924/37); 300-, 600-, and 800 crown denominations on 31 December 1926 by Regulation 133.250 (P.R.T.1926/56); 500-crown denomination on 28 February 1927 by Regulation 135.053 (P.R.T.1926-62).

Denominations and number of copies

6-filler denomination yellowish brown 33 368 200
10-filler denomination red violet 76 389 700
40-filler denomination carmine 19 984 200
50-filler denomination green 29 539 000
50-filler denomination violet blue 44 451 100
60-filler denomination brownish black 15 063 100

1-crown denomination green 28 771200
1 1/5-crown denomination brownish violet 23 318 200
2-crown denomination blueish green 31 595 200
2 1/5-crown denomination dark green 22 485 200
3-crown denomination brown 16 023 400
4-crown denomination pink 15 829 200
4%-crown denomination dark violet 18 617 200
5-crown denomination brown 39 917 200
6-crown denomination dark blue 10 181 200
10-crown denomination brownish violet 14 696 000
15-crown denomination grey 10 800 400
20-crown denomination violet 15 480 000
25-crown denomination orange 16 620 200
40-crown denomination olive green 15 503 200
50-crown denomination blue 11 295 200
100-crown denomination red violet 8 090 00010 in 1923; 10 199 000 in 1924 (18,289,000 in total)
150-crown denomination, dark green 20 425 200
200-crown denomination green 22,125,600 in 1923; 4,099,000 in 1924; 36,349,000 in 1925 (62,523,600 in total)
300-crown denomination red 20,098,000 in 1924; 3,972,000 in 1925 (24,070,000 in total)
350-crown denomination blueish violet 12,420,200
500-crown denomination grey 35,824,200 in 1924; 14,696,000 in 1925 (15,520,200 in total)
600-crown denomination olive brown 14,408,000 in 1924; 3,472,000 in 1925 (17,880,000 in total)
800-crown denomination orange 32,690,000 in 1924

Postage stamp images were identical to Harvesters released in 1960 (Figure 79 and 281), with the deviation that the face value numerals of 10-crown denomination and higher values were surrounded by one-line frame (Figure 282) and the value was coloured in all cases. All denominations were of vertical rectangle shape; their image dimensions were 19×23 mm.

Printing technology: lithographic procedure, into rounds, at the State Press. Printing sheets contained 4×100 postage stamps.

Printing Specialties

Such printing sheets of 5-crown denomination were let into circulation in the course of a regular procedure which contained 95 postage stamps without value indication (due to ink defect); there was a coloured contour in some places instead of the value indication. In the top horizontal line, on the 1st and 2nd position on both sides, the value numeral was perfect; on the 3rd postage stamp, only the left-side value numeral was seen, the value numeral right-side area remaining empty. The left side of the 1st postage stamp of the nineth horizontal line was perfect, while the right side was empty. Finally, both numerals ‘5’ were perfectly seen on the 1st postage stamp of the 10th line.

Due to the 2-round printing, the value indications quite often shifted (Secure 283).

These postage stamps were put into circulation in sheets of 100 pieces. There were aggregate quantities on the sheet margins of all denominations. Printing technology signs (Nj):

5-filler denomination 124 and 144
10-filler denomination 121, 132, 203, and 204
60-filler denomination 202
1-crown denomination 144, 202, 233, and 605
2-crown denomination 144 and 202
21/2-crown denomination 202
3-crown denomination 144 and 202
4-crown denomination 144 and 202
41/2-crown denomination 252
5-crown denomination 144 and 202
6-crown denomination 144
10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, and 40- crown denomination 202
50-crown denomination 202 and 232
100-crown denomination 202, 232, and 605
150-crown denomination 202
200-crown denomination 202 and 232
300-crown denomination 605
350-crown denomination 202
500-crown denomination 202 and 232
600-and 800-crown denomination 202

Paper: 0.06 mm thick; watermark VII; watermark orientation VII/A

Gumming: light

Perforation: 15 T. The dimensions of the postage stamps up to perforation 22×26 mm.

Triple punching: All values except form 40-filler, 300-, 500-, 600-, and 800-crown denominations were traded also with triple punching. The 5-filler denomination with triple punching was rare, due to which it was forged.

PARLIAMENT POSTAGE STAMPS 1921-1923

Due to the reasons already discussed when describing Harvesters, it became necessary to repeatedly issued Parliament postage stamps, which had been already released in 1917. In the course of this repeated edition, a series of 14 value denominations was issued.

Period of circulation: Introducing into circulation: 2.50-crown denomination on 12 January 1921 by regulation ad 23.475 (P.T.R.T.1921/strain); 3.50-crown denomination on 11 July 1921 by regulation 18.788 (P.T.R.T.1921/54).

Withdrawn from circulation: both denominations were withdrawn on 30 September 1923 by regulation 27.648 (P.T.R.T.1923/67).

10-, 15-, 25-, and 40-crown denominations were introduced on 7 April 1922 by Regulation 10.892 (P.T.R.T.1922/26); 20-, 30-, and 50-crown denominations were introduced as of 3 November 1922 by Regulation 32.752

(P.T.R.T. 1922/86); 100-crown denomination was introduced on 15 December 1922 by Regulation 39.204 (P.T.R.T. 1922/97). Withdrawal from circulation: 10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 40-, 15-, and 100-crown denominations were withdrawn on 31 January 1924 by Regulation 316 (E.R.T.1924/7); 30-crown denomination was withdrawn on 30 June 1924 by Regulation 10.488 (P.R.T.1924/37).

400- and 500-crown denominations were introduced on 16 September 1923 by Regulation 27.816 (P.T.R.T. 1923/68; 1000-and 2000-crown denominations were introduced on 10 February 1924 by Regulation ad 316. 400-crown denomination was withdrawn from circulation on 31 December 1926 by accusation 133.250 (P.R.T.1926/56); 500-, 1000-, and 2000-crown denominations were withdrawn on 28 February 1927 by Regulation 135.053 (P.R.T.1926/62).

Denominations of the Series:

2.50-crown denomination, light blue
3.50-crown denomination, blueish grey
10-crown denomination, brown
16-crown denomination, grey
20-crown termination, violet
25-crown denomination, orange
30-crown denomination, red violet
40-crown denomination, olive green
50-crown denomination dark blue
100-crown denomination, yellowish brown
40-crown denomination, greenish blue
500-crown examination, violet
1000-crown denomination, light violet
2000-crown denomination, red

The images of the postage stamps were identical to those of Parliament postage stamps issued in 1917 (Figure 78), with the difference that the image and frame of 10-crown denomination was of the same colour, while on 50-crown and higher denominations the value numerals were coloured and embraced by a white frame (Figure 284). The shape of these postage stamps was horizontally arranged rectangle of 29×19 mm.

Printing: lithography, at the State Press. The value numerals of 50 to 2000-crown denominations were produced by topography in the 2nd round. On denominations were both rounds were printed, shifts were occasionally produced. There are minor or major deviations due to the uneven ink. Printing sheets contained 2×100 postage stamp images.

Figure 284

Figure 285

Figure 286

These postage stamps were put into circulation in sheets of 100 postage stamps. Aggregate quantities can be found on the sheet margins. 1000-and 2000-crown denominations may occur also without aggregate amounts.

Paper: 0.06 mm. ***Watermark***: VII. ***Watermark orientation***: VII/A

Gumming: white

Perforation: comb perforation of 14 teeth. The dimensions of the postage stamps up to the perforation were 33×22 mm.

Triple punching: With the exception of 1000-and 2000-crown denominations, denominations were traded also with triple punching.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE STAMPS, 1920

By Regulation 8513 of 18 April 1920 (P.R.T.1920/38), a single value was introduced for newspaper postage. It was withdrawn from circulation by Regulation 2885 as of 31 July 1922, together with the newspaper postage stamps released in 1922 (P.T.R.T. 1922/55).

10-fillér denomination, blue

Number of copies: 324,538,000 non-perforated postage stamps

The image of the postage stamp was identical to that of the postage stamps released in 1900. The shape was a vertically arranged triangle of the 18×22 mm (Figure 40). ***Printing***: book printing, at the State Press. Printing sheets contained 4×100 postage stamps. Sheets of 100 pieces were put into circulation.

Paper: 0.06 mm. ***Watermark***: VII. ***Watermark orientation***: VII/A

Gumming: white

Perforation: These postage stamps were put into circulation without perforation. The size of the postage stamp up to the ages was 22×26 mm. Perforated pieces were produced privately.

AIR MAIL, 1920

An agreement was concluded between the Post Office and Magyar Aeroforgalmi Rt. (Hungarian Air Traffic Stock Company). The 1st flight took off on 7 November 1920 on the route Budapest – Szombathely. In the December 1920, flights were launched between Budapest and Szeged. Air mail flights were banned in the March of 1921 by the military bodies of Entente in Budapest.

The Post Office introduced an overprinted postage stamp series consisting of 3 postage stamps for air mail items, by Regulation 29.421 off 27 October 1920 (P.T.R.T.1920/83). Words ‘Légi posta’ (Airmail) had to be written on the cover. These postage stamps circulated from 7 November 1920 after the point when mail flights were banned; there was no specific regulation to withdraw these postage stamps.

For making this series, the Post Office used 10-crown Parliament postage stamps issued on 1 December 1917, upon which words ‘LÉGI POSTA’ (Airmail) were book printed, along with the new value indication. The upper line of the overprinted was arranged in curved arc (Figure 285)

Denominations and number of copies:

Denominations	Colour of overprint	Number of copies
3-crown denomination / 10-crown denomination violet brown/red violet	Green	311,600
8-crown denominations/10-crown denomination violet brown/red violet	Red	315,200
12-crown denomination/10-crown denomination violet brown/red violet	Blue	315,800

Sales: According to the releasing regulation, mail postage stamps had to be affixed to mail items by the postal officer upon sending. It was strictly forbidden to hand over, sell, or present these postage stamps to senders. Regulation 92.686 of 13 November 1920 (P.T.R.T.1920/94) contained an amendment. According to this amendment, mail items to which mail postage stamps had been affixed in advance had to be accepted by the postal officer upon sending; moreover, in order to facilitate the calculation of the fee, the sender had to purchase the amount of airmail postage stamps corresponding to the value and elimination of the affixed postage stamps. Further selling or giving as a present remained banned. It may be concluded from this regulation that the post offices listed below, designated for accepting such mail items, were also selling points of these postage stamps. These post offices were the following: Budapest 4 and 72, Szombathely 2, Sopron 1, Szeged 1, Debrecen 1, Békéscsaba 1, Kecskemét, and Kiskunfélegyháza.

All details of these postage stamps (*printing, dimensions, paper quality* etc) were identical to the base postage stamps.

Postage: These postage stamps could be used only for air mail; the rates were the following:

Letters: 12 crowns up to 60 g; further 3 crowns by each further 20 g;

Postcards: 8 crowns;

Newspapers: 1 crown if at least 20 newspapers were in a bulk; for smaller quantities, 3 crowns a piece;

Mail items were dropped by parachute from above Győr and Pápa.

Commemorative postmarks

Forgeries: Overprints were forged at large

GREEN-RED POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

Inflation made it necessary that higher values of postage due stamps issued in the period 1915-1920 be issued. As a result, 5-denomination series was produced.

Period of circulation

120-filler denomination was introduced on 30 May 1920 by Regulation 13.089 (P.T.R.T.1920/46); 200-filler denomination was introduced on 24 June 1920 by Regulation 16.240 (P.T.R.T. 1920s/53); 2-and 5-crown denominations were introduced on 15 December 1922 by Regulation 39.204 (P.T.R.T. 1922/97); 50-crown denomination was introduced on 26 November 1922 by Regulation ad 35.173 (P.T.R.T. 1922/93).

120-filler denomination was withdrawn by Regulation 38.057 on 6 January 1923 (P.T.R.T. 1923/3); 200-filler denomination and 2-and 5-crown denominations were withdrawn on 30 September 1923 by Regulation 27.648 (P.T.R.T. 1923/67); 50-crown denomination was withdrawn by Regulation 316 on 31 January 1924 (P.T.R.T. 1924/7).

Denominations of this series:

120-filler denomination green/red
200-filler denomination, green/red
2-crown denomination, green/red
5-crown denomination, green/red
50-crown denomination, green/red

The postage stamp image was identical to that of the postage due stamps released in 1903 (Figure 49), with the difference that crown denominations had inscription ‘KORONA’ on them (Figure 286)

The ***size of the stamps, the quality of the paper, the watermark orientation, gumming, perforation, the distance to the perforation*** were all identical to the same parameters of the previous release of the postage stamps.

Printing: book printing, at the State Press

In the 1st round, the postage stamp image was printed, while in the 2nd – the value numeral. Printing sheets contained 200 postage stamps in case of 120-and 200-filler denominations and 400 postage stamps in case of 2-, 5-, and 50-crown denominations. Aggregate amounts can be found in case of all denominations.

Following printing production marks are known: 233jf for 200-filler denomination and plate number ‘6’.

Printing speciality

In 1928, such a block of 4 pieces with sheet margins at the left side turned up where the upper two postage stamps were 120-fillér ones, while the lower stamps were of 200 fillér. The State Press, which carried out investigations into this issue, came up with the conclusion that this involves two post-

age stamp pairs stuck together. On the contrary, the federal expert commission and the expert commission of the Technical University believed that overprints were printed upon original interim phase imprints (non-perforated and with frame impression), and then a four-piece block was made by perforation; gumming and aggregate amounts on the sheet margins were missing.

All denominations where traded also with *triple punching*.

AUXILIARY POSTAGE DUE STAMPS, 1921-1924

Because of the inflation, the Post Office had inscription 'Porto' (Postage due) overprinted on small denominations of general postage stamps which remained on stock. As a result, postage stamp series consisting of 21 denominations and 24 pieces was issued.

The period of circulation: Denominations 100 f/15 f and 500 f/15/f were introduced by Regulation 22 706 on 13 September 1921 (P.T.R.T.1921/76); denominations 2 ½ K/10 f, 3K/15 F, 9K/40 f and 12 K/60 f were introduced by Regulation ad 36.673 on January 20, 1922 (P.T.R.T.1922/6); Regulations 6K/1 ½ K, 15 K/1 ½ K, 25K/1 ½ Cr. and 30 K/1 ½ Cr. were introduced by Regulation ad 30 5173 on 26 November 1922 (P.T.R.T. 1922/23). They were withdrawn from traffic on 30 September 1923 by Regulation 27.648 (P.T.R.T. 1923/67).

Denomination 50 K/1 ½ Cr. was introduced on 26 November 1922 by Regulation ad 35.117 (he.T.R.T. 1922/93); denominations 10 K/2 ½ K, 20 K/2 ½ K, 40 K/2 ½ Cr. were introduced by Regulation 17.339 on 13 June 1923 (P.R.T. 1923/46). They were withdrawn from circulation Regulation 316 on 31 January 1924 (P.R.T. 1924/7).

Denominations 500 K/2 K, 1000 K/2 K, and 2000 K/2 Cr. were introduced by Regulation 31.725 on 16 October 1923 (P.R.T.1923/74); denomination 5000 K/5 Cr. was introduced by Regulation 4.981 on 26 February 1924 (P.R.T.1924/20); denominations 500 K/3 K, 1000 K/3, and 2000 K/3 Cr. were introduced by Regulation 28.134 on 8 December 1924 (P.R.T.1924/75). They were withdrawn from circulation on 31 March 1927 by Regulation 8.290 (P.R.T. 1927/11).

Denominations and number of copies

Denomination	Colour	Number of copies
100-filler/15-filler denomination	Violet	Cannot be identified
500-filler/15-filler denomination	Violet	Cannot be identified
2 ½-Crown/10-filler denomination	Red Violet	Cannot be identified
3-crown/16-filler denomina-	Violet	Cannot be identified

tion		
6-crown 1 ½-crown denomination	Brownish Violet	Cannot be identified
9-crown/40-filler denomination	Olive green	Cannot be identified
10-crown/2 ½-Crown denomination line down	Dark green	Cannot be identified
12-Crown/60-filler denomination line down	Brownish black	Cannot be identified
15-crown/1 ½-crown denomination	Brownish Violet	Cannot be identified
20-Crown/2 1/2-crown denomination	Dark green	Cannot be identified
25-crown/1 ½-crown denomination	Brownish Violet	Cannot be identified
30-crown/1 ½-crown denomination	Brownish Violet	Cannot be identified
40-crown/2 ½-crown denomination	Dark green	165,100
50-crown/1 ½-crown denomination	Brownish Violet	Cannot be identified
100-crown/4 ½-crown denomination	Dark Violet	346,700
200-crown/4 ½-crown denomination	Dark Violet	346,800
300-crown/4 ½-crown denomination	Dark Violet	346,000
500-crown/2-crown denomination	Blueish green	346,300
500-crown/3-crown denomination	Brown	144,400
1000-crown/2-crown denomination	Blueish green	229,200
1000-crown/3-crown denomination	Brown	149,900
2000-crown/2-crown denomination	Blueish green	229,000
2000-crown/3-crown denomination	Brown	137,100
5000-crown/5-crown denomination	Brown	348,700

The postage stamp image was identical to the drawing on Harvesters postage stamps released in 1917-1918 and 1921-1922 with inscription

‘MAGYAR POSTA’. They were overprinted with bright red composition consisting of five elements. The first row of the overprint usually consisted of four parallel lines to hide the original value indication; however, it could vary because on denominations 2 1/2 K/10 f, 3 K/15 f, 9 K/40 f and 12 K/60, two long lines crossed the word ‘FILLÉR’ and covered the upper part of the value indication (Figure 288), whereas on denominations 100 f/15 f, 500 f/15 f, 6 K/l 1/2 K, 10 K/2 1/2 K, 15 K/l 1/2 K, 20 K/2 1/2 K, 25 K/lK/l 1/2 K, 40 K/2 1/2 K, 50 K/l 1/2 K, 100 K/4 1/2 K, 200 K/4 1/2 Cr. and 3001/2 K, 30 K/4 1/2 K, and 300 1/2 K, 30 K/4 1/2 K, the number of these lines was four (Figure 289); on denominations 500 K/2 p and higher, three lines covered the original value indication. In the second line of the overprint, word ‘PORTÓ’ took place; in the third row, there was the new value indication, while in the fourth line, the denomination indication took place – ‘FILLÉR’ (Figure 287) or ‘KORONA’ (Figure 288 and 289).

Figure 287

Figure 288

Figure 289

Overprints were carried out by lithography.

Triple punching was applied for all denominations except 100 f/15 f, 500 f/15 f and 3 K/15 f.

Printing technology signs (Nj): 100 f/15 f: 132jf; 500 f/15: 132jf; 2 1/2 K/10f: 204bf and jf and 203bf and jf; 3 K/15 f: 121bf and 132bf and jf; 9 K/40 f: 202ja; 12 K/60 f: 202ba and ja; 25 K/l 1/2 K: 202bf; 50 K/l 1/2 K: 202bf; 20 K/2 1 /2 K: 202jf; 40K/2 1/2 K: 202jf; 200 K/4 1/2 K: 252jf; 1000 K/3 K:144jf; 2000 K/2 K: 202jf; 5000 K/500 K:202jf.

Forgeries: Overprints of the following denominations were forged: 6 K/l 1/2 K, 25 K/l 1/2 K, 50 K/l 1/2 K, 500 K/2 K,1000 K/2 K, 2000 K/2 K, and 5000 K/5 K. We can recognise forgeries from the following: the letters of the words ‘PORTÓ’ and ‘KORONA’ are thinner than on the original; on denominations 6 K/l 1/2 K, 25 K/l 1/2 K, and 50 K/l 1/2 K, the red colour is darker than the original, while on other denominations it is lighter. On denominations 500 K/2 K, 1000 K/2 K, 2000K/2 K, and 5000 K/5 K, the word ‘KORONA’ was not aligned exactly in the middle below the word ‘PORTÓ’ and the number of the value but was a little shifted to the left.

Overprints of denominations 500 K/3 K, 1000 K/3 K, and 2000 K/3 Cr. were also forged. The colour of these forgeries was lighter than the original; on denominations 500 K/3 Cr. and 2000 K/3 K, the word ‘KORONA’ was either in the middle or shifted to the left, while on the original it was shifted to the right. In case of denomination 1000 K/3 K, the word ‘KORONA’ was in the middle on the original, while on the forgeries it was shifted to the left.

Due to the oily nature of the overprinting, the value numerals were 0.2 mm thicker than on the originals in case of all denominations.

The former exemption from postage for public authorities, offices etc was withdrawn by Regulation 17.551 (B.T.R.T.1921-47) as of 1 July 1921. In order to replace words 'Hivatalból portómentes' (Official mail, postage free) and 'Hivatalból díjátalányozva' (Official mail, flat rate) the Post Office introduced 26 new and 5 overprinted postage stamps – a series consisting of 28 denominations and 31 pieces.

Circulation time: 10-, 20-, 60-, 100, 250-, 500-, and 1000-filler a denominations were introduced by Regulation 17.551 on 23 June 1921 (P.T.R.T. 1921/47); 350-filler denomination was introduced by Regulation 21.358 on 3 August 1921 (P.T.R.T.1921/61). Denominations 10-, 20-, 60-, 100, 250-, 350-, 500-filler were withdrawn by Regulation 27.648 on 30 September 1923 (P.T.R.T. 1923/67), while 1000-filler denomination – by Regulation 316 on 31 January 1924 (P.R.T. 1924/7).

Denominations 5-, 10-, 15-, 25-, 50-, 100-, and 500-filler (with blue base printing), 1000-crown (with blue base printing), and finally 15 K/20 f and 25 K/60 f were introduced by Regulation 32.752 on 3 November 1922 (P.T.R.T. 1922/86). 5-crown denomination was withdrawn by Regulation 27.648 on 30 September 1923 (P.T.R.T. 1923/67), 10-and 15-crown,15 K/20 f, 25-crown and 25 K/60 f denominations were withdrawn on 31st January 1924 by Regulation 316 (P.R.T. 1924/7); 50-, 100-, 500-fillér (with blue base printing) and 1000-crown denominations (with blue base printing) were withdrawn on 30 June 1924 by Regulation 16.388 (P.R.T. 1924/47).

Denominations 150 K/100 f, 350 K/350 f, and 2000 K/250 f were introduced on the 16 October 1923 by Regulation 31.725 (P.R.T. 1923/74); they were withdrawn on 30 June 1924 by Regulation 16.388 (P.R.T.1924/47).

Denominations of 150, 350, 3000 and 5000 crowns were introduced on 1 December 1923 by Regulation 34.854 (P.R.T. 1923/86); 300-crown denomination was introduced on 16 January 1924 by Regulation ad 558 (P.R.T. 1924/5), 60-crown denomination was introduced on 6 March 1924 by Regulation ad 5.091 (P.R.T. 1924/23), 500-and 1000-crown denominations with blue base printing and watermarks VII. és were introduced on 4 April 1924 by Regulation 9.152 (P. R. T. 1924/31). All denominations listed in this paragraph were withdrawn on 30 June 1924 by Regulation 16.388 (P.R.T. 1924/47).

Denomination and number of copies of the series:

		Data of 1928	Data of 1944
10-filler denomination	Red violet/black	8 152 000	7,202,300
20-filler denomination	Olive	8 249 100	8,319,200

	brown/black		
60-filler denomination	Brownish Black/Black	10 860 100	10,930,200
100-filler denomination	Red violet/black	19 179 100	19,249,200
250-filler denomination	Light blue/black	19 160 100	19,230,200
350-filler denomination	Blueish grey/black	1 935 200	1,935,200
500-filler denomination	Brown/ Black	3 752 100	3,300,200
1000-filler denomination	Brownish vio-let/black	10 048 800	9,653,800
5-crown denomination	Dark brown	12 374 000	12,377,200
10-crown denomination	Brownish violet	4 932 200	4,932,200
15-crown denomination	Dark grey	7 313 200	12 603 200
25-crown denomination	Orange	5 992 200	6.212 200
50-crown denomination	Brown/red	15 028 200	15 028 200
100- crown denomination	Olive Brown/red	16 375 200	7 375 200
150- crown denomination	Green/red	6 577 200	6 577 200
300- crown denomination	Carmine/red	6 120 200	6 120 200
350- crown denomination	Violet/red	6 275 000	6 607 200
500- crown denomination	Orange/red with blue base print	9 677 200	7 251 200
500- crown denomination	Orange/red		1 976 000
600- crown denomination	Olive brown/red	1 633 000	1 633 000
1000- crown denomination	Blue/red	8 139 200	4 352 100
1000- crown denomination	Blue/red		2 004 000
3000- crown denomination	Violet/red with blue base print	1 067 200	1 067 200
5000- crown denomination	Light blue/red	1 066 200	1 077 200
15 crowns/20 fillérs	Olive brown/black/red		Not known
25 crowns/60 fillérs	Brownish Black/Black/red		Not known
150 crowns/100	Red vio-		Not known

fillérs	let/black/red		
350 crowns/350 fillérs	Blueish grey/black/red		Not known
2000 crowns/250 fillérs	Light blue/black/red		Not known

The postage stamp image was identical to that of the postage due postage stamps released in 1903 (Figures 290 and 291). There was the word 'HIVATALOS' (Official) in the oval white area; below it, there were the numerals indicating the value. The first releases of 500- and 1000-, as well as 3000- and 5000-crown denominations were produced on the paper with wavy blue base print.

In case of denominations 15 K/20 f and 25 K/60 f, the overprint consisted of four parallel lines covering the original value indication; below there was inscription '15 KORONA 15'or '25 KORONA 25' (Figure 292). In case of denominations 150 K/100 f and 2000K/250 f, the overprint consisted of three parallel lines covering the original value indication; the new value dictation took place above the word 'HIVATALOS' (Official), while below that was the word 'KORONA' (Figure 29 five). The colour of the overprints was red.

The ***stamp images*** were of rectangular shape; the dimensions were 25.5×19.5 mm.

Printing: These postage stamps were printed in the State Press; individual denominations were printed either in one colour in two rounds or two colours in two rounds. The postage stamps with the above-mentioned base printing were produced in three rounds in three colours. Overprints were also produced by book printing. One printing sheet contained 4×100 postage images.

Deficient printing, printing specialities: 20-filler denomination circulated also with the word printed reversely (Figure 296) – we do not know the number of such copies.

Forgeries were produced also without awareness of the deficient printing. On these, it was not only the word 'HIVATALOS' but also the value '20' to appear upside down (Figure 297).

Due to the printing plate defect, there were numerous big or small deviations in the drawing of the postage stamps. The most significant of these are listed below:

Sometimes the upper part of the second vertical line of letter 'M' in the word 'MAGYAR' is deficient (missing); the dot is missing after the word 'KIR'; letter 'I' of the word 'KIR' is shorter than regular at the top. The right bottom vertical part of letter 'R' of the same word was deficient. There were indents in the upper horizontal frame line; in the upper right angle, there was an angle inclining to the left instead of a 90° angle.

Figure 290
Figure 291
Figure 292
Figure 293
Figure 294
Figure 295
Figure 296
Figure 297
Figure 298

It occurred quite often that the bunch of ribbons in the middle was deficient. Sometimes the upper part of the letter ‘R’ in the word ‘FILLÉR’ was missing. In some cases, instead of the second letter ‘L’, there was letter ‘I’.

Discontinuities due to missing ink could occur at any parts of the stamps, including the text and the value, which were printed in the second round. When the text and the value indication were printed in two different rounds, shifting to the left or right, or upwards or downwards was frequent. The same stands for overprints (Figure 298). On overprints, colour transfer by sheets or equipment was frequent.

These postage stamps were circulated in sheets of 100 pieces. Aggregate amount occurred on all denominations.

Printing technology signs (Nj):

10-fillér denomination: 202ba, 231 ja
20-fillér denomination: 202ba and bf, 231ja.
60-fillér denomination: 202ba, 231 ja.
100-fillér denomination: 202bf és ba, 231 ja.
250-fillér denomination: 202ba, 231ja, 233jf.
350-fillér denomination : 202ba, 231 ja.
500-fillér denomination : 202ba, 231 ja, 233jf.
1000-fillér denomination : 202ba, 231 ja, 233jf.
350 K/350-fillér denomination 202ba, 231ja.

Plate numbers known so far:

10-, 500-and 1000-fillér denominations: 57
500 crowns (watermark VII): 03
1000 crowns watermark VII): 6
500- and 1000-crown denominations (watermark VIII): 03

With ***triple punching***, the following denominations appeared: 10, 20, 60, 100, 250, 350, 500 and 1000 fillérs, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, 100, 500 (with blue base print) and 1000 (with blue base print) crowns, as well as overprinted denominations 15 K/20 f, 25 K/60 f, 150 K/100 f, 350 K/350 f and 2000 K/250 f.

Paper: These postage stamps were produced partly on 0.045 mm and partly on 0.06 mm thick white paper; the watermark usually was VII; 500-and 1000-crown denominations without blue base printing were produced with watermark VIII too.

Watermark: All denominations occurred with watermark VIIB; 500-and 1000-crown denominations without blue base printing were produced with watermark VIIIB too.

Gumming: White

Perforation: 15 teeth. The distance up to perforation was 26×22 mm. Pieces with deficient perforation also occurred (Figure 263).

MADONNA WITH THE CROWN 1921-1925

This was a general series containing 10 value denominations with new postage stamp images.

The designer of the series was Ferenc Helbing.

Denominations of 50 and 100 crowns were introduced by Regulation 3.112 (P.T.R.T. 1921/11) on 15 February 1921; 200-crown denomination was introduced by Regulation 12.305 on 17 April 1923 (P.T.R.T. 1923/30); 500-crown denomination was introduced by Regulation 19.310 on 8 June 1923 (P.T.R.T. 1923/47); determinations of 1000, 2000 and 3000 crowns were introduced by Regulation 31.725 on 16 October 1923 (P.R.T. 1923/74); the denomination of 5000 crowns was introduced by Regulation 34.854 on 1 December 1923. (P.R.T.1923/86); the denomination of 2500 crowns was introduced on 6 January 1925 by Regulation 34.340 (P.R.T. 1925/3); finally, the denomination of 10 000 crowns was introduced on 20 January 1925 by Regulation 1.367 (P.R.T. 1925/7).

The denominations of 50, 100, 200, and 500 crowns were withdrawn on 31 January 1924 by Regulation 316 (P.R.T. 1924/7); the denominations of 1000, 2000, 2500, 3000, 5000 and 10 000 crowns were withdrawn by Regulation 135.053 on 28 February 1927 (P. R. T. 1926/62).

Denominations and number of copies of this series:

A sorozat értékei	Példányszám		
	Produced	Destroyed	Circulated
50 crowns Brown/blue	18 029 800	249-800	17 780 000
100 crowns olive /brown dark orange			
	7 435 800	249 000	7 136 800
200 crowns dark blue/			
Light blue	8 771500	250 500	8 521000
600 crowns violet/			
light violet	5 514 200	251 000	5 263 200 •

1000 crowns violet/			
brownish violet	5 921200	233 000	5 688 200
2000 crowns blueish green/			
violet	5 239 000	239 200	4 999 800
2500 crowns brown/			
reddish brown	8 168 000	257 100	7 910 900
3000 crowns red/			
violet	12 869 000	252 400	12 616 600
6000 crowns green/			
light green	15 838 200	249 600	15 588 600
10000 crowns greyish			
violet/light blue	3 944 000	251200	3 692 800

The postage stamp was identical in case of all ten denominations: in the upper part of the frame, which was of different colour, there was inscription ‘MAGYAR KIR. POSTA’ (Hungarian Royal Post Office), while in the bottom part there was the value numeral and the denomination indication ‘KORONA’, which was of the same colour as the postage stamp, against white background. In the middle part, which was surrounded by a decorative frame, there was the bust of the Protective Lady of Hungary, with the Royal Crown on her head with the glory around, St. Stephen's royal robe on her shoulder, the royal sceptre in her right hand, the child Jesus lifting his right hand for blessing and the orb in his left hand surrounded with the glory on her left arm. In the area on the left side from the circular middle part, the word ‘PATRONA’ reads from bottom to top, while on the right side, ‘Hungaria’ reads from top to bottom (Figure 299).

Figure 299

Figure 300

The postage stamps were of vertical rectangular *shape*, their size being 24×29 mm.

Printing: Printing was done in the State Press by lithography, in two colours and two rounds; in the first round, the frame, while in the second the middle image was printed. The printing sheets of all denominations were 2×100 pieces of postage stamps. The 100-piece sheets stored in the Museum of Stamps are printing sheets cut into two.

Deficient impressions: One sheet of 5000-crown postage stamps was put into circulation with reverse Madonna image. It was discovered at the Budapest Munkásbiztosító Intézet (Office of Workers’ Insurance of Budapest) in

the January of 1925 – these postage stamps were traded in a vendor's shop nearby. Before the postage stamps had been withdrawn, about 80 pieces were sold. Its image can be found in Monograph I, page 315 (Figure133).

Parts which remained without painting on the front side also occurred, similarly to sheet and equipment ink transfers on the rear of side.

Aggregate amounts occurred on all denominations but 2 500 and 10 000 crowns.

The day can be found on the following determinations.

3000 crowns IX.25.XII. 11., 12., 31.

5000 crowns IX.25.XII. 18., 19., 21., 22., 23.

Printing technology signs (Nj):

200 crowns 239

2500 crowns 203

10000 crowns 203

These postage stamps worth traded in *sheets* of 100 pieces.

Paper: 0.06 mm thick, white; denominations of 50 and 100 crowns produced on paper with watermark VII, while the rest of the denominations on paper with watermark VIII.

Watermark: VII/B in case of denominations of 50 and 100 crowns; VIII/B for all other denominations

Gumming: white

Perforation: 12 teeth. The distance up to the perforation was 30×35.5 mm. Non-perforated pieces of 3000-crown denomination were also traded. One of such is presented on Figure 300 – it was used for internal handling by the Post Office.

Triple punching is known for denominations of 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, and 2000 crowns.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE STAMPS, 1922

Post Office introduced postage stamps to be used exclusively for newspapers on 22 March 1922 by Regulation ad 7.048 (P.T.R.T.1922/19); the postage stamps were withdrawn by the Regulation 2.885 on 31 July 1922 (P.T.R.T.1922/55. sz.). The same regulation introduced cash payment for sending newspapers as of 1 August 1922.

20-fillér denomination, light violet, 11 171 200 pieces

The postage stamp image was identical to that of the stamps released in 1900. The shape of the stamps was vertical rectangle, its size being 18X22 mm (Figure 40).

Printing: Book printing at the State Press. Printing sheets contained 4×100 postage stamps. The sheets put into circulation contained 100 pieces.

Paper: 0.06 mm thick paper with watermark VII. Watermark orientation: VII/A.

Gumming: white

Perforation: The stamps were used without perforation. The size of the stamps up to the edges was 22×26 mm. Perforated pieces were produced privately.

PETŐFI (I), 1923

For the 100th anniversary of Sándor Petőfi's birthday, commemorative charity postage stamp series consisting of five denominations was released. It was sold for 100% surcharge (105 crowns from the surcharge were dedicated to the National Association of the Wounded in the War, Widows, and Orphans; 35 crowns were given to the welfare institution of the Post Offers; a part of the latter amount was paid to the Petőfi Association).

The designers of the postage stamp images were the following: denominations of 10 and 15 crowns – Erzsébet Kovács; denominations of 25 and 50 crowns – Ferenc Helbing; denominations of 40 crowns – Jenő Haranghy.

This postage stamp was introduced on 23 January 1923 by Regulation 219 (P.T.R.T. ,1923/2. sz.), with the validity lasting until 31 March 1923.

The whole series was traded at the following post offices: Budapest 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 62; Debrecen 1, Miskolc 1, Pécs 1, Sopron 1, and Szeged 1; the series was traded in a way that one buyer could buy only one entire series though unlimited amount could be purchased from the denominations of 10 and 25 crowns. These two denominations were traded at other posts offices without limitation. Stamp collectors could buy entire series from the Stamp Vending Office. After these postage stamps were withdrawn from use, 'HADRÖA' continued selling at a higher price; the Post Office handed over the remaining stock to postage stamp vendors.

Denominations of the Series and Number of Copies

Value denominations	Number of copies		
	Produced	Destroyed	Put into circulation
Denomination of 10+10 crowns greenish blue	1 000 000	67 628	932 372
Denomination of 15 + 15 crowns blue	550 000	93 710	456 290
Denomination of 25 + 25 crowns brown	1 065 000	—	1 065 000
Denomination of 40 + 40 crowns brownish violet	940 000	—	940 000

Denomination of 50 + 50 crowns violet brown	520 000	9 400	510 600

Postage stamp images: On the value denomination of 10+10 crowns, the statue of Petőfi in Budapest was depicted in decorated oval frame arranged vertically, against the background of rays. Inscription 'MAGYARORSZÁG' and the value indication '10 KORONA 10' were arranged in two lines on the bottom edge of the postage stamp against white background, separated from each other by a decoration (Figure 301).

On the value denomination of 15+15 crowns, a scene from Petőfi's poem 'János vitéz' was depicted. Knight János arrived to his native village from foreign lands riding a griffin. On the postage stamp, inscription 'MAGYAR-ORSZÁG', value indication '15', and the denomination indication 'KORO-NA' took place. All of these were written against white background (Figure 302).

On the denomination of 25 + 25 crowns, the portrait of Petőfi took place, painted by artist Miklós Barabás (1810-1898). Below, a laurel branch was depicted. In the left top corner, there was '1823', while in the left right corner – '1923'. These were the years of the birth and the 100th anniversary. The left and right sides of the frame contained three white lines; there was a thick line on all four sides of the rectangle. On the upper side of the frame, there was the inscription 'MAGYARORSZÁG', while on its bottom side the denomination '25 KORONA', all white. All four sides of the rectangle were decorated (Figure 303).

On the denomination of 40 + 40 crowns, the heroic death of Petőfi was depicted in the battle of Segesvár. In the forefront of the image, dying Petőfi is falling on his right arm, while in the background there are soldiers on horsebacks. The coloured inscription in the middle reads '1849. JÚLIUS 31.' (31 July 1849). Number '40' takes place in a coloured circular frame, with white numerals to the left and right sides of the image. Between the two num-berals, there is a curved inscription 'KORONA'. Inscription 'MAGYAROR-SZÁG' takes place in the bottom part of the image in a separate frame, against coloured background, with white fonts (Figure 304).

On the denomination of 50 + 50 crowns, Petőfi is reciting his poem 'Nemzeti dal'. At the front of the building, the inscription 'TALPRA MAG-YAR, HÍ A HAZA!...' is seen, which is the first line of the poem. Behind Petőfi, the background is of the same colour as the rest of the postage stamp but darker; at both sides, there are the columns of the National Museum, though this area is narrower at the left side than on the right side. The year '1823' takes place in the upper part of the left column, while the year '1923' is as the upper part of the right column. In front of the building, there is the enthusiastic crowd. There are decorations on both sides of the image, which is

surrounded by a white frame. There is a coat of arms with the double cross. There is a separate frame between the two coats of arms, in which inscription ‘MAGYARORSZÁG’ is seen. The accent over letter ‘Á’ interrupts the outer white frame. In the bottom part of the postage stamp, the inscription ‘50 KORONA’ can be found; the numeral is surrounded by a frame curved at the top (Figure 305).

Out of all value denominations, nominations of 10, 15, 25, and 50 crowns were arranged vertically, while the denomination of 40 crowns was arranged horizontally. The dimensions of 10-crown denomination was 18×29 mm; those of denominations of 15, 25, and 50 crowns were 25×30 mm; the dimensions of the 40-crown determination were 28×18 mm.

Figure 301

Figure 302

Figure 303

Figure 304

Figure 305

Printing: the State Press. These were the first Hungarian postage stamps produced by offset procedure. The printing sheets of small denominations contained 2×100 pieces, while those of large nominations contained 100 pieces. These postage stamps were put into circulation in sheets of 100 pieces.

Paper: These postage stamps were produced on the paper of the same quality at as that of general postage stamps; this paper was 0.06 mm thick, white, with watermark VII.

Watermark: For denominations of 10, 15, 25, and 50 crowns, paper with watermark VII/A was used; for the denomination of 40 crowns – VII/B.

Gumming: white

Perforation: On the denominations of 10 and 40 crowns, the perforation of 14 teeth was used; for the denominations of 15, 25, and 50 crowns – 12 teeth. The dimensions of the postage stamp up to the perforation were 22×33 mm on 10-crowns denomination, 30×35.5 mm on 15-, 25-, and 50-crown denominations, and 33×22 mm on 40-crown determination.

Forgeries: the series was forged on paper without watermark, postmarked ‘Flugpost Wien’, for stamp collectors’ purposes.

CHARITY 1924

This was a series for charity purposes containing three value denominations. 100% surcharge was payable, for the following purposes: 90% for the struggle against tuberculosis among the youths and babies; 10% for the welfare institutions of the Post Office.

Postage stamp design was produced as a result of a tender: the denomination of 300 crowns was designed by András Biczó; the denomination of 500 crowns was designed by Erzsébet Kovács; and the denomination of 1000 crowns was designed by Ferenc Helbing.

These postage stamps were introduced on 3 April 1924 by regulation 8.291 (P. R. T.1924/30. sz.). They remained effective until 15 July 1924.

These postage stamps were traded at all Treasury and postmaster post offices. One buyer could buy maximum five entire series. Stamp collectors could obtain this quantity from the Stamp Vendors' Office.

Denominations of the series and number of copies

Denomination of 500 + 500 crowns, brown 1 099 000]

Denomination of 300 + 300 crowns, dark blue 544 0001

Denomination of 1000+1000 crowns, green 538 000

This ***number of copies*** is the produced quantity (statement of 22 February 1937 stored at the Museum of Stamps).

Figure 306

Figure 307

Figure 308

After trading of these postage stamps terminated, the Post Office destroyed 569 344 pieces without specifying their value denominations (Donaupost 1925/12, data of the manuscript of Dr. Czakó). A part of the remaining stock not destroyed was then handed over to postage stamp vendors by the Post Office.

Postage stamp images:

On the denomination of 300+300 crowns, a naked toddler on the meadow full of flowers was depicted in an octagonal space surrounded by a decorative frame. In his right hand, he had a bird, while in his left– a wheat ear. In front of him there was a butterfly. In the upper part of the postage stamp, there was a curved inscription 'MAGYARORSZÁG'; in the bottom part, in the white frame against dark background, there was a white inscription '300 korona 300' (Figure 306).

On the denomination of 500 + 500 crowns, there was a mother in the kneeling position rocking her child in a cradle. The front of the cradle was decorated with Hungarian motives. In the upper left and right corners of the postage stamps, upwards and downwards, the semicircular inscriptions '500' and 'KORONA' arranged in two lines took place. There was leaf decoration above both of them. In the bottom part of the postage stamp, there was the coloured inscription 'MAGYARORSZÁG' on a wavy ribbon (Figure 307).

Above letter 'M' of 'MAGYARORSZÁG', the artist Kovács Erzsébet put her personal mark: the two initial letters of her name 'KE'. These letters

were white. This was the first Hungarian postage stamp where the initial letters of the name were used as the identification of the artist.

On the denomination of 1000 +1000 crowns, there was an ancient Hungarian person in the sitting position showing the direction with his right hand to the youth with an bow, whom he was trying to teach. The outer frame of the postage stamp contains two lines. In the upper part of the postage stamp area, there was the inscription 'MAGYARORSZÁG' against a coloured background; in the bottom part, there was the indication of the value denomination '1000 KORONA', also in a white frame between decoration elements and against a coloured background. The inscription and the indication of the denomination were white (Figure 308).

On the rear side of all denominations, under the layer of gumming, there was inscription 'A 100%-os felár közjótékonysági czélokra fordíttatik.' (The surcharge of 100% is being spent on charity).

These postage stamps were of vertical rectangle shape; their size was 24X28 mm.

Figure 309

Printing: the State Press. Printing sheets contained 100 pieces. These postage stamps were put into circulation in sheets of 100 pieces.

In the right top corners of the sheets there were plate numbers 1., 2., 3., or 4.

300-crown denominations 1. – 3. –

500-crown nomination: 1. 2. – 4.

1000-crown denomination 1. 2. - -

Paper: These postage stamps were produced on the paper of the same quality as that of general postage stamps. The thickness of the paper was 0.06 mm. The watermark was VIII. vízjelű, fehér színű papíron. The 1000-crown postage stamps were produced on greenish paper too. Watermark orientation was VIII/B.

Gumming: pale yellow

Perforation: 12 teeth. The size of the postage stamps up to perforation was 30×35.5 mm. The denomination of 300 crowns was produced with line perforation 11 ½ too. According to Miklós Rédey, it happened because the State Press produced proofs with perforation 11 ½, which were then used by the Post Office due to economic reasons.

One row of one sheet of the denomination of 500 crowns remained without perforation (Figure 309).

HARVESTERS AND PARLIAMENT POSTAGE STAMPS ON PAPER WITH NEW WATERMARK, 1924

These postage stamps depicted Harvesters and Parliament. The series contained nine value denominations, and served general mail purposes. It was produced on the paper with new watermark.

All values were introduced on 25 June 1924 by Regulation 16.303 (P.R.T. 1924/4). This Regulation also provided that as of that time the State Press had to produce postage stamps on the paper with the new watermark (VIII).

Figure 310

Figure 311

Figure 312

Denominations of 100, 200, 300, 400, 600, and 800 were withdrawn on 31 December 1926 by regulation 135.053; the same regulation withdrew the denominations of 500, 1000, and 2000 crowns as of 28 February 1927 (P.R.T. 1926/62).

Denominations of this series and number of copies

Harvesters

100 crowns, wine red 18 289 000
200 crowns, green 62 573 000
300 crowns, red 24 070 000
400 crowns, blue 10 141 000
500 crowns, grey 50 520 200
600 crowns, olive brown 17 880 000
800 crowns, orange 32 690 000

Parliament

1000 crowns, light violet 152 000 000
2000 crowns, red 97 635 600

The postage stamp images were identical to those released in 1920 — 1924 (Harvesters) and in 1921 — 1924 (Parliament) (Figure 310).

Printing: at the State Press. The printing sheets of Harvesters contained 4×100 pieces; those of Parliament – 2×100 pieces.

Deficient printing: A part of 600-crown denomination was issued with the deficient indication of the value. On some pieces ‘800’ was seen instead of ‘600’ at the right side of the stamps coming from the second position of this second row of the sheets (Figure 312).

According to the data of the time, all in all 5500 sheets were printed erroneously, out of which 4480 were handed over to post offices. The defect was noticed in Vác. The Post Office issued a regulation to withdraw the sheets and repair the printing plate. 3280 sheets were withdrawn, while 1200 remained in circulation, each of which contained a single ‘600-800’ crown postage stamp.

The shift of the value numeral was presented on Figure 311.

These postage stamps were put into circulation in sheets of 100 pieces. There were aggregate amounts of the margins of each of the values.

Daily indication of the date

200 crowns
IX.25.XI. 18., 19., 20., 21., 23
III.25.XII. 19., 21., 22., 23., 28., 30., 31
III.26.I. 5., 7., 8., 9., 27., 29., 30
500 crowns
IX.25.XI. 26
III. 26., I. 19., 20., 21., 22
III.26.II. 6., 8., 10
600 crowns
III.26.I. 13., 14., 15
2000 crowns
III.25 IV.18
IX.26.I. 13..15., 16., 19., 20., 23., 25., 27., 28.,29., 30.
IX.26.II. 1., 3., 4., 5., 9., 11.

Printing technology signs (Nj):

100-800 crowns 202
300 and 500 crowns 232
1000 crowns 131ak, 205fk..
2000 crowns 131ak, 564fk

Paper: partly on 0.045, and partly on 0.06 mm thick white paper; *water-mark*: VIII

***Watermark orientation*:** Harvesters Vlll/A, Parliament VIII/B.

Perforation: Harvesters 15, Parliament 14 teeth; comb perforation.

Forgeries: '600 — 800' deficient impressions were forged on used post-age stamps. The digit '6' on the right side was manually modified to digit '8'. These forgeries can be easily recognised with luminescence analysis.

IKARUSZ AIR MAIL 1924-1925

The series, containing 6 denominations, was produced exclusively for at mail.

The design was made by Antal Megyer-Meyer , as a result of tender.

Denominations of 100, 500, 1000 and 2000 crowns were introduced by Regulation 3.984 on 4 April 1924 (P.R.T. 1924/30); denominations of 5000 and 10 000 crowns were introduced by Regulation 4.982 on 1 April 1925 (PJt.T. 1925/18). All denominations were withdrawn on 31 March 1927 by Regulation 8.290 (P.R.T. 1927/11).

These postage stamps were traded by post offices.

		Number of copies		
	Denominations	Produced	Destroyed	Circulated

100 crowns violet brown/great 500 crowns blueish green/yellowish green 1000 crowns yellowish brown/brown 2000 crowns dark blue/blue 5000 crowns red violet/ violet 10 000 crowns red/ red violet	1 072 2031 118 2031 102 203997 203597 218661 218	36 161386147 98631 086 .116 636245 436	1 072 167956 817954 217966 117480 582415 782

Postage stamp images: All denominations depict Ikarus flying above Budapest, with the castle of Buda below, surrounded by the Danube, and with the clouds in the background. At the left and the right sides of the image, there was decorated frame and inscription 'MAGYARORSZÁG' against white background. The indications of denominations of 100, 500, 1000, and 2000 crowns in their bottom left and right corners were coloured, against white background. The inscription 'CROWNS' took place in a white frame decorated by postal horns at the bottom of the image (Figure 313). The indication of the currency on denominations of 5000 and 000 crowns took place below the image and in the middle, between the postal horns against white background: '5000K' and '10 000 K'. In the bottom left and right corners, there was a decoration consisting of four circles against white background (Figure 315).

Figure 313

Figure 314

Figure 315

One colour was used for the frame and the background consisting of clouds, while the other colour was used for the value indication.

The postage stamp images were of horizontally arranged rectangular shape, their dimensions being 28×18 mm.

Printing: Printing was done in the State Press, into rounds, by two-coloured book printing. Printing sheets contained 2×100 postage stamps.

Except for the denominations of 5000 and 10,000 crowns, aggregate amounts were there on the margins of all denominations. These postage stamps were put into circulation in sheets of 100 pieces.

Paper: partly 0.045, and partly 0.06 mm thick white paper. Denominations of 100, 500,1000, and 2000 crowns were produced on paper with *watermark* VII, while denominations of 5000 and 10 000 were produced on paper with *watermark* VIII. *Wrinkles* occurred in case of all denominations.

Watermark orientation: Denominations of 100, 500, 1000 é and 2000 crowns VII/B; denominations of 5000 és10 000 crowns VIII/B.

Gumming: white

Perforation: 14 teeth. The distance up to the perforation was 33X22 mm.

This series was the 1st Hungarian air mail postage stamp series with a separate design.

JÓKAI (I)1925

This postage stamp series was released in order to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Mór Jókai. It contained 3 denominations.

Ferenc Helbing was directly assigned to design the image for this stamp.

These postage stamps were introduced on 1 February 1925 by regulation 1.107 (P.R.T.1925/6. sz.), as of 28 February 1925.

They were traded at all post offices. One buyer could buy maximum 5 pieces of the series.

Denomination of the series	Number of copies		
	Produced	Destroyed	Circulated
1000 crowns green/brownish black	500 000	265 598	234 402
2000 crowns yellowish brown/brownish black		265 61Ó	
	1 000 000		734 390
2500 crowns blue/brownish black	500 000	265 597	234 403

Postage stamp image: The postage stamp images were identical on all the 3 denominations – only the colours were different. The portrait of Mór Jókai took place in an oval frame within a horizontally arranged rectangle. The portrait was black and brown against a white background. In the coloured area of the image, there were words 'JÓKAI/MÓR', in the upper left corner; in the upper right corner, there were the years 1825/1925. The left and right side of the frame of the image was decorated by leaves surrounding the words 'MAGYARORSZÁG' and 'CROWNS' (Figure 314).

The images were of the horizontally arranged rectangle shape, their size being 30×24.5 mm.

Printing: These postage stamps were printed in the State Price, in 2 colours to buy offset printing. The printing sheets contained 100 postage stamps.

Margin marks were made only in order to fix the 2 colours.

Printing deficiencies: It was common for all three denominations that the portrait was contaminated by ink from the equipment (Figure 316).

Due to the damages of the rubber plates used in the offset procedure, several printing plate errors can be detected. The most important are listed below:

There was a comma near letter ‘A’ of the word ‘CROWNS’ at the left side;

There was a comma between ‘1’ and ‘8’ of the year 1825 on the 2nd postage stamp of the 9th line;

On the denomination of 2000 crowns, on each postage stamp of the 8th line, there was a white dot in ‘2’. On the 1st postage stamp of the 9th row, the 1st letter of the word ‘JÓKAI’ often looks like ‘S’. Due to the damage of the rubber plate, deficient impressions and tear it circulation too;

Due to the rubber plate defect, the leaf decoration in the upper right corner of the postage stamp was more extended, and reaches the upper part of ‘5’ of ‘1825’;

In the 8th row of the denomination of 2500, almost all numerals ‘2’ and ‘5’ were damaged. This defect was the most obvious on the 1st postage stamp, on which the bottom part of ‘2’ and the top part of ‘5’ were rough horizontal lines, while ‘2’ was positioned higher than ‘5’.

The deficiencies mentioned partly resulted from the fact that the paper for intaglio printing was used, which was not fit for offset printing, was used.

These postage stamps were put into trade in sheets of 100 pieces.

Paper: These postage stamps were produced on 0.1 mm thick paper with rough surface.

Gumming: yellowish

Perforation: 12 teeth. The distance up to the perforation was 35. 5×30 mm.

SPORT (I) 1925

The Post Office issued this series in order to commemorate the sport events organised in Budapest in 1925. The surcharge was 100%, which was meant to support the National Physical Education Fund. The series contained 8 denominations.

The designer was Ferenc Helbing.

These postage stamps were introduced by Regulation 9.938 on 22nd of April 1925 (P.R.T.1925/21), as of 31st of October 1925. The use of these postage stamps was extended by Regulation 29.874 (P. R. T. 1925/65) until 31 December 1925. They were withdrawn by Regulation 39.696 (P. R. T. 1926/1).

The series was traded at all post offices and private vendors. Neither the amount of series nor that of individual postage stamps was limited, except the denomination of 100 crowns – only 5 pieces could be purchased on top of the entire series.

	Number of copies			
Denominations	Produced	Destroyed		Circulated
100+ 100 crowns green/red brown	451 000	299	866	151 134
200 + 200 crowns brown/green	938 000	797	531	140 469
300+ 300 crowns dark blue	470 000	340	517	129 483
400+ 400 crowns blue/green	465 500	337	334	128 166
500 + 500 crowns dark violet	447 600	318	281	129 219
1000 + 1000 crowns wine red	957 000	823	262	133 738
2000 + 2000 crowns brownish violet	977 000	859	349	117 651
2500 + 2500 crowns dark brown	446 000	329	671	116 329

The stock remaining after destruction was handed over to vendors.

Postage stamp images:

100 + 100 crowns

These postage stamps were of horizontally arranged rectangle shape, green frame embracing the image. The space between frames at the left and right sides was filled by branches with leaves. On these, there were flowers too. The word ‘MAGYARORSZÁG’ was embraced by this decoration, while at the bottom, there was the coloured word ‘KORONA’. Between these, in the middle, there was the white numeral indicating the value against the coloured background. The image depicted gymnasts in front of the Tribune with flags (Figure 318).

200 + 200 crowns

The postage stamp image was arranged as vertical rectangle, with decorated brown frame. The space between the frames was filled by the divine tree reaching out to the upper corner. In the upper part of the space within the frame, the word ‘MAGYARORSZÁG’ took place, while at the bottom, there was the coloured word ‘KORONA’. Between these, in the middle, there was the white numeral indicating the value against the coloured background. The green image depicted a skier going down the slope (Figure 317).

300 + 300 crowns

The postage stamp image is a vertically arranged rectangle with decorated frame. In the coloured bottom part of the space within the frame, there is the numeral indicating the value. From this, word stripes start towards the

bottom corners – in both of them the word ‘KORONA’ can be read, and both of them end in floral decorations. In the upper part of the space between frames, there is the word ‘MAGYARORSZÁG’ written with white fonts. The dark blue postage stamp image depicts a skater performing on the ice rink in the city park of Budapest. In the background, we see the building of the ice rink and the viewers (Figure 319).

400 + 400 crowns

The postage stamp image is of that co-rectangle shape. At the left and right sides, the space between the frames is filled with the divine tree. In the upper corners between two flowers, there is the word ‘MAGYARORSZÁG’, while below – the word ‘KORONA’. Between the two words, there is the numeral of the value. The postage stamp image depicts fencers (Figure 320).

500 + 500 crowns

This postage stamp is of horizontal rectangle shape with blackish violet frame. The decoration is a little bit similar to that of the denomination of 300 crowns. The leaf decorations between the two frames are similar, though the leaves are less decorated. This decoration embraces the word ‘MAGYARORSZÁG’; below, on the laurel branches, there is the word ‘KORONA’ written twice. Between these words, there is the numeral of the value (Figure 321).

Figure 316

Figure 317

Figure 318

Figure 319

Figure 320

Figure 321

Figure 322

Figure 323

Figure 324

1000 +1000 crowns

The postage stamp was of the vertically arranged rectangle shape; in the upper part there was the word ‘MAGYARORSZÁG’, while below ‘1000 KORONA’. The frame area at the left and right sides was filled with wavy starting from a pot at the bottom and ending in a stylised flower. The pot was decorated with an Anjou lilac. The image depicted a scout blowing curfew, with a scout camp in the background (Figure 322).

2000 + 2000 crowns

The postage stamp image was of the horizontal rectangle shape, with the word ‘MAGYARORSZÁG’ in its upper part, and the word ‘KORONA’ written twice. In the middle of the lower part, there was the numeral indicating the value. The image depicted a football scene with a goalkeeper as a protagonist (Figure 323).

2500 + 2500 crowns

This postage stamp was arranged as a horizontal rectangle, with dark brown frame. The space within the frame was decorated with floral decoration embracing the word 'MAGYARORSZÁG' written with white fonts, while below, there was the word 'KORONA'. In the middle, there was a decorated area embracing the value numeral. The image depicted a hurdler over an obstacle (Figure 324)

On all denominations, there was the inscription 'A 100%-os felár testnevelési célokra fordíttatik' (The 100% surcharge shall be spent on physical education) under gumming.

The dimensions of these postage stamps were 29×24 or 24×29 mm.

Printing: Printing took place in the State Press by offset printing technology. There were two rounds – one for the decorated frame, and the other for the sport scene. Printing sheets contained 100 postage stamps.

Printing deficiencies: Letter 'a' in the word 'célokra' was missing in the 4th horizontal row of the sheet of the 100+100-crown denomination (Donaupost 1925/6). Out of 500+500-crown denomination, such sheet was put into circulation on which the rear side inscription was missing (Filatéliai Kurir 1932/2).

The sheets contained 100 pieces. On the upper side of the left margin of the 200+200-crown denomination, plate number '2' is seen.

Paper: The paper of these stamps was 0.09 mm rough white engraving paper without watermarks.

Gumming: white

Perforation: 12 teeth. The distance up to perforation was 35.5×30 or 30×35.5 mm.

Commemorative postmarks

Serial number of tariff modification	1	2	3	4	5	6
Regulation number	ad 22.736(M. P. H. L.1919/76. sz.)	II. ad 13.026P. T. R. T.1920/43. sz.)	33. 099P. T. R. T.1921/101. sz.)	23.979P. T. R. T.1922/56. ez.)	31.230(P. T. R. T.1922/77. sz.)	34. 128(P. T. R. T.1922/83. sz.)
Validity started on	1st of January 1920	1st of June 1920	1st of January 1922	1st of August 1922	5th of October 1922	1st of November 1922

Letters	Local, up to 20 For each further 20 g Countryside, max 20 g For each further 20 g Local, official for each100 g Abroad (convention)[1]up to 20 g Further 20 g Abroad 20 g Further 20 g	60 fillérs 20 fillérs 60 fillérs 20 fillérs 60 fillérs 20 fillérs 1 crown 60 fillérs	1 crown 20 fillér 1 crown 20 fillér 1 crown 20 fillérs 2.50 crowns 1.60 crowns	2 crowns 50 fillérs 2.50 crowns 50 fillér 2 crowns 2.60 crowns 4.60 crowns 3 crowns 6 crowns 3 crowns	4 crowns 1 crown 5 crowns 1 crown 4 crowns 5 crowns 9 crowns 6 crowns 12 crowns 6 crowns	40 crowns 25 crowns 50 crowns 25 crowns	15 crowns 10 crowns 25 crowns 10 crowns 15 crowns 25 crowns
Postcards	Local Countryside Abroad[1] Abroad, other	40 fillérs 40 fillérs 40 fillérs 40 fillérs	60 fillér 60 fillér 60 fillér 1 crown	1.50 crowns 1.50 crowns 3 crowns[2] 4 crowns	2 crowns 2 crowns 5 crowns[3] 7 crowns	22 crowns 30 crowns	6 crowns 10 crowns
Registered	Local Countryside Abroad	1 crown 1 crown 1 crown	2.50 crowns 2.50 crowns 2.50 crowns	6 crowns 6 crowns 6 crowns	12 crowns 12 crowns 12 crowns	50 crowns	50 crowns 50 crowns
Express	Local Abroad	1.20 crowns 1.20 crowns	3 crowns 3 crowns	12 crowns 12 crowns	24 crowns 24 crowns	100 crowns	100 crowns

	1	2	3	' 4	5	6
Forms, each 50 g Forms, up to 10 g Forms up to 50 g Further each 50 g	15 fillérs	20 fillérs	50 fillérs	1 crown		
Newspaper up to 50 g-ig Newspaper up to 100 g Newspaper up to 250 g Newspaper up to 500 g	10 fillérs 20 fillérs	10 fillérs 20 fillérs	20 fillérs 30 fillérs 60 fillérs	30 fillérs 50 fillérs 1 crown		60 fillérs 1 crown 2 crowns

Parcel up to 1 kg[4) and 5)]			15 crowns	20 crowns		40 crowns
Parcel 1 — 5 kg	5 crowns	8 crowns	25 crowns	30 crowns		60 crowns
Parcel 6 —10 kg	10 crowns	16 crowns	45 crowns	55 crowns		100 crowns
Parcel 10 —15 kg	15 crowns	24 crowns	70 crowns	80 crowns		140 crowns
Parcel 15 — 20 kg	20 crowns	32 crowns	90 crowns	100 crowns		180 crowns

1) Destinations abroad subject to Convention: Austria, Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, Serbia and the Kingdom of Croatia and Slovenia
2) Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Romania
3) Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, Italy and its colonies, Romania
4) Consignments containing only food with subject to lower rates
5) Rates for zones and II were published.
Rate zones:

I: 0 - 25 km
II: 25-50 km
III: 50-200 km
IV: more than 200 km

6) The increased rate for newspapers entered into force one month later. Subsequent regulations contained similar provisions.
7) Uniform rates for zones I - II had been published.
Rate zones:

I: 0 - 25 km
II: 25-50 km
III: 50-100 km
IV: 100-150 km
V: 150 - 200 km
VI: 200-250 km
VII: more than 250 km

8) 1 golden frank = 14000 crowns
9) Austria and Germany were subject to lower rates

	Serial number of tar-iff modification	7	8	9	10	11
	Regulation number	12.285	20.286	24 866	29.634	38.204
		(P. T. R. T.	(P. T. R. T.	(P. T. R. T.	(P. T. R. T.	(P. R. T.
		1923/27. sz.)	1923/48. sz.)	1923/60. sz.)	1923/70. sz.)	1923/89. sz.).
	Validity started on	16th of April 1923	1st of July 1923	13th of August 1923	1st of October 1923	1st of January 1924
Letters	Local, up to 20 g For each further 20 g Countryside, max 20 g For each further 20 g Local, official Countryside, official for each100 g Abroad (conven-tion)[3]up to 20 g Further 20 g Abroad 20 g Further 20 g	25 crowns 15 crowns 40 crowns 15 crowns 25 crowns 40 crowns 75 crowns 50 crowns 100 crowns 50 crowns	40 crowns 40 crowns 80 crowns 40 crowns 40 crowns 80 crowns 175 crowns 125 crowns 250 crowns 125 crowns	100 crowns 100 crowns 200 crowns 10Ö crowns 100 crowns 200 crowns 350 crowns 250 crowns 500 crowns 250 crowns .	150 crowns 150 crowns 350 crowns 150 crowns 150 crowns 350 crowns 600 crowns 400 crowns 800 crowns 400 crowns	300 crowns 250 crowns 500 crowns 250 crowns 300 crowns 500 crowns 1000 crowns 700 crowns 1400 crowns 700 crowns
Postcards	Local Countryside Abroad[3] Abroad, other	10 crowns 20 crowns 45 crowns 60 crowns	20 crowns 40 crowns 110 crowns 150 crowns	50 crowns 100 crowns 220 crowns 300 crowns	90 crowns 150 crowns 350 crowns 500 crowns	200 crowns 300 crowns 600 crowns 800 crowns

		7	8	9	10	11
Registered	Local	25 crowns	50 crowns	100 crowns	150 crowns	300 crowns
	Countryside	50 crowns	100 crowns	200 crowns	300 crowns	500 crowns
	Abroad	100 crowns	250 crowns	500 crowns	800 crowns	1400 crowns
Express	Domestic	200 crowns	250 crowns	500 crowns	800 crowns	1500 crowns
	Abroad	200 crowns	500 crowns	1000 crowns	1600 crowns	2800 crowns
Forms, each 50 g		4 crowns	5 crowns	10 crowns	20 crowns	50 crowns
Forms up to 10 g			10 crowns	20 crowns	40 crowns	100 crowns
Forms up to 50 g			10 crowns	20 crowns	40 crowns	100 crowns
Forms, further each 50 g						
Newspaper up to 50 g		1 crowns	3 crowns[6)]	10 crowns	25 crowns	50 crowns
Newspaper up to 100		2 crowns	5 crowns	20 crowns	50 crowns	100 crowns
Newspaper up to 250 g		3 crowns	10 crowns	30 crowns	75 crowns	150 crowns
Newspaper up to 500 g		5 crowns	15 crowns	50 crowns	150 crowns	300 crowns
Parcel up to1 kg[4)]		60 crowns[5)]	100 crowns	250 crowns	400 crowns[7)]	650 crowns
Parcel 1-5 kg		80 crowns	150 crowns	300 crowns	500 crowns	700 crowns
Parcel 5-10 kg		140 crowns	200 crowns	500 crowns	650 crowns	1000 crowns
Parcel 10 -15 kg		200 crowns	300 crowns	700 crowns	900 crowns	1500 crowns
Parcel 15- 20 kg		260 crowns	400 crowns	900 crowns	1200 crowns	2000 crowns

Serial number of tariff modification		12	13	14	15	168)
Regulation number		3.980(P. R. T.1924/15. sz.)	9.121(P.R.T.1924/29. sz.)	13.460(P.R.T. 1924/38. sz.)	34.111(P. R. T.1924/76. sz.)	27.000(P.R.T.1925/56. sz.)
Validity started on		21st of February 1924	11th of April 1924	1st of June 1924	1st of January 1925	1st of October 1925
Letters	Local, up to 20	600 crowns	1000 crowns	1000 crowns	2000 crowns	1000 crowns
	For each further 20 g Countryside, max 20 g	500 crowns	500 crowns	500 crowns	1000 crowns	500 crowns
		1000 crowns	1500 crowns	1800 crowns		2000 crowns
	For each further 20 g Local, official	600 crowns	500 crowns	1000 kórona		1000 crowns
		600 crowns	1000 crowns	1000 crowns		4000 crowns[3)]
	for each100 g	1000 crowns	1500 crowns	1800 crowns		2000crowns[9)]
	Abroad (convention)[1)]up to 20 g	1800 crowns	3000 crowns	4000 crowns		2500 crowns
		1200 crowns	2000 crowns	2500 crowns		5000 crowns
	Further 20 g	2500 crowns	4000 crowns	5000 crowns		2500 crowns
	Abroad 20 g	1200 crowns	2000 crowns	2500 crowns		
	Further 20 g					
Postcards	Local	400 crowns	600 crowns	600 crowns		600 crowns
	Countryside	600 crowns	1000 crowns	1000 crowns		1000 crowns
	Abroad[3)]	1100 crowns	1800 crowns	2400 crowns		2000 crowns
	Abroad, other	1500 crowns	2400 crowns	3000 crowns		2500 crowns
Regis-	Local	600 crowns	1000 crowns	1500 crowns		1500 crowns
	Countryside	1000 crowns	1500 crowns	2200 crowns	2500 crowns	2500 crowns
	Abroad	2500 crowns .	4000 crowns	5000 crowns		6000 crowns

		12	13	14	15	16
Express	Local	2500 crowns	4500 crowns	6000 crowns		6000 crowns
	Abroad	5000 crowns	8000 crowns	10000 crowns		10000 crowns
Forms, each 50 g						
Forms, up to 10 g		100 crowns	200 crowns	300 crowns	200 crowns	200 crowns
Forms up to 50 g		200 crowns	400 crowns	500 crowns	400 crowns	400 crowns
Further each 50 g		200 crowns	400 crowns	500 crowns	400 crowns	300 crowns
Newspaper up to 50 g-ig		100 crowns	200 crowns	300 crowns		300 crowns
Newspaper up to 100 g		200 crowns	300 crowns	400 crowns		400 crowns
Newspaper up to 250 g		300 crowns	400 crowns	500 crowns		500 crowns
Newspaper up to 500 g		400 crowns	500 crowns	600 crowns		600 crowns
Parcel up to 1 kg[4) and 7)]		1000 crowns	2000 crowns	3000 crowns	3000 crowns	4000 crowns
Parcel 1 — 5 kg		1100 crowns	2500 crowns	3500 crowns	3500 crowns	5000 crowns
Parcel 6 —10 kg		1300 crowns	3000 crowns	4500 crowns	4500 crowns	6000 crowns
Parcel 10 —15 kg		1900 crowns	4000 crowns	5500 crowns	6000 crowns	7500 crowns
Parcel 15 — 20 kg		2500 crowns	5000 crowns	6500 crowns	8000 crowns	10000 crowns

SURCHARGES FOR AIR MAIL ABROAD (1922—1926)

Serial number of tariff modification	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 . -	8
Regulation number	19.253(P. T. B. T.1922/42. sz.)	20.828(P. T. B. T.1922/51. sz.)	24.929(P. T. E. T. 1922/72. sz.)	31.230(P. T. B. T.1922/77. sz.)	12.285(P. T. E. T. 1923/27. sz.)	20.286(P. T. B. T.. 1923/48. sz.)	24.866(P. T. B. T. 1923/60. sz.)	29.634(P. T. B. T.1923/70. sz.)
Validity started on	22nd of June 1922	19th of July 1922	15th of Septem-ber 1922	5th of October 1922	16th of April 1923	1st of July 1923	13 Au-gust 1923	1st of January 1924
Letter up to 20 g 21—100 g Each further 100 g	12 crowns 22 crowns 10 crowns		24 crowns 44 crowns 20 crowns	100 crowns 150 crowns 50 crowns	200 crowns 300 crowns 100 crowns	500 crowns 750 crowns 250 crowns	1000 crowns 1500 crowns 500 crowns	1600 crowns 2400 crowns 800 crowns
Postcard		8 crowns	14 crowns	60 crowns	120 crowns	800 crowns	600 crowns	1000 crowns
Form/commercial documents and product samples up to 150 g		0 crowns	15 crowns	60 crowns	120 crowns	300 crowns	600 crowns	900 crowns
Further each 100 g		4 crowns	10 crowns	40.crowns	80 crowns	200 crowns	400 crowns	600 crowns

Serial number of tariff modification	9	10	11	12	13	.14	15
Regulation number	38.204(P. B. T.1923/89. sz.)	3.980(P. B. T.1924/15. sz.)	9.121(P. B. T.1924/29. sz.)	13.460(P. E. T.1924/38. sz.)	27.000(P. B. T.1925/56. sz.)	17.418D(P. B. T.1926/21. sz.)	136.116(P. B. T.)1926/61. sz.)
Validity started on	1st of January 1924	21st of February 1924	11 April 1924	1st of June 1924	1st of October 1925	17th of May 1926	1st of January 1927
Letter up to 20 g 21—100 g Each further 100 g	2800 crowns 4200 crowns 1400 crowns	5000 crowns 7600 crowns 2600 crowns	8000 crowns 12000 crowns 4000 crowns .	10000 crowns 15000 crowns 5000 crowns	10000 crowns 15000 crowns 5000 crowns	5000 crowns 7500 crowns 2500 crowns	40 fillér 60 fillér 20 fillér
Postcard	1600 crowns	3000 crowns	4800 crowns	6000 crowns	5000 crowns	2500 crowns	20 fillér
Form/commercial documents	1500 crowns	3000 crowns	4800 crowns	6000 crowns	4800 crowns	2400 crowns	20 fillér

and product samples up to 150 g							
Further each 100 g	1200 crowns	2000 crowns	3200 crowns	4000 crowns	3200 crowns	1600 crowns	12 fillér

1) Decrease of surcharge by 50% and termination of mandatory urgent delivery (drj)

Chapter VI

RELEASES OF PENGŐ POSTAGE STAMPS 1926-1931

Regulation XXXV of 1925 published in the the National Journal on 21 November 1925 (Volume 15) on Defining the value of pengő and related provisions provided that as of 1 January 1927 12,500 crowns shall be equal to 1pengő.

Although the Post Office had withdrawn almost all crown-fillér denominations before 31 December 1926, it still issued the provision below in order to avoid confusion.

Regulation 5.293 (P.R.T.1926/15) reads,

In order to bridge the difficulties related to the introducing of pengős on 1 January 1927, transitional measures shall be introduced. In order to get both customers and employees used to the calculation of pengős, the decision to introduce pengő postage stamps and their gradual introduction on the market as of 1 April of this year has been taken.

The rates have been defined both in crowns and pengős, and the corresponding amount can be covered in either currency.

Those rates which can be translated in round pengő amounts, for example, for forms, will stay unchanged, and shall be covered in crowns.

Regulation 135.053 (P.R.T.1926/62) provided as follows, 'Those crown postage stamps which can be translated into the round pengő value shall stay in use up to the end of February 1927, and should be recorded by post offices only in pengős as of 1 January 1927.'

From the February 1926, when the new currency denominations started to appear, and up to 31 March 1927 there were opportunities to cover postage by two kinds of postage stamps. Thus, this period favoured *mixed postage*.

Very important event in the history of philately also happened during this period – on 28 April 1930, The *Museum of Stamps* opened its doors on the 7th floor of the Chief Postal Directorate in Krisztina Ring. In 1939, the Museum moved, opening again on 23 November 1940.

Printing procedures: The majority of the postage stamp releases/editions were produced by book printing; smaller part was produced by offset technology or intaglio.

We have to deal separately with the alleged reason of ink transfer by equipment, which occurred on postage stamps produced by the offset technology, and which was discussed in Volume I of this Monograph. In case of offset equipment, postage stamp images were at first produced on an aluminium cylinder. Then the original images were transferred from the aluminium cylinder to the actual printing form, which was a rubber cylinder; from the latter, the image was pressed upon paper. Over the rubber cylinder, there was yet a third cylinder (a smaller one), its role being to regulate the pressure. It is

under this cylinder where the paper went in under the rubber cylinder. Before pressure had been applied, a trial was carried out. For this trial, waste paper was used – its both sides. When the rear side of the waste paper was printed upon, the front side left reverse impression on the third cylinder. When later regular paper entered equipment, this impression was pressed upon the rear side of the stamps. Naturally, the impression of the third cylinder did not last for long, due to which the ink transfer gradually faded away.

Paper creases: Paper creases could be found on the postage stamps produced by all printing technologies, though they were most frequent on engravings.

***Printing sheets*:** In case of book printed postage stamps, printing sheets contained 4×100 postage stamps, except pengő-fillér series I Type I, , denominations 32 and 40 – their sheets contained 2 ×100 postage stamps. The printing sheets of the postage stamps produced by offset technology always contained 2 ×100 pieces; those of the postage stamps produced by engraving contained 100 postage stamps, naturally due to the intention to avoid distortions on the wet paper.

Impressions on margins: Diverse range of margin impressions could be found in this period too.

Printing technology marks (Figures 325-327): Printing technology marks could be still found on the printing sheets of 4×100 pieces, although their use halted when book printing technology was used.

Plate numbers can be found in case of all intaglio denominations and on the 8-filler denomination produced for the 10th anniversary of the governor by offset technology (Figure 328-330)

Figure 330

Figure 331

Figure 332

Figure 333

Figure 334

Figure 335

The ***date indication*** went on as previously in case of offset and book printed postage stamps, with the following differences.

In case of *offset* postage and postage due stamps, letter ‘O’ indicating the offset equipment, the Arabic number or the Roman ‘I’ or the Roman ‘II’ indicating the number of the equipment, the simplified year, months, and date were manually carved on the rubber plate, due to which the indication of the date could be different in the four corners of the sheet. The simplified indication of the year on the postage due stamps of the period 1928-1931 contained 3 digits. On offset letter and postage stamps, the date was indicated twice on the top and on the bottom sheet margins. We will discuss separately the date

indication on the commemorative stamps. In case of offset postage stamp sheets, it also occurred that the previous date was crossed, and another one was carved – however, both dates were legible (Figures 331-340).

The dates of *book printed* postage stamps were produced by printing typography; the equipment number was a Roman number. Letter 'D' in front of the equipment number meant settlement invoice. Out of horizontally arranged postage stamps, the above-mentioned arrangement was applied only for 32- and 40-filler denomination's issued in 1926. However, in case of all denominations including the above-mentioned ones, the date was not at the top or bottom but at the left and right sheet margins, twice. On postage stamps issued in the period 1930-1932, all four digits of the year were written.

On margins, new impressions turned up – case filing numbers, which took place in different corners of the sheets, sometimes near the year of the order (Figure 341)

Case filing numbers appeared exclusively on the sheets of printed postage stamps, first time on denominations of 32 and 40 filler as issued in 1926. When book printing halted, the indication of these numbers ended as well.

In this period, paper was supplied by the plant in Diósgyőr. Contrary to the previous kinds of paper, paper IX introduced in 1928 was of loose structure, crumbling in water, and easily tearing apart. The reason that this kind of paper was used was that postmark penetrated into the paper becoming impossible to remove (learning from the painful experience of postmark removals from pengő-filler I, 50-filler, and 5-pengő Narrow Madonna denominations).

Figure 341

Figure 340

Figure 343

Figure 344

Watermark Position IX/A.1.

Figure 345

Watermark Position IX/A.2.

The numbering of paper kinds depends on their weight m2/g, manufacturing size, and thickness. These kinds are the following:

Number 32: (V I) 49 g, 49× 57 cm, 0.06 m

Number 19: (VII) 49 g, 49 × 73 cm, 0.06 mm

Number 20: 60 g, 38×60 cm, 0.07 mm

Number XXV: 60 g, 49×57 cm, 0.07 mm

Number XXXI: 70 g, 49×57 cm, 0.08 mm

The thickness of postage stamps printed on 60 g paper by engraving was 0.09 mm, which is explained by the characteristic features of the engraving technology.

Watermark: Watermark IX, which depicted a detached double Cross, was introduced on 2 December 1927 by regulation 46.713 (P.R.T.1927/49).

Postage stamps and postage stationary depicting Coronation insignia and the Fishermen's Bastion will presumably be produced in the January 1928, while the rest – at the beginning of the year 1929.

The detailed description of watermark I X may be found in Volume I of this Monograph. Here, we believe it important to present the drawings and the two positions of the watermarks (Figures 344 -347).

Figure 346

Watermark Position IX/B.1.

Figure 347

Watermark Position IX/B.2.

Figure 348

Figure 349

Figure 350

It may be identified from the date postmarks that this watermark was first applied for 8-filler denomination of pengő-filler I I on 19 of December 1927.

Gumming: 'blue solution consisting of glue of animal origin heated to 70°C and 38-degree density; it was applied between the faces of printing and perforation.' (Manuscript of Dr. Czakó).

Perforation: the perforation of the stamps was exclusively comb perforation. The perforation density is marked in uniform way by numbers 14 and 15. The temporary application of 14 teeth in case of small postage stamps will be mentioned at individual releases.

Irregular perforation: it was quite frequent in this period (Figure 342, 348-350). The reasons of irregular perforation of Narrow Madonna postage stamps were mentioned in Volume I of this Monograph in detail.

In this period, we may quite frequently find postage stamps perforated in the sequence deviating from the general:

Postage stamps perforated from left to right, of vertically arranged rectangle shape: Szent István I, SzentIstván II, Narrow Madonna and airmail denominations arranged vertically of 1927 — 1930;

Postage stamps perforated from top to bottom, of horizontally arranged rectangle shape: airmail denominations arranged horizontally of 1927-1930;

Perforation with fascia: Narrow Madonna, airmail 1927-1930, Zeppelin postage stamps. The denominations of the airmail series mentioned above issued in 1930 and Zeppelin postage stamps were produced exclusively with perforation with fascia.

Postage stamps with missing perforation mentioned in Chapter V occurred in this period as well, in case of all releases, with the exception of certain overprinted postage stamps.

It has to be mentioned that the number 2-pengő Narrow Madonna presented in Figure 343 used on a parcel document was let into trade in a non-authorised way, according to the documents stored in the Stamp Museum.

Rates: It was part of the temporary measures mentioned in the introduction that the new rates were applied for domestic mail as early as 1 April 1926. See the table of postal rates of this period at the end of this chapter.

The airmail surcharges valid from 1 January 1927 have been included into the last column of the table Airmail Postal Rates for Mail Items Abroad in Chapter V.

Regulation 13.340 (P.R.T. 1928/14) contained further provisions regarding the surcharges of the airmail sent to foreign countries as of 23 April 1928; this regulation was connected to the airmail conference in the Hague. For each 20 g of mail items, as well as for postcards, surcharges were payable on top of the regular postal rates. These surcharges were the following:

Zone I: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland, Yugoslavia – 16 filler

Zone II: Rest of Europe except those listed in I and III – 32 fillér

Zone III: Russia, Japan, China (Budapest – Moscow on plane; from Moscow on by rail) – 64 filler

Zone IV: Iraq, Mesopotamia (Cairo – Baghdad – Basra flight) 80 filler

ZoneV: the United States (from Budapest to Atlantic Ocean and from New York to the post office which was the closest to the destination on plane) – 2 Pengo

Up to 10 kg, parcels could be sent too. The rates for parcels were defined by Regulation 16.104 (P.R.T.1927/16).

Regulation ad 36.077 (P.R.T. 1927/49) provided for the issuance of new airmail labels. Instead of the former design, the new label had white letters against blue background, their dimensional is and text remaining unchanged.

The flight within Hungary resumed again – it was the flight Budapest-Szombathely (Regulation 38.622 - P.R.T. 1928/35). There were no surcharges for this flight, which carried ordinary and registered mail items, as well as money transfers. The same conditions applied to the flight Budapest — Szeged, which started in 1929 (Regulation 16.534 - P.R.T. 1929/15).

The surcharges for flights within Hungary were introduced when the flight Budapest—Pécs —Kaposvár started (Regulation 71.336 – P.R.T.1930/15). These surcharges were as follows:

Letters, forms, business documents, product samples up to 20 g – 4 fillers

Postcards – 4 fillers/piece

The same conditions applied to the flight Budapest—Nyíregyháza, which started in 1931 (Regulation 84.719/4. - P.R.T. 1931/26), with the only difference is that parcels could be sent too for the surcharge of 40 fillers for each kilogram.

Regulation 81.332/4 (P.R.T. 1931/21) allowed that mail items from Hungary could be sent by Gráf Zeppelin airships further. Mail items not exceeding 20 g could be sent with three flights: Eastern Sea 'Ostseejahrrundfahrt', Spanish 'Spanienfahrt', and Icelandic 'Islandfahrt'. For postcards, the charge was 2 pengős, while for letters – 4 pengő.

Similarly to the provision above, Regulation 88.242/4 (P.R.T. 1931/32) allowed further routes by Zeppelin to carry airmail, subject to postage 2 — 8 pengős. The further routes were those to the Northern Pole, the first and the second southern American route, and a new Spanish route.

And finally there was yet another interesting measure, which is still effective, and which was introduced by Regulation 49.135 (P.R.T. 1930/2). The regulation treats as follows,

In order to facilitate answers to business circular letters, it shall be allowed, as part of an experiment, to mark response letter envelopes or postcards in such a way as to allow their sending without postage, as of 1 February 1930. In such cases, the post offices shall only collect regular postage fee and moderate surcharge, for delivery of such response letters (postcards).

The response envelopes (postcards) had to be produced by the beneficiary at his own expenses; the following text had to appear on it: 'Üzleti válaszlevél (üzleti válaszlevelezőlap)' (Business Response Letter /Business Respond Postcard), directly above the address, aligned to the middle of the envelope; at the front side, in the upper right corner, the following clause had to be written:'Ez a küldemény belföldre közönségesként bérmentesítés nélkül is feladható. Az esedékes díjakat a kézbesítéskor címzett fizeti.' (This mail item may be sent as an ordinary item without paying postage. The occasional fees shall be paid by the addressee upon delivery.). The issuing regulation contained also a drawing, which was not mandatory. It is presented in Figure 352. Later, the text provided for was abbreviated (for example, 'E levél után a díjat a címzett fizeti' – Rate for this letter payable by addressee).

PENGŐ-FILLÉR 1928-1927 (I)

The currency reform mentioned at the beginning rendered necessary issuing general postage stamps corresponding to the new denominations necessary. To this end, a series of 16 denominations and 26 pieces was issued.

Artist Helbing Ferenc was assigned to design the postage stamp images. He designed the following denominations: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 fillérs, 10, 16, 20, and 25 fillérs, as well as 32 and 40 fillers. The drawings of the two last denominations were too packed, due to which they were re-designed by Antal Medgyesi Schwartz, on the basis of which it was Ernő Koch to design the final versions of the denominations of 30, 40, 46, 50, and 70 fillers.

These postage stamps were let into circulation by the following Regulations: denominations of 4, 8, 16, 20, 32, and 40 fillérs on 26 March 1926 by Regulation 10.380 (P.R.T. 1926/15), denominations of 1, 2, 3, and 6 fillérs on 2 December 1926 by Regulation 133.250 (P.R.T. 1926/56), denominations of 10, 25, 30, 50, and 70 fillérs on 24 January 1927 by Regulation 2.071 (P.R.T. 1927/4), and finally the denomination of 46 fillérs on 27 April 1927 by Regulation 15.411 (P.R.T. 1927/17).

The series was withdrawn from circulation (with the exception of 50-filler denomination) on 31 December 1933 by Regulation 89.561/3 (P.R.T. 1933/31). 50-filler denomination was withdrawn on 31 of December 1932 by Regulation 97.259/3 (P.R.T.1932/42). The reason why this denomination was withdrawn earlier was its black colour – if the postmarks on these stamps was not too big, they were repeatedly used.

The dates of the issuing regulations, as well as the dates of letting into circulation were different. This is why we will indicate the date of the production of the first pieces at each determination – the year, the month, and the day, as in the mark on the margin of the sheet.

Denominations and dates of production of first pieces (Year/Month/Day):

1 fillérs dark grey 26. XII. 16

2 fillérs light blue 26. XII. 11

3 fillérs orange 26. XII. 2

4 fillérs bluish violet 26. II. 22

6 fillérs green 26. II. 4. 22

8 fillérs reddish violet 26. II. 18

10 fillérs blue 27. I. 12

16 fillérs blackish violet/dark violet/ 26. IV. 11

20 fillérs red 26. IV. 8

25 fillérs brown 27. I. 4

30 fillérs green Type II, 27. III. 22

32 fillérs dark violet/light violet Type I 26.II.19

40 fillérs dark blue/light blue Type I, 26.II.23

46 fillérs light ultra marine blue Type II, 27.IV.25

50 fillérs blackish brown Type II, 26. XII. 28

70 fillérs red, Type II, 27. II. 18

15-teeth Perforation

Denomination	Number of Copies			
	Done	Used for later provi-sory	De-stroyed	Circulated
1 fillér	22 243 800		290	22 243 510
2 fillérs	27 088 200	—	307	27 087 893
3 fillérs	.14 539 800	29 700	128	14 509 972
4 fillérs	43 518 200	—	346	43 517 854
6 fillérs	9 239 800	—	378	9 239 422
8 fillérs	140 396 200	56 900	186	140 339 114
10 fillérs	10 158 600	—	112	10 158 488
16 fillérs	105 602 700	58 200	196	105 544 304
20 fillérs	16 795 200	—	316	15 794 884
25 fillérs	7 879 800	2 475 700	459	5 403 641

14-teeth Perforation

Denomination	Number of Copies			
	Done	Used for later provi-sory	Destroyed	Circulated
1 fillér	2 908 000			2 908 000
2 fillérs	13 928 000	—	—	13 928 000
3 fillérs	4 246 000	30 000	—	4 216 Ó00
4 fillérs	8 700 000	-	—	8 700 000
6 fillérs	6 307 000	— .	—	6 307 000 .
8 fillérs	31 640 000	6 600	—	31 633 400
10 fillérs	1 210 000	—	—	1 210 000
16 fillérs	6 493 500	28 000		6 465 500
20 fillérs	624 000	-	—	624 000
25 fillérs	752 000	30 000	-	722 000
30 fülér	9 950 800	—	209	9 950 591
32 fillérs	12 664 800	—	125	12 664 675
40 fillérs	21 172 800	—	352	21 172 448
46 fillérs	8 667 200	—	197	8 667 003
50 fillérs	18 422 800	—	2 601	18 420 199
70 fillérs	25 610 800	3 078 700	250	22 531 850

Number of Copies of non-perforated ostage stamps: 1-8 fillér 7 000-7 000 pcs.10-70 fillér 11 000-11 000 pcs.

Postage stamp image: On denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4,6, and 8 fillérs, there are regalia (crown, orb, scepter and sword) on the pillow depicted on the mantle of St Stephen. Above, parallel to the stamp's upper line, there is word 'MAGYARORSZÁG' (HUNGARY), while in the middle of the bottom part, there is the currentcy indication 'FILLÉR'. To the right and to the left of it, there is the face value of the postage stamp. The fonts of the latter are Antiqua. The outer frame is rectangular, while the inner – oval. In the corners, there are two leaves and one flower. The regalia stand out coloured, while the rest of the postage stamp image is white. The image is surrounded by a white frame with ornament around it (also white), which consists of triangles and longish semicircles (Figure 333).

The vertically arranged 10-,16-, 20-, and 25-filler denominations depict Fishermen's Bastion with the church of King Mátyás, with the statue of János Hunyadi at the right side of the entrance area, all embraced by thin frame with rounded corners. Parallel to the upper frame of the postage stamp, also in a thin frame, there is word

'MAGYARORSZÁG' (Hungary); in the bottom part in the middle, there is word 'FILLÉR', while the face value numerals take place to the right and to the left of it. The decoration contains wavy lines. The image is coloured, while other elements are white. If the image is surrounded by decoaration containing white circles, rounds, and other decoration elements (Figure 326).

Denominations of 32 and 40 fillers are of horizontally arranged rectangle shape with the Royal Palace on them, with the Danube and a steam boat in it in the foreground. This image is surrounded by a thin frame. At the top, parallel to the upper side of the postage stamp, between two snow flake-like decoration elements, there is word 'MAGYARORSZÁG' (Hungary); at the middle bottom, there is the indication of the currency 'FILLÉR', while the face value takes place on the right and on the left side. At both sides of the image, in the space between the two frames, there is a celestial tree ending in flowers resembling tulips. The main image is coloured, while the additional elements are white. (Type I) (Figures 335, 351).

The decoration around the image contain spires and semicircles, which are of the same colour as the postage stamps and white.

Figure 351

Figure 352

Figure 353

On these postage stamps, it is also the Danube which is in the foreground. The image is surrounded by a thin frame. In the upper part, parallel to the upper side, there is word 'MAGYARORSZÁG' (Hungary), while at the middle of the buttom part, there is the indication of the currency 'FILLÉR'; the face value takes place in the two bottom corners. At both sides of the im-

age, in the space between the two frames, there is a celestial tree. The main image is coloured, while the additional elements are white. The decoration around the image contain spires and semicircles, which are of the same colour as the postage stamps and white (Type II) (Figures 325, 353).

The dimensions of 1-8 fillér postage stamps are 18×22 mm, those of 10 — 25 fillér denominations 19×23 mm. The dimensions of 32- and 40-fillér determinations are 28×18 mm, while those of 30-, 46-, 50-, and 70-filler denominations – 29×19 mm.

Printing took place in the State Press by offset printing in case of 1-8-filler denominations and book printing in case of 10-70-filler denominations. Denominations of 32 and 40 fillers were printed in two rounds. Due to the large volumes (because of the shift to the new currency), it was important to ensure that post offices did not stay without supplies.

16-filler denominations postage stamps were of two colours: black and dark violet.

Among 1-8-filler denominations, which were printed using offset technology, fake double prints may also be found, from the upper or two bottom rows of the postage stamp sheets. The characteristic feature of these is that the contours of the mound and the glory were double, the letters of the inscriptions were shaded, the image was generally blurred, and finally, the colour was always stronger than that of the normal stamps.

Printing sheets contained 2×100 pieces of 1-8-filler (offset) and 32-and 40-filler (book printing) postage stamps pieces; in case of the rest of the stamps, the number of pieces was 4×100.

These postage stamps were let into circulation in sheets of 100 pieces.

Printing technology signs (Nj):

16 fillér: 124a, 134* 136, 137f, 202, 205a, 535a.

30 fillér: 202, 203a, and 205a.

50 fillér: 174a.

According to the research done so far, the following dates are known on individual denominations:

PDF BEILLESZTENI

Filing numbers: 32-filler denomination 2539/1928 bf; 40-filler denomination: 3659/1928 bf.

Watermark and paper: Determinations of 1 to 25 fillér were produced on paper 32 (VI.) 49X57 cm, 30 two 70 filléres on 19 (VII.) 49X73 cm, 49 g, white, very smooth, without gumming, lignine free. Watermark: VIII. The paper was 0,06 mm thick.

Watermark orientation: VII1/B.

Gumming: White

Perforation: Denominations of 1 to 25 fillérs were produced with perforation of 15 or 14 teeth, comb perforation; denominations of 30 to 70 fillers – 14 teeth, comb perforation. Denomination of 16 fillers, not used, blackish violet, with 14 teeth is very rare. Dark violet 16-filler denomination with 15 teeth was not produced. The distance up to perforation was 22×26 mm on denominations of 1 to 25 fillers, while it was 33×22 mm on denominations of 30 to70 fillers.

The reason why 14-tooth postage stamps were produced among denominations of 1-25 fillers was that in the first quarter of 1927 the equipment producing perforation of 15 teeth broke, and was replaced by the equipment producing 14 teeth for quite a long period of time. It may be concluded, on the basis of the date postmarks, that for the first time 14-teeth perforation equipment was used on 10-filler stamps on 24 February 1927.

Forgeries

It was this release to which the greatest forgery of this period was linked. A group of four people started to produce the denominations of 8, 16, 32, and 40 fillers in the course of the year 1927. The forgeries of the denominations of 8 and 16 fillers started to circulate in May-June 1927. These forgeries were traded by one of the members of the criminal group, who had a shop in Dorottya Street. It was this shop from where the Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank (Hungarian Commercial Bank) procured it supplies and those of its branches. This was the reason why a great part of the forgeries was perforated with the first letters of the bank – P.M.K.B.

The ***forgeries*** were produced by little crispy on paper without watermarks. The paper was 0.05 mm thick, which means that it was thinner than the original; the perforation consisted of 16 ½ teeth, which was more teeth than on the ingenious postage stamps.

On the forgeries of the 8-filler denomination, the postage stamp image is blurred, the words

‘MAGYARORSZÁG’ and ‘FILLÉR’ on distorted, which can be especially obvious looking at the last left her ‘G’ of the word ‘MAGYARORSZÁG’ (Figure 354).

Fake 16 fillérs: inscription „MAGYARORSZÁG": in letter „Á", the accent is missing; letters „Y", „R”, and „S" are very different from the original ones. „FILLÉR", letter „F": the two horizontal lines are farther from each other than on the originals. Accent of letter „É" is thinner than on the original; letter „R”: upper right part is more protruding than on the original. Number „l": the bottom part is almost missing; the left side of the right-side „6” is thicker than that of the left-side one – it is also thicker than that of the original (Figure 355).

32 and 40 fillérs (Figures 356 and 357): these denominations were arrested by the police – they did not go on sale.

Since there were only unused pieces on paper without watermark, these forgeries were easily recognised because of their different perforation (32 fillérs: 15 ½ , 40 fillérs: 15 ½: 15). The other important feature which revealed forgery was the yellowish gumming. The frame of the 40-fillér denomination was grey instead of the original dark blue.

Figure 354

Figure 355

Figure 357

NARROW MADONNA, 1926

When introducing the new currency (pengő), the Post Office introduced a new general series of postage stamps consisting of three denominations. The image was designed by Ferenc Helbing.

This series was introduced as of 19 July 1926 by Regulation 25.495 (P.R.T.1926/33); the denomination of 5 pengős was withdrawn as of 26 October 1931 by Regulation ad 97.275/3 (P.R.T. 1931/48), the denominations of 1 and 2 pengős were withdrawn as of 31 December 1932 by Regulation 97.259/3 (P.R.T. 1932/42). The denomination of 5 pengős was withdrawn earlier because it was used for railway certificate instead of revenue stamps, and was cancelled by coloured hand stamps. The fakers removed postmarks in chemical way, applied new gumming, and put large quantities of these postage stamps on sale for stamp collectors, both in Hungary and overseas.

Denominations	Number of copies		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
1 pengő greyish violet	8 470 200	26 009	8 444 191
2 pengős red	3 552 800	110 956	3 441 844
5 pengős light blue	.1 423 800	280 137	1 143 663

Number of copies of the postage stamps without perforation (□) was 4 000 series.

The image is similar on all three denominations. These postage stamps are of vertical rectangular shape. The theme is Virgin of Mercy with the baby Jesus in her lap. The background consists of the rays of the glory departing in all directions in such a way that they leave an intact oval area in the middle. In this elliptical area, Virgin of Mercy of Hungary, with a Crown in her hands, Baby Jesus in her lap, and the mound of the country in their hands. There are the rays of the glory around the heads of both of them. Over Virgin and Jesus, word “MAGYARORSZÁG” appears, while below them, the inscription reads: “PATRONA HUNGARIAE”. The letters are coloured. At the very bottom of the image, the denomination is indicated, with acanthus leaves

at the two ends of the word. In the bottom right and left corners, the value numerals in a coloured frame take place. The image is surrounded by a white frame; there is yet another frame of the colour of the stamp, which consists of flowers and lines (Figure 358).

The size is 18×27 mm.

These postage stamps were printed in the State Printing House by engraving. Printing forms contained 100 postage stamps. They were traded in the forms of 100 pieces.

We know of the following plate numbers:

1 pengő 0.bf, 2.bf, 3.bf

2 pengős reverse 2.bf

5 pengős l.bf, 2.bf

These postage stamps were produced on paper no. 20, size 38×60 cm, 60 g, light yellow (chamois), wood free, and watermark VIII, without gumming. Thickness of paper: 0,09 mm. Watermark orientation: VIII/B. Gumming: white.

Perforation: 14 teeth, comb. Size up to perforation: 22 x 33 mm.

The postage stamps of 1 pengő denomination were sometimes narrower or wider by 1 - 1 ½ teeth. Filatéliai Kurir 1936/10 contained the official statement on this topic of the State Printing House:

Postage stamps of 1 pengő denomination produced by engraving technology were perforated by such equipment in which the moving slat (the one which forwards the punching slat) was adjustable. It was necessary because, due to the technology of engraving, the paper size changed so profoundly that the perforation equipment could not be properly used. In case of these stamps, perforation did not proceed in the same direction as in case of The Parliament postage stamps – in the case of the latter, the direction of the jerks was towards the longer side of the rectangle. In the case of these stamps, the jerks followed the direction towards the shorter side of the rectangle.

This was why postage stamp rows containing 10 pieces were either narrower or wider.

It is now difficult to define which postage stamps were produced by which type of perforation equipment in the past.

RED POSTAGE DUE STAMPS, 1926 (I)

After issuing the new currency, the Post Office introduced a new postage due stamp series, containing 12 denominations and 17 pieces.

The designer was Ferenc Helbing.

Denominations of 4, 8, 16, and 40 fillérs were introduced as of 26 March 1926 by Regulation 10.380 (P.R.T. 1926/15); denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5,

10, 32, 50, and 80 fillérs were introduced as of 28 December 1926 by Regulation ad 133.884 (P.R.T. 1926/65). All denominations were withdrawn as of 31 December 1936 by Regulation 107.647/3 (P.R.T. 1936/38).

Denominations and members of copies:

Denominations	Number of copies			
			Went on sale	
	Produced	Destroyed	14 teeth	15 teeth
1 fillér red	738 000	4 293		733 707
2 fillérs red	464 000	240	—	463 760
3 fillérs red	270 000	171	-	269 829
4 fillérs red	3 524 000	1 940	390 000	3 132 060
5 fillérs red	980 000	4 681	708 000	158 319
8 fillérs red	5 356 000	11 772	390 000	4 945 308
10 fillérs red	624 000	327	380 000	243 673
16 fillérs red	4 384 000	69	792 000	3 591 931
32 fillérs red	1 130 000	671	—	1 129 329
40 fillérs red	1 166 000	6 053	—	1 159 947
50 fillérs red	866 000	2 689	—	863 311
80 fillérs red	898 000	3 287	. -	894 713

The image is the same on all denominations. It is vertically arranged and rectangular, and is surrounded by a coloured frame, its pattern consisting of triangles connected at their tips. Apart from this, there is yet another thin white frame inside. In the middle, there is a white circle, which does not touch the frame at any point. The value numbers take place in this circle. There is yet another thin frame around the circle. In the upper part, word „MAGYARORSZÁG" takes place; in the bottom part, there is word „FLLLER". The letters of both words are white. The rest of the image, from the outer frame of the circle to the internal frame of the stamp, is filled with flowers and leaves (Figure 361).

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House by *offset printing* technology. Printing forms contained 2x100 pieces. Contamination by printing equipment is known on the denominations of 1 and 10 fillérs (Figure 363).

Figure 361

Figure 362

Figure 363

These postage stamps went on sale in forms of 100 pieces.

According to the research done so far, the days on the margins of the forms were the following:

1 fillér
0.1.27.II.24
I.II.27.III.16.
2 fillérs
0.I.27.II. 22.
3 fillérs
0.I.27.II. 23.
4 fillérs
0.8236.26.II.8,9.
0.I.27. VII.5.
5 fillérs
0.I.27.II.22.
8 fillérs
0.8236.26.n.l0,ll.
0.II.27.III.15.
0.I.27.VII.6.
10 fillérs
0.I.27.II.23.
0.I.27.XI.18.
16 fillérs
0.8236.26.II. 5, 6.
0.I.926.VIII. 3, 4.
0.I.27.VII.5.
0.I.27.XI.19
32 fillérs
0.I.27.II.19.
0.II.27.III.18.
40 fillérs
0.8236.26.II.6,8.
50 fillérs
0.I.27.II.18.
0.II.27.III.17.
80 fillérs
0.I.27.II.21.
0.II.27.III.l8.

These postage stamps were produced on *paper* no. 32 (VI); size: 49 x 57 cm, 49 g, white, white, very smooth, lignite free, *watermark* VIII. *Thickness of paper*: 0,06 mm.

Watermark orientation: VTII/B. *Gumming*: white.

Perforation: 15, comb. Denominations of 4, 5, 8, 10, and 16 fillérs were produced also with 14 teeth. Size up to perforation: 22 x 26 mm.

AUXILIARY POSTAGE DUE STAMPS, 1926

The Post Office issued an auxiliary postage due stamp series consisting of five denominations, which were overprinted on Icarus airmail stamps released in 1924-1925.

The stamps were introduced as of 1 January 1927 by Regulation ad 133.884 (P. R. T. 1926/65). They were withdrawn as of 31 December 1936 by Regulation 107.647/3 (P. R. T. 1936/38).

Denominations and number of copies:

Denominations	Colour of overprint	Number of copies		
		Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
1 f/500 K	Red	570 800	213	570 587
2 f/1000 K	Green	501 200	251	500 949
3 f/2000 K	Red	578 200	119	578 081
5 f/5000 K	Green	462 200	260	461 940
10 f/10000 K	Green	582 200	152	582 048

Image: Four-line overprint: „PORTÓ", new value, „FILLÉR", and finally a thick frame concealing the old value denomination (Figure 362).

AIRMAIL, 1927-1930

After issuing new currency, the Post Office issued a postage stamp series consisting of 12 denominations for air mail.

On the basis of a preliminary tender, the job was assigned partly to János Pálinkás (4-40 fillérs) and partly to Jenő Haranghy (50 fillérs, 5 pengős). The gravure for the images was created by Ferdináand Schirnböck (Wien).

Denominations of 12, 16, 20, 32, 40, 50, 72, and 80 fillérs were introduced as of 1 September 1927 by Regulation ad 29.990 (P. R. T. 1927/35); the denominations of 4 fillérs, 1, 2, and 5 pengős were introduced as of 16 October 1930 by Regulation 87.991 (P. R. T. 1930/49). All denominations were withdrawn from circulation as of 30 fillérs December 1933 by Regulation 89.561/3 (P. R. T. 1933/31) and Regulation 104.463/3s (P. R. T. 1933/48).

According to the introducing regulation, these postage stamps were to be used exclusively for air mail. On the other hand, regular postage stamps could be used for airmail too. Regulation 100.095/4 of 27 November 1931 (P. R. T. 1931/54) made it possible to use airmail postage stamps for other purposes, although its main role remained airmail postage. However, when these stamps were used for other purposes, objections should not have been made.

Denominations and number of copies:

Denominations	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale

4 fillérs orange	352 154	41570	310 584
12 fillérs green	239 235	956	238 279
16 fillérs brown	192 236	1 299	190 937
20 fillérs red	217 037	1 068	215 969
32 fillérs dark violet	171 435	642	170 793
40 fillérs blue	273 237	525	272 712
50 fillérs wine red	172 517	1 298	171 219
72 fillérs olive green	210 717	1 161	209 556
80 fillérs violet	186 817	926	185 891
1 pengő light green	138 054	1 537	136 517
2 pengős brick red	115 354	1 181	114 173
5 pengős blue	134 567	1 490	133 077

Number of copies without perforation (□): 4 fillérs, 1, 2 and 5 pengős: 4000 pieces of each denomination; all other denominations, 3000 pieces of each denomination.

Postage stamp images

Denominations of 4, 12, 16, 20, 32, and 40 fillérs are of horizontal rectangular shape; the image of these denominations is the same. The main theme is the legendary Hungarian eagle (Turul) flying, with lightning in its claws. In the background, the sun is rising, with the double cross in front of it. The bottom part of the cross arises from a crown-like shape. Around, the landscape is full of fountains, with clouds. The image is surrounded by a full-colour frame. The four corners are filled with a tulip pattern. This pattern partly shapes the area for the value numeral. At the top, word „MAGYAR-ORSZÁG" appears, while at the bottom – word „FILLÉR". The letters are white. Word „FILLÉR" and the two corner decorations are of darker shade. The value numeral is also white. The area of the frame at the left and the right side is decorated with 12 parallel lines, out of which 6 are of the same size, while the three at the top and the three at the bottom are gradually getting shorter. The whole area is surrounded by white and later coloured line (Figure 359).

The denominations of 50, 72, and 80 fillérs, as well as 1, 2, and 5 pengős were of rectangular shape; the image of these denominations was the same, with the exception of the position of the value numeral. On the fillér denominations, the indication of the value extended over the whole width of the postage stamp. On pengő denominations, since there was only a single numeral, it stayed in the bottom left corner, and between the value numeral and the denomination indication, a mountain constituting the part of the image appears. The image of the postage stamp features a messenger riding on the eagle flying among the clouds. There is a letter in his right hand and a postal horn in his left one. There are clouds and sun rays in the area surrounded by the frame. In the bottom part, there is a mountain with several peaks. In the

upper part, word „MAGYARORSZÁG", in the lower word „FILLÉR" or „PENGŐ" appears (Figure 360).

The size of 4-40 fillérs is 27x18 mm; the size of 50 fillérs - 5pengős 18x27 mm.

These postage stamps were produced by engraving at the State Printing House. Printing forms contained 1 x 100 postage stamps.

Following plate numbers are known:

4 fillérs l.ba;
12 fillérs 2.jf2.bf;
20 fillérs 3.ba;
32 fillérs 2.jf;
40 fillérs l.ba;
50 fillérs l.bf, 2.bf;
72 fillérs l.bf, 2.bf;
80 fillérs l.bf;
1 pengő l.bf;
2 pengős l.bf;
5 pengős l.bf

These postage stamps were produced on *paper* no. 20, 38x60 cm, 60 g, light yellow (chamois), wood free, without gumming, with watermark VIII. Paper thickness: 0,09 mm.

Watermark orientation: on horizontally arranged rectangle postage stamps VIII/A, on vertically arranged rectangle postage stamps VIII/B.

Gumming: white

Perforation: 14, comb

Size up to perforation: 33 x 22 mm or 22x33 mm

PENGŐ-FILLÉR (II), 1928-1929

New general postage stamp series (IX) containing 14 denominations and 19 pieces, taking into account the colour and perforation differences.

The denominations of 1 - 8 fillérs bore the drawing of Vilmos Brandmayer based on the earlier work of Ferenc Helbing; the denominations of 10-20 fillérs were created by Ferenc Helbing, the denomination of 30 -50 fillérs were created by Ernő Koch on the basis of the earlier design of Antal Medgyesi Schwartz.

The denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 16 fillérs were introduced as of 30 December 1927 by Regulation 51.147 (P. R. T. 1928/1); the denominations of 32 and 40 fillérs were introduced as of 28 March 1929by Regulation 12.838 (P. R. T. 1929/10); the denomination of 30 fillérs was introduced as of 8 April 1929 by Regulation 46.033 (P. R. T. 1929/12); the denomination of 46 fillérs was introduced as of 23 April 1929by Regulation 17.136 (P. R.

T.1929/15), the denominations of 10 and 50 fillérs were introduced as of 11 December 1930 by Regulation 93.652 (P. R. T. 1930/59).

There was no legal act to introduce the denomination of 20 fillérs.

All denominations were withdrawn as of 31 December 1933 by Regulation 89.561/3 (P. R. T. 1933/31) of 13 July 1933 and Regulation 104.463/3 (P. R, T. 1933/48) of 26 November 1933.

Denominations and dates of first printing:

1 fillér dark grey 29.1.7.
2 fillérs light blue 27.XII.29.
3 fillérs brownish orange 28.XII.29.
4 fillérs violet 28.III.22.
6 fillérs bluish green 28.X.22.
8 fillérs reddish violet 27.XII.19.
10 fillérs blue 30.XI.10.
16 fillérs light violet (dark violet) 28.III.1.
20 fillérs brick red 28.XI.26.
30 fillérs green 31.V.2.
32 fillérs brownish violet 29.11.12.
40 fillérs blue 29.XI.23.
46 fillérs yellowish green 29.IV.23.
50 fillérs light brown 930.IX.14.

When defining the number of copies, the insignificant amount which was destroyed and the overprinted amount should be taken into account.

The statement of the State Printing House included 556 000 pieces of the denomination of 20 fillérs with 14 teeth. Since the stamps with 14 teeth did not eventually go on sale, this amount is not taken into account at the denominations of 14 teeth or the number of pieces.

Figure 364
Figure 365
Figure 418

Produced:

		49 g paper	60 g paper	Total
	14 teeth	15 teeth	15 teeth	
1 fillér		1 108 800	3 272 400	4 381 200
2 fillérs	3 681 200	24 383 000	119 376 000	147 440 200
3 fillérs	—	1 170 800	17 335 200	18 506 000
4 fillérs	—	14 662 800	69 510 800	84 173 600
6 fillérs	—	3 772 800	15 078 000	18 850 800
8 fillérs	18 210 000	81 375 200	152 583 600	252 168 800
10 fillérs	—	—	124 456 600	124 456 600
16 fillérs dark violet	8 188 800	—	—	8 188 800
16 fillér light violet	18 130 700	38 278 500	95 922 000	152 331 200
20 fillérs	—	4 448 000	107 351 600	111 799 600
30 fillérs	3 197 200	—	_	3 197 200

32 fillérs	10 749 600	-	—	10 749 600
40 fillérs	9 987 200	—	_	9 987 200
46 fillérs	8 893 200	—	_	8 893 200
50 fillérs	5 259 600	—	—	5 259 600

	Destroyed		Imperf	
	49 g	60 g	49 g	60 g
1 fillér	138	230	9000	11,000
2 fillérs	130	204		11,000
3 fillérs	150	133	9000	11,000
4 fillérs	77	497	11,000	11,000
6 fillérs	157	297	11,000	11,000
8 fillérs	116	90	3000	11,000
10 fillérs		377		11,000
16 fillér	78	420	3000	11,000
20. fillérs	128	383	9000	11,000
30 fillérs	330		11,000	
32 fillérs	116		11,000	
40 fillérs	178		11,000	
46 fillérs	236		11,000	
50 fillérs	310		7000	

Postage stamp images

The image of the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 fillérs was identical to the Series I of Pengős and Fillérs – the difference being the value numerals. Instead of the earlier Antiqua fonts, Grotesque fonts were applied (Figure 364).

The image of the denominations of 10, 16, and 20 fillérs remained the same.

The image of the denominations of 30, 32, 40, 46, and 50 fillérs changed. Although these postage stamps featured the Royal Castle again, the area between the Castle and the Danube was not blurred but well distinguishable, due to modification. The level of the Danube is low (it was medium on postage stamps of Type I and high on Type II). There is a steam ship again proceeding downstream, from right to left. A thin white frame surrounds the image. At the top, word „MAGYARORSZÁG" appears, at the bottom – „FILLÉR". In the two bottom corners, the white value numeral takes place. The whole area of the postage stamp image is surrounded with a white frame. It is also surrounded by ornaments consisting of semicircles and cones, the semicircle parts being fully coloured (Type III) (Figure 365 and 366).

The denominations of 1 - 20 fillérs are of rectangular shape. The size of 1 - 8 fillérs is 18x22 mm; the size of 10-15 fillérs is 19x23 mm. The denominations of 30-50 fillérs are of horizontally arranged rectangular shape, the size of the image being 29x19 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House by letterpress technology. The denomination of 16 fillérs was produced in two colours – dark violet and light violet.

Printing forms contained 4×100 postage stamps.

Forms of 100 pieces went on sale. Nj:

2 fillérs 213.
4 fillér 204, 238.
8 fillérs 131, 136, 202, 232, 235.
16 fillérs 184, 202, 205, 232.
50 fillérs 124.

The days defined on the basis of the research done so far:

1 fillér
V.29.I. 7.
IV.31.IX. 1.
I.932.IV. 16.
2 fillér
V.27.XII. 29.
V.28.I. 2., 4., 7., 9.
28.V. (napi kelet ismeretlen)
V.28.X. 18., 19., 20.
IV.28.XII. 18., 20., 21., 24., 28., 29., 31.
V.29.VII. 19., 22., 24., 25., 26.
IV.30.I. 15., 16., 17., 18.
VI.30.I. 15., 18.
V.30.V. 27., 30., 31.
V.30.VI. 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 10.
IV.30.XII. 23., 29., 30., 31.
IV.31.III. 23., 24., 26.
V.31.V. 26., 27., 28., 29., 30.
V.31.VI. 3., 5.
V.931.XII.14.
V.1932.II. (napi dátum ismeretlen)
V.1932.III.19., 29.
V.1932.IV. 8., 11.
3 fillér
V.28.XII. 29., 31.
V.29.I. 2., 3., 7.
V.29.VII. (napi dátum ismeretlen)
V.29.VIII. 10., 12., 13., 14., 17.
V.30.V. 16., 19., 21.
4 fillér
IV.28.III. 22., 24.
V.28.X. 11.
V.28.XII. 29., 31.
V.29.I. 2., 3.
V.29.III. 11., 12., 13., 14., 16., 18.
29.VIII. (napi dátum ismeretlen)
V.29.XII. 16., 17., 18.
IV.930.II. 13., 14., 15., 17.
IV.1930.II. (napi dátum ismeretlen)
IV.1930.VI. 4., 5., 6., 7., 11., 12., 13., 14.
V.1931.X. 21., 22.
II.1932.III. 21.
II.1932.IV. 18.
IV.1932.VI. 14., 15.
6 fillér
III.28.X. 22., 23., 24.
I.28.XII. 28., 29., 31.
I.29.I. 2.
IV.29.X. 17., 18., 19., 21.
8 fillér
IV.27.XII. 19., 21., 23., 24., 27., 28., 29., 31.
IV.28.I. 3., 5., 9.
28.III. (napi dátum ismeretlen)
V.28.VI. 30.
V.28.VII. 3., 6., 9., 11., 12., 14., 17.
28.VIII. (napi dátum ismeretlen)
V.28.XI. 20., 22., 23., 24., 26., 27., 28., 30.
V.28.XII. 1., 3., 7., 10., 11., 12., 13., 14., 15., 17.
V.29.III. 26.
V.29.IV. 3., 4., 6., 8., 9., 11., 12., 15.
IV.29.VI. 21., 24., 25., 26., 27., 28.
IV.29.VII. 1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 8.
V.29.XII. 30., 31.
IV.930.I. 28., 30., 31.
IV.930.II. 3., 4., 5., 6.
V.31.I. 2.
IV.930.IV. 11., 12., 15., 16., 17., 18., 19., 22., 23., 24., 25., 26., 28.
IV.30.XII. (napi dátum ismeretlen).
10 fillér
V.930.XI. 10., 11., 12., 13., 14., 15., 17., 19., 20., 21., 22., 24., 25., 26., 27., 28., 29.
V.930.XII. 1., 2.
IV.931.VI. 11., 12., 13., 15., 16., 17., 18., 20.
IV.931.IX. 21., 23., 22., 23., 24., 25., 26., 28., 29. 30.
931.X. 1.
IV.932.III. 1., 21., 22.
IV. 23., 28.
IV.932.VII. 19.
16 fillér
(sötétibolya/világosibolya)
V.28.III. 1., 5., 7.
IV.28.IV. 20., 21., 24., 26., 27.
V.28.IX. 14., 17., 21., 22., 26., 28.
V.28.X. 1., 2., 4.
V.29.IV. 25., 26., 27., 30.

Case handling numbers:

1 fillér
V.29.I. 7.
IV.31.IX. 1.
I.932.IV. 16.
2 fillér
V.27.XII. 29.
V.28.I. 2., 4., 7., 9.
28.V. (napi kelet ismeretlen)
V.28.X. 18., 19., 20.
IV.28.XII. 18., 20., 21., 24., 28., 29., 31.
V.29.VII. 19., 22., 24., 25., 26.
IV.30.I. 15., 16., 17., 18.
VI.30.I. 15., 18.
V.30.V. 27., 30., 31.
V.30.VI. 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 10.
IV.30.XII. 23., 29., 30., 31.
IV.31.III. 23., 24., 26.
V.31.V. 26., 27., 28., 29., 30.
V.31.VI. 3., 5.
V.931.XII.14.
V.1932.II. (napi dátum ismeretlen)
V.1932.III.19., 29.
V.1932.IV. 8., 11.
3 fillér
V.28.XII. 29., 31.
V.29.I. 2., 3., 7.
V.29.VII. (napi dátum ismeretlen)
V.29.VIII. 10., 12., 13., 14., 17.
V.30.V. 16., 19., 21.
4 fillér
IV.28.III. 22., 24.
V.28.X. 11.
V.28.XII. 29., 31.
V.29.I. 2., 3.
V.29.III. 11., 12., 13., 14., 16., 18.
29.VIII. (napi dátum ismeretlen)
V.29.XII. 16., 17., 18.
IV.930.II. 13., 14., 15., 17.
IV.1930.II. (napi dátum ismeretlen)
IV.1930.VI. 4., 5., 6., 7., 11., 12., 13., 14.
V.1931.X. 21., 22.
II.1932.III. 21.
II.1932.IV. 18.
IV.1932.VI. 14., 15.

6 fillér
III.28.X. 22., 23., 24.
I.28.XII. 28., 29., 31.
I.29.I. 2.
IV.29.X. 17., 18., 19., 21.
8 fillér
IV.27.XII. 19., 21., 23., 24., 27., 28., 29., 31.
IV.28.I. 3., 5., 9.
28.III. (napi dátum ismeretlen)
V.28.VI. 30.
V.28.VII. 3., 6., 9., 11., 12., 14., 17.
28.VIII. (napi dátum ismeretlen)
V.28.XI. 20., 22., 23., 24., 26., 27., 28., 30.
V.28.XII. 1., 3., 7., 10., 11., 12., 13., 14., 15., 17.
V.29.III. 26.
V.29.IV. 3., 4., 6., 8., 9., 11., 12., 15.
IV.29.VI. 21., 24., 25., 26., 27., 28.
IV.29.VII. 1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 8.
V.29.XII. 30., 31.
IV.930.I. 28., 30., 31.
IV.930.II. 3., 4., 5., 6.
V.31.I. 2.
IV.930.IV. 11., 12., 15., 16., 17., 18., 19., 22., 23., 24., 25., 26., 28.
IV.30.XII. (napi dátum ismeretlen).
10 fillér
V.930.XI. 10., 11., 12., 13., 14., 15., 17., 19., 20., 21., 22., 24., 25., 26., 27., 28., 29.
V.930.XII. 1., 2.
IV.931.VI. 11., 12., 13., 15., 16., 17., 18., 20.
IV.931.IX. 21., 23., 22., 23., 24., 25., 26., 28., 29· 30.
931.X. 1.
IV.932.III. 1., 21., 22.
IV. 23., 28.
IV.932.VII. 19.
16 fillér
(sötétibolya/világosibolya)
V.28.III. 1., 5., 7.
IV.28.IV. 20., 21., 24., 26., 27.
V.28.IX. 14., 17., 21., 22., 26., 28.
V.28.X. 1., 2., 4.
V.29.IV. 25., 26., 27., 30.

Paper	1-20 fillérs (with the exception of 10 fillérs): Number VI, 49×57 cm
	30-50 fillérs: Number VII, 49 x73 cm, 49 g, 0.06 mm thick, white, very smooth, lignite free, watermark IX
	1-10, 16 (light Violet) and 20 fillérs: Number XXV, 60 g, 0.07 mm thick, otherwise identical size and quality
Watermark orientation	1-20 fillérs IX/A and 1 and 2; 30-50 fillérs IX/B. 1 and 2
Perforation	1-20 fillérs: 15 teeth Exceptions: 2 and 8 fillérs – it part of the has 14 teeth; dark violet 16 fillérs denomination always has 14 teeth, just as 30-50 fillérs denominations

It has already been discussed why the denominations of 2-8-and 16 fillérs of this series were produced with 14 teeth. On the basis of the day date, it may be identified that the modified perforation equipment was last used on 7 March 1928 for perforation of the denomination of 16 fillérs.

Size up to perforation: 1-20 fillérs 22x 26 mm; 30-50 fillérs 33×22 mm.

RED POSTAGE DUE STAMPS (II), 1928-1931

This series, which contained seven denominations, was produced on paper with new watermark (IX).

The image was designed by Ferenc Helbing.

It was only the denomination of 20 fillérs which was introduced by a legal act. According to Regulation 93.652, the denomination of 20 fillérs was introduced as of 11 December 1930 (P. R. T. 1930/59).

For the rest of the denominations, we need to rely on the earliest form margin signs containing the year, the month, and the day of production.

2 fillérs 29.IX.5.
4 fillérs 932.IV.27.
8 fillér 28.IV.11.
10 fillér 28.X.29.
16 fillérs 28.VI.19.
20 fillérs 931. 11.14.
40 fillérs 931.1.22.

All denominations were withdrawn from circulation as of 31 December 1936 by Regulation 107.647/3 (P. R. T. 1936/38).

The image is identical to the postage due stamps released in 1926. The size of the image is 18x22 mm (Figure 339).

Denominations and number of copies:

Denominations	Produced				Destroyed		Imperf (□)	
	49 g	60 g	70 g	Total	40g	60g	40g	60g
2 fillér red		2 112 000	243 200	2 355 200	—	210		
4 fillér red	—	1 247 600	818 800	2 066 400	—	109	—	—
8 fillér red	1 030 000	3 902 400	555 000	5 482 400	169	139	7 000	—
10 fillér red	651 600	4 069 200	—	4 720 800	147	147	7 000	5 000
16 fillér red	516 000	1 010 000	220 000	1 746 000	99	144	7 000	—
20 fillér red	—	2 371 600	136 800	2 508 400	—	89	.—	7 000
40 fillér red	—	576 800	138 400	715 200	—	79	—	7 000

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House by *offset printing* technology. Printing forms contained 200 postage stamps.

The denominations of 8, 10, 20, and 40 fillérs are known with ink contamination by equipment (Figure 363).

There were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

Based on the research done so far, the dates on the form margins are the following:

2 fillérs
0. I. 29. IX. 5.0. I. 932. IV. 28.
0. I. 934. III. (The day unknown)

4 fillérs
0. I. 932. IV. 27.
0. I. 933. VII. 24.
0. I. 933. X. 9.
8 fillérs
0. I. 28. IV. 10.
0. I. 29. XII. 27, 29.
0. 2. 932. II. 17.
0. 2. 932. XII. 22.
0. 2. 933. VI. 13.
0. 2. 933. VIII. (the day unknown)
0. I. 934. III. (the day unknown)
10 fillérs
0. I. 28. X. 29.0. I. 30. n. 12.0. I. 31. V. 20.
0. I. 932. IV. 25, 26.
0. I. 33. II. 16.
0. I. 933. VI. 13.
0. II. 933. VII. 24.
0. I. 33. VIII. (The day unknown)
16 fillérs
0. I. 28. VI. 19.0. I. 29. IX. 7.
0. I. 933. X. (The day unkown)
20 fillérs
0. I. 931. II. 14.0. I. 932. VIII. 18.
0. 2. 933. VIII. (The day unknown)
0. I. 933. LX. (The day unknown)
0. I. 933. IX. (The day unknown)
0. I. 933. X. (The day unknown)
40 fillérs
0. I. 931. I. 22.
0. 2. 933. VIII. (The day unknown)
0. I. 934. I. 29.

Paper	The denominations of 8, 10, 16 fillérs: Number VI, 49×57 cm, 49 g, 0.06 mm
	All denominations: Number XXV, 60 g, 0.07 mm
	Denominations of two, four, eight, 16, 20, and 40 fillérs were also produced on paper Number XXXI, 70 g, 0.08 mm, white, very smooth, lignite free, without gumming, with watermark IX
	Paper of 49 g was used exclusively in 1928; 60 g in 1929-1933; 70 g in 1933-1934
Watermark orientation	1-20 fillérs IX/A 1 and 2
Gumming	White
Perforation	15 teeth Size up to perforation 22×26 mm

SZENT ISTVÁN (I.), 1928

For the celebration in August 1928, the Post Office issued a series of the denominations to commemorate Szent István (St Stephen), the first king of Hungary.

Ferenc Helbing was directly assigned to design these postage stamps. The carver was Franke, who was permanently employed by Banknote Press Company.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 August 1928 by Regulation 27.289 (P. R. T. 1928/28). They were withdrawn as of 31 December 1928 by Regulation 50.427 (P. R. T. 1928/49).

These postage stamps were on sale at all post offices, postal agencies, and postal item vendors' between 1 and 31 August 1928. It was explicitly advised to sell these stamps instead of regular denominations of 8, 16, and 32 fillérs.

Number of copies

Denominations	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
8 fillér green	7 177 400	1 488 400	5 689 000
16 fillér orange red	4 744 200	1 076 900	3 667 300
32 fillér blue	866 200	426 000	440 200

The number of imperf (□) series was 3000.

The images are identical on all denominations. The shape is a vertically arranged rectangle divided by thin white lines into the areas for the image and the value denomination.

Figure 366

Figure 367

Figure 368

King Szent István (St Stephen) appears against a net-like background. The image shows the profile of the king turned to the left. The area below the portrait contains word „SZENT" at the left and word „ISTVÁN" at the right side. In the two upper corners, the value numeral appears; at the bottom, word „MAGYARORSZÁG" is seen. The whole image is surrounded by a frame shaped from the Hungarian-style motives (Figure 367).

The size of all denominations is 17,5x22,5 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House by intaglio printing. Printing forms contained 100 pieces. These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

Plate numbers to be found on individual denominations forms:

8 fillérs F.I. jf,

16 fillérs F.I. jf,

Paper	Number 19, 49×73 cm, 49 g, 0.06 mm, very smooth, lignite free, with watermark VIII
Watermark orientation	VIII/B
Gumming	white
Perforation	15 teeth. Size up to perforation 22×26 mm

SZENT ISTVÁN (II.), 1929

For the celebration in August 1929, the Post Office issued a series of the denominations to commemorate Szent István (St Stephen), the first king of Hungary.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 August 1929 by Regulation 28.696 (P. R. T.1929/27). They were withdrawn as of 31 of December by Regulation 49.437 (P. R. T. 1929/48).

These postage stamps were on sale at all post offices, postal agencies, and postal item vendors' as of 1 August 1929. It was explicitly advised to sell these stamps instead of regular denominations of 8, 16, and 32 fillérs.

Number of copies

Denominations	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
8 fillérs carmine red	6 062 800	586 339	5 476 461
16 fillérs violet	3 868 000	516 670	3 351 430
32 fillérs brownish yellow	590 000	196 984	393 016

The number of imperf (□) series was 3000.

The size, printing technology, image, etc. of these postage stamps is identical to series *Szent István I.*

On the margins of the forms, the following plate numbers may be seen:

8 fillér F. I. jf, F. VI. jf.
16 fillérs F. I. jf.
32 fillérs S. I. jf, S. II. jf.

REGENT'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY, 1930

In order to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the election of Regent Miklós Horthy, the Hungarian Post Office issued a series of commemorative stamps consisting of five denominations.

Ferenc Helbing was directly assigned to design these postage stamps.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 March 1930 by Regulation 63.243 (P. R. T. 1930/8). They could be used for postage until 31 December 1930, which was confirmed by Regulation of 94.412 (P. R. T. 1930/58.sz.) on 6 December 1930.

These postage stamps were on sale at all post offices, postal agencies, and postal item vendors' between 1 and 31 March 1930. It was explicitly advised to sell these stamps instead of the corresponding regular denominations.

Number of copies

Denominations	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
8 fillérs dark green	8 371 200	587 020	7 784 180
16 fillérs violet	5 240 000	171 525	5 068 475
20 fillérs red	523 200	1 022	522 178
32 fillérs yellowish brown	394 000	1 044	392 956
40 fillérs dark blue	437 200	567	436 633

The number of imperf series (□) was 7000.

The image is identical on all denominations: the bust of Regent Miklós Horthy against a fully coloured background, with a branch of laurel at the left and words „HORTHY MIKLÓS" and „1920-1930" from bottom to top, white-coloured. The value numeral takes place in the upper left corner; word „MAGYARORSZÁG" appears at the bottom; both are white (Figure 330).

All denominations are of the shape of a horizontally arranged rectangle. Image size: 22x18 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House by *offset printing*. Printing forms contained 2x 100 pieces. They went on sale in forms of 100 pieces.

The denomination of 8 fillérs is known with the reoccurring ink contamination produced by equipment.

The plate number was found in a single case: the denomination of 8 fillérs with date 0.1.29.XI. 23. The mark on the plate was "II".

The day appeared on individual forms either twice on the left-side margin and/or on the top and the bottom margin. Numerals frequently appeared oriented irregularly: with their bottom part oriented outwards and upwards instead of inwards and downwards. The list below contains information on days, which is based on the research done so far.

8 fillérs

0.1.29.XI.20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26 (Reversed at the top), 27.

16 fillérs

0.1.29.XI.29.

0.1.29.XII.2, 3, 5, 6.

20 fillérs

0.1.29.XII.7. (Reversed at the side; on individual forms, one of the two date indications on the upper margin was reversed.)

32 fillér

0.1.29.XII.10. (Reversed at the side)

0.1.30.1.28.

40 fillér

0.1.29.XII.11. (Reversed at the top). Forms of 40-fillér denomination without the date may be found to.

Paper	Number XXV, 49×57 cm, 60 g, 0.07 mm, very smooth, with watermark IX, white
Watermark orientation	IX/B 1 and 2
Gumming	White
Perforation	15 teeth Size up to perforation 26×22 mm

SZENT IMRE, 1930

A series of 4 denominations commemorating the 900th anniversary of the death of Count Imre of Árpád dynasty was released, upon celebrations in the year 1930. The Council of Ministers contributed to this postage stamp issue, which was otherwise not supported by the Post Offers because of the failure of the earlier postage stamps with surcharge. The price of these postage stamps contained, 20-25% surcharge.

Ferenc Helbing was directly assigned to produce the designs.

These postage stamps were introduced for postage for the period between 15 May 1930 and 15 May 1931 by Regulation 72.820 (P.R.T. 1930/20). Regulation 81.315/3 (P.R.T. 1931/22) withdrew these postage stamps as of 15 May 1931.

These postage stamps were on sale at all post offices etc. in unlimited quantities.

Number of copies

Denominations	Issued	Destroyed	Went on sale
8 + 2 fillér green	1 990 400	617 193	1 373 207
16 + 4 fillér violet	920 000	234 832	685 168

20 + 4 fillér red	400 000	94 727	306 273
32 + 8 fillér blue	200 000	26 025	173 975

The number of imperf (□) series is 7000.

Postage Stamp Image

Figure 369
Figure 370
Figure 371

8 + 2 fillérs

The image of the stamp is surrounded by a double-line frame. The portrait features Count Szent Imre (St Imre); it shows three quarters of the whole figure. In his right hand, he is holding branches of lilac; his left hand is leaning on a sword. There are glory rays around his head. The background is fully coloured. In the upper left corner, there is the coat of arms of Szent István; in the upper right corner, we see the coat of arms of Hungary of the later times (Dynasty Árpád). In the left and right bottom corners, there is value indication „8 + 2 f" in the double-lined white frame; between the two indications of the value words „SZENT IMRE" appear.

In the bottom part of the postage stamp, word „MAGYARORSZÁG" runs from left to right. At the two sides and at the top, a white ornament from rhombuses appears against coloured background (Figure 369).

16 + 4 fillérs

The image of the stamp is surrounded by a double-line frame. The portrait features the bust of Szent István and Boldog Gizella (St István and Blessed Gizella) looking to the left direction. There are crowns on their heads; the rays of glory appear around both their heads. The busts appear against fully coloured background. In the two upper corners, the value and the surcharge indications appear as coloured numbers in the white frames; between them word „FILLÉR" is seen. In the bottom corners, there are two coats of arms of Hungary. Between them, the two-line inscription „SZENT ISTVÁN" and „BOLDOG GIZELLA" take place. Under the image, word „MAGYARORSZÁG" appears. At the two sides, there are braided decorative elements consisting of rhombus-like shapes and dots (Figure 370).

20 + 4 fillérs

The image features the frontal bust of King Szent László (St Ladislaus) of Hungary. The portrait appears in a white oval area; it seems as if the crown on the head emitted rays. At the height of the neck, words „Szent László" arranged in two lines appear against the fully coloured background. The right hand with a ring is in the foreground, with a branch of laurel under it. In the upper corners, Hungarian coats of arms are seen. In the bottom left corner, the coloured number of the value appears against white background, surrounded by a double-line frame. Under the image, there is a space with word „MA-

GYARORSZÁG". There is a frame around the whole area of the postage stamp, which consists of two lines, and is decorated by branches on the two sides and at the bottom, as well as by rhombus-like shapes at the top (371).

32 + 8 filléres

The image features Szent Imre (St Imre), with the Crown on his head listening to the teaching of the Bishop Gellért. There are medallions around the heads of both of them, which create the impression as if they were glories. The sentence reads „SZENT GELLÉRT OKTATJA SZENTIMRÉT." (St Gellért teaches Szent Imre). The coloured value numerals take place in the bottom left and right corners against white background. Between the two value numerals, word „MAGYARORSZÁG" appears. A decorative element consisting of flowers, leaves, branches runs around the whole area of the postage stamp, just as the narrow coloured line (Figure 368).

The denominations of 8 + 2, 16 + 4, and 20 + 4 fillérs are of vertical rectangular shape; their size is 19x29 mm. The denomination of 32+ 8 fillérs is of horizontal rectangle shape; the size is 29 x19 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with offset printing technology. Printing forms contained 2×100 postage stamp images. They were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

The day dates appeared on vertically arranged denominations twice on the upper and twice on the bottom margin; on the horizontally arranged denominations, they appeared on the left and on the right side. In the case of the latter, it was in reverse position.

8 + 2 fillér 0.1.30.III.14.
20 + 4 fillér 0.1.30.111.24.
16 + 4 fillér 0.1.30.III.13, 0.1.30.IV.7.
32 + 8 fillér 0.1.30.111.21.

Paper	Number VII, 49×73 cm, 49 g, 0.06 mm thick, very smooth, lignite free, with watermark IX, white
Watermark orientation	Denominations 8 + 2, 16 + 4 IX/A 1 and 2 Denomination32 + 8 IX/B 1 and 2
Gumming	White
Perforation	14 teeth Size up to perforation 22×33 mm or 33×22 mm

AUXILIARY POSTAGE STAMPS, 1930-1932-1933

Due to the increase of the postage fees, denominations of 3, 8, 16, and 25 fillérs became redundant. By overprinting, the remaining stock was turned into smaller face values. By this, a new series of 4 denominations was issued;

taking into account the base stamps, the multiple instances of overprinting and the versions of perforation, the series contained 15 pieces.

The denominations of 2/3, 6/8, 10/16, and 20/25 fillérs were introduced as of 11 December 1930 by Regulation 93.652 (P.R.T. 1930/59); the denominations of 2/6/8 fillérs were introduced as of 14 July 1932 by Regulation 84.815/3 (P.R.T. 1932/23); the denomination of 10/70 fillérs was introduced as of 15 April 1933 by Regulation 80.092/3 (P.R.T.1933/17). All denominations were withdrawn as of 31 December 1933 by Regulations 89.561/3 (P.R.T. 1933/31) and 104.463/3 (P.R.T. 1933/48).

When auxiliary postage stamps were produced, the watermark and the perforation of the base stamps was not taken into account – thus small quantities of rarities were created. According to Volume 1931/3-4 and Volume 1932/8 of *Filatéliai Kurir*, the Postage Stamp Trading Association sold six forms of 6/8 fillérs denomination with 14 teeth on paper with Watermark VIII. Associations were given 11 forms. The denomination of 2/6/8 fillérs with Watermark VIII was on sale for three days – each customer could buy only one piece, until the stock of a couple of hundred pieces had run out. 1100 pieces were given to the Association of Postage Stamp Collectors. 400 pieces out of these were handed over to the Association of Postage Stamp Vendors, while 700 were distributed among collectors who were members of the Association.

Number of pieces

Pengő-fillér (VIII.vj)

Denominations	Produced		Destroyed	
	15 teeth	14 teeth	15 teeth	14 teeth
2 fillérs on 3 fillérs	29,700	30,000	99	156
6 fillérs on 8 fillérs	56,900	6600	28	–
10 fillérs on 16 fillérs	58,200	28,000	119	128
20 fillérs on 25 fillérs	2,475,700	30,000	73	69
2 fillérs on 6/8 fillérs	?	–	7	–
10 fillérs on 70 fillérs	–	2,682,222	–	687

Pengő-fillér (VIII.vj)

Pengő-fillér (IX.vj)

Out of the postage stamps on the base stamp of Pengő-Fillér II, 10,000 pieces of the denomination of 6/8 fillérs were produced with 15 teeth; 1000 pieces of the denomination of 2/6/8 fillérs were produced without perforation.

Only the total amount of the two kinds of 2/6/8-fillér denomination is known. The majority of the stamps were produced on the base stamp Pengő-Fillér II.

Postage Stamp Image

The denominations of a 3, 8, 16, and 25 fillérs bore the new value indication printed in the middle. The numeral is hollow, and takes place in an upside down egg shape. At the bottom of the egg shape, there is a tulip decoration (Figure 372).

The postage stamps which originally bore “8”, and were later printed over with “6”, this time were printed over with “2”, which covered the former “6” (Figure 374).

In the bottom part of the denomination of 70 fillérs, a thick numeral “10” can be seen in the middle. On the original indication of the value, there are three horizontal black lines (Figure 373).

The overprint was produced in the State Printing House by letterpress technology. Two plates were used for printing over.

Rarer denominations (those with 14 teeth) were traded in forms of 100 pieces already perforated and gummed. The printing plate necessary for these stamps was not a big success. Yet another problem was that the gummed forms curled when printed over, which resulted in smears. The printing equipment for the forms of 100 pieces was not as perfect as that of 400 pieces. Such overprints contained smeared drawing, thick lines (Plate I, Figure 375).

The biggest part of this stock belongs to Phase I, which means it is imperf and without gumming, and went for printing in forms of 400 pieces. This kind of overprints was clear and elaborated even in details (Plate II, Figure 376).

Differences between Plate I and Plate II are shown in Figures 375 and 376.

Figure 372

Figure 373

Figure 374

Figure 375

Figure 376

The auxiliary postage stamps produced from two kinds of base postage stamps may be divided into following groups, according to the types of the plate:

Pengő-fillér I

14 teeth, Plate I
15 teeth, Plate I and II
Pengő-fillér II
14 teeth, Plate I
15 teeth, Plate II
Deficient overprints may be found in case of all denominations.
The days, naturally, corresponded to the base postage stamp releases.

Pengő-fillér base postage stamps

2/3 fillérs
0. 1. 26. XII. 2.
0. 1. 27. III. 12, 14.
6/8 fillérs
0. I. 26. II. 18.
0. I. 27. XI. 4.
10/16 fillérs
D. IV. 26. IV. 12.
IV. 27. XII. 13.
20/25 fillérs
VIII. 27. I. 4, 5.
VIII. 27. II. 22.
VIII. 27. III. 1, 2, 5.
2/6/8 fillérs
1. 26. II. 18.
10/70 fillérs
V. 27. II. 26..
V. 27. III. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8.
V. 27. V. 5, 6.
II. Pengő-fillér base stamps
2/3 fillérs
V. 29. VIII. 17.
V. 30. V. 16, 19, 21.
6/8 fillérs
IV. 27. XII. 19.
IV. 930. I. 30, 31.
IV. 930. II. 1, 3, 4.
IV. 930. IV. 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26.IV. 930. VI. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30.IV. 930. VII. 3, 4, 7, 8.
10/16 fillér
29. VI. 19.
IV. 930. III. 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18,19, 22, 24.
2/6/8 fillérs
IV. 930. II. 1. IV. 930. IV. 18.
IV. 930. VI. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30.
IV. 930. VII. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8.

Forgeries

The small amount denominations served as good motivation for forging overprints, which occurred primarily with the denominations of 8 fillérs of Pengő-fillér I, with 14 or 15 teeth.

Overprinting of the denomination of 8 fillérs with 14 teeth to 6 fillérs took place on used stamps in the first place. Fake overprints may be recognised already from the fact that the overprinted numeral covers the postmark.

Fake overprints usually belong to one of the following two categories. The printing of the first one is sharp, clear, and thin, which does not correspond to Plate I. The drawing is rather rudimental. The second type of fake worked out better. However, the drawing does not match the Plate I either. It may be recognised also from the fact that the tulip at the left side is located higher than the tulip at the right side. Therefore, the bottom part of these fakes is not in line, which never occurs on the original ones (Figure 377).

Figure 380

Figure 381

Figure 382

On the denomination of 8 fillérs with 15 teeth, either the first overprint (“6”) or the second one (“2”) may be a fake. The difference between the original and the fake second overprint is that on the original one the endings and the curves of the numeral are sharp, angular, while on the fakes they are rounded (379).

The colour of the genuine stamps is deep glistening black, while the fakes are blunt. Figure 378 shows a piece with both overprints fake, which represents all distinctive features of fakes listed above.

AUXILIARY POSTAGE STAMPS, 1930-1933

A series containing 4 denominations was issued. However, taking into account the differences of the perforation of the base stamp, it all in all contained 9 pieces.

For these auxiliary stamps, the postage due stamps issued in 1926 (the denominations of 5, 16, 32, 50, and 80 fillérs) and the denomination of 16 fillérs of the postage due series issued in 1928 were used.

The denominations of 4/5, 10/16, and 20/32 of these postage stamps were introduced as of 11 December 1930 by Regulation 93.652 (P.R.T. 1930/59); the denomination of 12/50 fillérs was introduced as of 27 October 1933 by Regulation 102.231/3 (P.R.T. 1933/44), the denomination of 10/ 80fillérs was introduced as of 1 December 1933 by Regulation 106.563/3 (P.R.T.1933/49). All these denominations were withdrawn as of 31 December 1936 by Regulation 107.647/3 (P.R.T. 1936/38).

Denominations and number of copies:

Red postage due stamps I (VIII. vj)

Denomination	Produced		Destroyed	
	15 teeth	14 teeth	15 teeth	14 teeth
4 fillérs on 5 fillérs	1 541 200	30 000	46	129
10 fillérs on 16 fillérs	428 100	29 800	143	171
10 fillérs on 80 fillérs	1036 200	-	245	-
12 fillérs on 50 fillérs	699 300	-	193	-
20 fillérs on 32 fillérs	466 800	-	76	-

Red postage due stamps II (IX vj)

Denomination	Produced			Destroyed	
	49g	60g	TTotal	49g	60g
10 fillérs on 16 fillérs	29000	29500	58500	100	66

Postage Stamp Image

On the base stamps issued in 1926 and 1928 the new value numeral takes place in the two upper corners; in the middle, there are three thick lines with the middle one the longest to conceal the old value numeral (Figure 381).

The overprints were produced by letterpress technology in the State Printing House. Shifted prints can be found among all denominations.

Day Dates On Form Margins

Base stamp of 1926 (I)

4/5 f.
0. I. 27. II. 22.
0. I. 27. XI. 17.
10/16 f.
0. 8. 236. 26. II. 5.
10/80 f.
0. I. 27 .II. 21.
0. II. 27. III. 18.
12/50 /f
0. I. 27. II. 18.
0. II. 27. III. 17.
20/32 f.
0. I. 27. II. 19.
0. II. 27. III. 18.

Base stamp of 1928 (II)

10/16 f.

0. I. 28. VI. 19.
0. I. 29. IX. 7.

ZEPPELIN, 1931

The Hungarian journey of Graf Zeppelin was organized by Magyar Automobil Klub (Hungarian Automobile Club) and other relevant associations. The airship landed on 29 March 1931 on the airport of Csepel Factory. To commemorate this occasion, the denominations of 1 and 2 pengős of the airmail series released in 1927 were overprinted with “Zeppelin 1931”.

These postage stamps were introduced on 21 March 1931 by Regulation 77.444/4 (P.R.T. 1931/13) subject to them being sold between 23 and 29 March 1931.

These postage stamps were on sale at Post Offices 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 62, 72, and 114, as well as all Treasury post offices in the country. The remaining stock had to be sent back as of 30 March 1931 to Postage Stamp Sales Office operating at Post Office 114 of Budapest.

Airmail could be sent from any post office; on 29 March it could be sent from the commemorative post office in Csepel too.

For route Fridrichshafen — Budapest, mail could be sent till 24 March 1931 from the countryside and till 25 March from Budapest the latest. All these mail items were collected at Past Office 72 of Budapest.

The locations identified for collecting airmail in Hungary were the following: Debrecen, Kaposvár, Pécs, Szeged, Székesfehérvár, and Szombathely.

As regards postage fee, on top of the regular fee airmail postage had to be paid. The latter was the following:

Letters

Hungary, circular route 2 pengős

Budapest —Fridrichshafen 3 pengős

Fridrichshafen — Budapest 3.50 pengős

Postcards.

Hungary, circular route 1 pengős

Budapest —Fridrichshafen 2 pengős

Fridrichshafen — Budapest 2 pengős

This fee included transportation to Fridrichshafen

Denominations	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale

1 pengő orange, with the black text	62,012	1 106	60 906
2 pengő violet, with green text	60,712	2 114	58 598

The amount of imperf (□) series was 5 000.

Postage Stamp Image

The postage stamp image was identical to the airmail stamps released in 1927, with the difference that under word „MAGYARORSZÁG" there was word ,,Zeppelin", while over the indication of the value, the year,,1931" appeared (Figures 380 and 382).

These postage stamps were produced in the State Printing House into passes. The base stamps were produced by intaglio printing, „Zeppelin 1931" by letterpress.

The paper and the watermark were identical with those of the postage stamps released in 1927.

For both denominations *Plate* 1. bf is known. *Commemorative postmarks*

	Serial number of tariff change	1	2	3	4
	Number of regulation	5.293(P.R.T.1 (926/15	136.116(P. R. (T.1926/61	137.057(P. R. (T.1926/64	ad 1.88.968(P. R. (T.. 1930/52
	Period of validity	From 1 April 1926	From 1 January 1927	From 1 January 1927	From 15 November 1930
	1 Golden Frank in pengős				1,12 pengős
Levél	Local, up to 20 g	8 fillérs	8 fillérs		10 fillérs
	Local, up to 40 g	12 fillérs	12 fillérs		14 fillérs
	Local, up to 250 g	16 fillérs	16 fillérs		18 fillérs
	Local, up to- 500 g	24 fillérs	24 fillérs		26 fillérs
	To the countryside, up to 20 g	16 fillérs	16 fillérs		20 fillérs
	To the countryside, up to 40 g	24 fillérs	24 fillérs		28 fillérs
	To the countryside, up to 250 g	28 fillérs	28 fillérs		36 fillérs
	To the countryside, up to 500 g	40 fillérs	40 fillérs		50 fillérs
	Overseas (based on Convention)[1], up to 20 g		32 fillérs		
			40 fillérs		
	Overseas, up to 20 g		16 fillérs		
	For each further 20 g		20 fillérs		
Levelezőlap	Local	4 fillérs	4 fillérs		6 fillérs
	To the countryside		8 fillérs		this 10 fillérs
	Overseas [1)]		16 fillérs		
	Overseas, other		20 fillérs		
Ajánlás	Local		15 fillérs		20 fillérs
	To the countryside		30 fillér		50 fillérs
	Overseas		50 fillérs		

Express	Within Hungary Overseas	40 fillérs	50 fillérs 80 fillérs		60 fillérs

	1	2	3	4
Form up to 10 g		2 fillérs		2 fillérs
Form up to 50 g		3 fillérs		4 fillérs
Form up to 100 g		6 fillérs		8 fillérs
Form up to 250 g		12 fillérs		12 fillérs
Form up to 500 g		20 fillérs		20 fillérs
Form up to 1000 g		40 fillérs		40 fillérs
Form up to 2000 g		70 fillérs		70 fillérs
Form up to 3000 g 3>		100 fillérs		100 fillérs
Hírlap 250 g .Hírlap 500 g			2 fillérs 3 fillérs	
Parcel 1 kg [4)]		30 fillérs		
Parcel 1 — 5 kg		40 fillérs		
Parcel 5 — 10 kg		50 fillérs		
Parcel 10 —15 kg		60 fillérs		
Parcel 15 —20 kg		70 fillérs		

[1)] Overseas countries subject to convention: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, Italy and colonies, Romania
[2)] Austria, Germany
[3)] Works maximum one volume
[4)]. The tariffs of the Tariff Zones I — II have been listed.
Tariff Zones:
Tariff Zone I: 0 — 25 km
Tariff Zone II: 25 — 50 km
Tariff Zone III: 50-100 km
Tariff Zone IV: 100-150 km
Tariff Zone V: 150-200 km
Tariff Zone VI: 200-250 km
Tariff Zone VII: more than 250 km

Chapter VII

RASTER INTAGLIO PRINTED RELEASES OF 1932-1941

The State Printing House purchased four pieces of new modern raster intaglio printing equipment (German brand „Johannesberg"). The postage stamps released from 1932, which bore a new image, for many years were produced exclusively by this new printing technology. This technology is shortly described in Monograph Volume I. The long description was done by Dr Béla Tölgyessy in *Filatéliai Szemle* of 1956, Volumes 8-10 and of 1957, Volume I.

Figure 383

Figure 384

Figure 385

The first postage stamps produced by this technology appeared in May 1932 – the denomination of 20 fillérs featuring *Szent Erzsébet* (St Elizabeth) and a denomination of 1 fillér with *The Portrait*.

Main characteristic features of the postage stamps of this period were the following:

Volume I of the Monograph discussed the *printing defects*. Out of these the big paper crease appeared, in this period, which is shown on Figure 383. Although rarely, it still appeared on raster intaglio prints. Figures 384 and 385 show postage stamps with ink stains.

Printing forms

At the beginning, the stamps of the small shape were printed in forms of 2×100 pieces, while the big-shape postage stamps were printed in forms of 100 pieces. Later small-shaped postage stamps were printed in 4×100 forms, with the exception of the postage stamps with two-colour printing; large-shaped stamps were printed in forms of 2×100 pieces. The first denominations to be printed in 2x 100 pieces were *Return Home* of 1938. *Church I* of 1939, the denominations of 1-25 fillérs, were the first to appear in forms 4x100.

Prints on margins of forms

Talking about the most significant form margins signs, only the date remained from this period: instead of the date with the day, the indication of the month comes. This format of the date contained the two last digits of the year and the month of the printing indicated by Roman numbers. This indication was carved on printing plates by hand, the connecting frame lines missing. The location of the date will be listed at individual releases. While in case of postage stamps printed by letterpress or offset technology there were usually four date indications on a form of 100 pieces, on raster intaglio printed postage stamp forms there was one, with the exception of the denominations of

the *Great Madonna* of 1932 and the denominations of 20 f.- 5 P of airmail postage stamps of 1933 – on these the date occurred twice. There are releases without the date (for example, *Budavár*), individual denominations without the date (*Szent Erzsébet* 32 and 40 f.), and finally forms with or without the date within a single release (*Nagy Madonna*/Great Madonna).

In case of plates used repeatedly within the same month or year, a new date was carved on the plate, while the former one was crossed by a slanting line. Sometimes former date indications were not cancelled. A roller used repeatedly in the same year or month bore a different date (because of the carving by hand). On the basis of this, several types may be identified.

Some of the month dates are shown on Figures 386 and 387.

Further deviations

Indicating the name of the designer took place on the airmail denominations of 1933, under the image.

Budavár was the first series where the image reached the perforation.

Paper

The use of the paper with Watermark IX, 70g, 0.08 mm thick became general. The quantities are listed at individual releases.

Perforation

Perforation is comb or, in case of denominations in blocks, frame. Vertically arranged large-size postage stamps had 12 ½ :12, the horizontally arranged ones 12:12 ½ teeth.

The diligent quality control of this period resulted in the fact that there were hardly any perforation deficiencies in this period, one of such instances presented on Figure 399.

The postage stamps perforated in a way different from the general were the following: *Nagy Madonna* (Great Madonna), 1933, Légiposta 20 f. — 5 P. (Airmail), *Rákóczi I*, vertically arranged postage stamps of *Pázmány* series, *Nemzetközi vásár (International Fair)*, 1938, *Szent István III*, *Eucharisztikus pár*, vertically arranged denominations of *Debrecen*, *Magyar a magyarért* (a Hungarian for a Hungarian).

Horizontally arranged rectangular postage stamps perforated from top to bottom were the following: horizontally arranged postage stamps of *Pázmány* series, *Budavár*, *Szent István pár*, and the horizontally arranged denominations of *Debrecen*.

Imperf denominations mentioned in Chapter V (□) occur in all releases.

Sales

Before the commemorative series had been released, the Post Office stipulated the conditions of subscription system in statements – for the first time for series *Rákóczi I*. Later, this system was modified by Regulation

246.331/3 (P.R.T. 1941/47), which was then amended by Regulation 233.858/3 (P.R.T.1941/29). These two regulations introduced a general subscription system instead of setting up occasional ones. The functioning of the system was as follows:

The Post Office opened up a possibility to subscribe for a defined number of copies of commemorative stamps (blocks) to be released. The smallest amount to subscribe for was 50 pieces. The order had to be placed at the Postage Stamp Sales Office before 31 July 1941. The amending regulation defined the maximum value – 200 pengős. When subscribing, the customer assumed the responsibility to take over all commemorative releases up to the end of 1942. After that date, the subscription was extended for each coming year, provided the customer did not cancel the subscription before 1 October of the given year. If the stamps were not taken over, it equalled to cancellation, after which the Postage Stamp Sales Office did not accept any orders from that client. This system was cancelled by Regulation 238.435/3 (P.R.T. 1943/47) as of 31 December 1943.

Tariffs

Postal rates did not change in this period. The rates overseas were stipulated again, by Regulation 87.680/4 (P.R.T.1932/27): up to 20 g, surcharge of 16 fillérs was payable to Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Romania, and Switzerland; the surcharge of 32 fillérs was payable to all European countries except the Soviet Union; to the Soviet Union and over the ocean the fee depended on the distance.

Overseas airmail surcharges were defined again by the following regulations:

ad I.136.906/4 (P.R.T. 1934/55), as of 1January 1935, as follows:

Europe, subject to convention: 16 fillérs up to 20 g

Europe, other: 16 fillérs up to 10 g

Over the ocean: special fee for each 5 g

91.560/4 (P.R.T. 1936/6), as of 1 March 1936, as follows:

Europe, subject to convention: 20 fillérs up to 20 g

Europe, other: 20 fillérs up to 10 g

Over the ocean: special fee for each 5 g

The Convention covered the following states: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Germany, Romania, and Switzerland.

Regulations 219.537/4 (P.R.T. 1940/43) and 217.398/4 (P.R.T. 1941/15) issued at the same time defined the states subject to Convention with regard to the changes brought about by World War II. The surcharge defined for Europe remained unchanged, while the surcharge for the countries over the ocean was increased.

Domestic airmail rates were stipulated by Regulation 87.680/4 (P.R.T.1932/27) in a way similar to the provisions with the further difference that the surcharge of 4 fillérs became payable for postal transfers (each piece). The domestic airmail surcharge was mentioned for the last time, without any changes, in Regulation 91.560/4.

In 1932, the air route Budapest - Miskolc was launched. The parcel rate was stipulated in 25 fillérs for each kilogram by Regulation 89.419/4 (P.R.T.1932/29).

In this period, several commemorative routes were organised – the surcharge for them was different from the general one.

On the occasion of the flight over the ocean of pilot *Sándor Endresz* on 21May 1932, on top of the regular postage of 16 fillérs, the surcharge of 32 fillérs was payable (Regulation 82.144/4 - P.R.T.1932/18).

On 4 June 1933, a "*Flying Day*" was organised in Gyöngyös. On this occasion, a commemorative Budapest —Gyöngyös air route was set up. The surcharge for postcards was 20 fillérs; for letters, it was 30 fillérs for each 20 g (Regulation 84.578/4 - 1933/22).

On the occasion of the *World Scout Camping* in 1933, a special flight ran between 1 and 15 of August 1933. The surcharge was 20 fillér for a piece (91.038/4 - P.R.T. 1933/31).

On the occasion of the *International Postage Stamp Exhibition* in Vienna in 1933, airmail was transported between Budapest and Vienna on 24, 30 June and 5 July 1933. The surcharge for postcards was 1.90 pengős, while for letters it was 9.74 pengős (87.777/4.- P.R.T. 1933/25).

On the occasion of the National Postage Stamp fair JUBILEHE, an airmail flight was organised on 9 May 1934 between Budapest and Debrecen. Only postcards could be sent. The postage had to be paid in the commemorative postage stamp of the exhibition or whatever other postage stamp – in case of the latter, the surcharge of 10 fillérs was payable as well (Regulation 112.810/4 - P.R.T.1934/19).

On the occasion of the "Flying Day" in 1934 in Zalaegerszeg, a flight was set up on 24 June 1934. The surcharge was payable according to the general surcharge rules. (Regulation 119.624/4 - P.R.T. 1934/27).

On the occasion of the propaganda exhibition VII of Magazine *Filatéliai Kurir,* airmail flights were running on 22 August 1937 between Budapest and Szolnok. The surcharge was payable according to the general surcharge rules (Regulation 112.714/4 - P.R.T. 1937/31).

Forgeries

In this period, forging occurred only once. The pictures of postage stamps commemorating scouts were cut out from the brochure, perforated, and used for postage.

The reason why forgeries almost disappeared was the ever stricter criminal law provisions against forging all over the world. Similar developments happened in Hungary too. Act XXI of 1932 on the protection of postage stamps and punishment for prohibited postal services ("*A bélyegek védelméről, and a tiltott postai szállítás büntetéséről"*) (published in "*Országos Törvénytár*" , Volume 10 of 31 December 1932) replaced Act XXXVII of 1897 amended by Act LII of 1921, Paragraph 18, extending the protection by several new provisions. According to the reasoning of the Minister, "The protection of used postage stamps shall serve the interests of stamp collectors"; "Unlike the provisions effective so far, the protection hereafter shall extend on the postage stamps to be introduced in the future". Finally, the new provision qualified forgery as demerit instead of former category of trespass. Moreover, when carried out repeatedly, it qualified as crime, the consequence of which could be severe punishment, for example, imprisonment of five years.

SZENT ERZSÉBET (ST ELIZABETH), 1932

To commemorate the 700th anniversary of the death of Árpádházi Szent Erzsébet (St Elizabeth of Árpád Dynasty) and upon the advice of Archbishop and Minister of Religion and Public Education, the Post Office issued a commemorative series of 4 nominations. *This was the first Hungarian raster intaglio printed postage stamp series.*

The image was created by Sándor Légrády. The basis for the denominations of 10, and 20 fillérs was the gravure of Frantscher; the basis for the denominations of 32 and 40 fillérs was the painting of Liezen - Mayer.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 18 April 1932 by Regulation 70.705/3 (P.R.T. 1932/14). They were withdrawn as of 31 December 1932 by Regulation 100.534/3 (P.R.T. 1932/47).

These postage stamps were on sale in complete series until 31 May 1932 at Postage Stamp Sales Office. 10 series or more could be sold only to certified Hungarian postage stamp vendors; less than 10 series could be purchased by anyone, though the pieces of the series had to be separated from each other. Postage stamp collectors and vendors in the countryside could order these stamps at their competent post offices.

From 1 June 1932, the amount of stamps to be purchased was not limited until the stock had been sold out.

Denominations and number of copies:

Denominations	Number of pieces		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
10 fillérs ultra marine	12 555 437	17 845	12 537 592

20 fillérs red	9 539 837	48 308	9 491 529
32 fillérs violet	480 224	4 903	475 321
40 fillérs blue	655 024	5 134	649 890

The amount of imperf (□) series was 7 000.

Postage Stamp Images

On the denominations of 10 and 20 fillérs, the bust of St Erzsébet experience against dark background. At the left side of the image from bottom to top, there is word „*ÁRPÁDHÁZI*" (Árpád Dynasty); at the right side from top to bottom –„SZT. ERZSÉBET". The letters are white; the value takes place in the bottom right corner; below the value, word „MAGYARORSZÁG" appears (Figure 388).

On the denominations of 32 and 40 fillérs, St Elizabeth is covering a beggar woman with a baby in her lap with her gown. In the background, near the door, there is a sitting and standing male figure. The value numeral takes place in the upper left corner; under it, words „ÁRPÁDHÁZI SZENT ERZSÉBET" arranged in three lines take place (Figure 389).

Figure 388

Figure 389

Figure 390

All denominations are of a rectangular shape. The size of the denominations of 10 and 20 fillérs is 18×22 mm; the size of the denominations of 32 and 40 fillérs is 18×28.

These postage stamps were printed by raster intaglio printing at the State Printing House. The equipment mentioned earlier in this part was used for these stamps. Printing forms contained 200 pieces.

These postage stamps went on sale in forms of 100 pieces.

The month indication may be found only on the denominations of 10 and 20 fillérs: on the left margin near Postage Stamp V/1 or on the right margin near Postage Stamp VI/10.

10 fillérs 32. VI.

20 fillérs 32. V.* 32. V. VI.* 32. VI.

Paper: the denominations of 10 and 20 fillérs were produced on paper no. XXXI, 49x73 cm, 70 gr, white, evenly smooth, slightly gummed, wood free, with watermark IX, 0.08 mm thick.

Watermark orientation: IX/A l and 2

Perforation: The denominations of 10 and 20 fillérs had 15 teeth; the distance up to perforation 22×26 mm. The denominations of 32 and 40 fillérs had 14 teeth; the distance up to perforation 22×33 mm.

There is such 32-fillér stamp which has 11 ½ teeth, line perforation. Reason: in case of comb perforation, the bottom row of the form frequently

stayed without perforation. For such forms line perforation was frequently applied later. In most cases it looked identically to the original perforation. However, sometimes equipment producing 11 ½ teeth, otherwise used for proofs, was applied.

PORTRAITS, 1932 and 1937

Post Office issued a general postage stamps series, containing 14 denominations featuring Hungarian artists, politicians, and scientists.

The postage stamp images were designed by Sándor Légrády on the basis of drawings and paintings mentioned at individual denominations.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 2 July 1932 by Regulation 85.813/3 (P.R.T. 1932/26), which provided for introducing these postage stamps gradually. Nonetheless, later the decision was taken to release the whole series all at once, with the exception of the denominations of 5 and 25 fillérs. Around the middle of August of 1932, the Postage Stamp Sales Office received the whole stock.

The denominations of 5 and 25 fillérs were introduced as of 5 May 1937 by Regulation 98.195/3 (P.R.T. 1937/15) published on 26 April 1937.

It was planned to withdraw these stamps by Regulation 127.647/3 (P.R.T. 1938/1) of 31 December 1938; however, it was replaced by Regulation 119.823/3. (P.R.T.1938/41) of 10 October 1938. Finally, the stamps were withdrawn as of 31December 1939 by Regulations 135.311/3 (P.R.T. 1939/48) and 145.050/3 (P.R.T. 1939/54).

Denominations and Numbers of Copies:

Denominations	Number of pieces		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
1 fillér grey	20 363 600	124 632	20 238 968
2 fillérs orange	272 730 800	29 662	272 701 238
4 fillérs ultra marine	111 446 000	112 733	111 334 267
5 fillérs orange brown	4 172 800	81 331	4 091 469
6 fillérs green	89 190 400	286 261	88 904 139
10 fillérs blueish green	398 501 600	18 265	398 483 335
16 fillérs greyish violet	25 643 200	64 246	25 578 954
20 fillérs red	227 337 600	21 498	227 316 102
25 fillérs olive green	' 2 655 200	209 780	2 445 420
30 fillérs Brown	16 084 000	6 284	16 077 716
32 fillérs red, purple	20 246 800	440 700	19 806 100
40 fillér blue	19841 600	9 074	19 832 626
50 fillér greyish green	14 098 000	30 599	14 067 401
70 fillérs violet red	20 980 000	15 175	20 964 825 .

A number of imperf pieces (□) of the denominations of 5 and 25 fillérs was 900 pieces of each; number of pieces of each other denomination was 7000.

Postage Stamp Image

On all denominations, the name and the year appeared on the left and on the right side of the image. They proceeded from bottom to top or from top to bottom. The value numeral and letter “f” took place at the bottom right side of the image on the denominations of 1, 5, 6, 10, and 25 fillérs. On the denominations of 2, 4, 16, 20,30, 32, 40, 50, and 70 fillér, they took place at the bottom left part of the image. Word “MAGYARORSZÁG" was always white, and appeared at the bottom of the postage stamps.

1 fillér

Bust of playwright Imre Madách, based on the photo in possession of widow Kuchinka Istvánné born Madách Margit. Inscriptions: “MADÁCH I." and “1823 -1864" (Figure 390).

2 fillér

Bust of poet János Arany on the basis of the painting of Horovitz. Inscriptions: “ARANY J." and “1817-1882" (Figure 391)."

4 fillér

Bust of Medic Ignác Semmelweis based on the gravure of the drawing by Ferenc Márton in possession of family Semmelweis—Lehotzky Inscriptions: “SEMMELWEIS I." and “1818-1865"(Figure 392).

5 fillér

Bust of poet Ferenc Kölcsey based on the original drawing by Miklós Barabás. Inscriptions: “KÖLCSEY FERENC" and “1790-1838" (Figure 393).

6 fillér

Bust of physicist Baron Lóránd Eötvös based on a photo in possession of Eötvös family. Inscriptions: “BR. EÖTVÖS L." and “1848-1919 " (Figure 394).

10 fillér

Bust of reformist politician Count István Széchenyi on the basis of the original painting of Amerling in possession of the Hungarian Science Academy. Inscriptions: “GR. SZÉCHENYI I." and “1791-1860" (Figure 395).

16 fillér

Bust of politician Ferenc Deák on the basis of a contemporary metal print based on a drawing by Ferenc Márton. Inscriptions: “DEÁK F." and “1803-1876" (Figure 396).

20 fillér

Bust of composer Ferenc Liszt based on an original photo in possession of Music Academy. Inscriptions: “LISZT F." and “1811 —1886" (Figure 397).

Figure 391

Figure 392

Figure 393

Figure 394

Figure 395

Figure 396

Figure 397

Figure 398

25 fillér

Bust of poet Mihály Vörösmarty. Inscriptions: “VÖRÖSMARTY M." and “1800-1855" (Figure 398).

30 fillér

Bust of politician Lajos Kossuth, Regent of Hungary at the time of War for Independence, based on an original photo in possession of Szépművészeti Múzeum (Fine Arts Museum). Inscriptions: “KOSSUTH L." and “1802 - 1894" (Figure 399).

32 fillér

Bust of the Prime Minister of Hungary at the time of the First World War István Tisza based on a photo in possession of the family. Inscriptions: “GR. TISZA I." and “1861 -1918" (Figure 400).

40 fillér

Bust of artists Mihály Munkácsy based on a photo in possession of Szépművészeti Múzeum (Fine Arts Museum). Inscriptions: “MUNKÁCSY M." and “1844-1900" (Figure 401).

50 fillér

Bust of Asia researcher and linguist Sándor Körösi Csoma based on the drawing by Ferenc Márton based on an old gravure. Inscriptions: “KÖRÖSI CSOMA S." and “1784-1842" (Figure 402).

70 fillér

Bust of mathematician Farkas Bólyai on the basis of a painting by Thanhoffer in possession of the Hungarian Science Academy. Inscriptions: “BÓLYAI F." and “1775-1856" (Figure 403).

All postage stamps were of the vertically arranged rectangle shape, their size 18xX22 mm.

Figure 390

Figure 400

Figure 401

Figure 402

These postage stamps were produced in the State Printing House by *raster printing* technology. The denomination of 40 fillérs was produced in cobalt blue too. Printing forms contained 200 postage stamps. They went on sale in forms of 100 pieces. The indications of the month, which took place at the left and at the right side of the form between Row 5 and Row 6, were the following:

1 fillér

32. V. * 32. V. XI.

32. V. XI. 33. VIII.

32. V. XI. 33. VIII. XII.

32. V. XI. 33. VIII. XII. 34.

32. V. XI. 33. VIII. XII. 34. 35. IV.

32. V. XI. 3& Vni. XII. 34. 35. IV. IX.

32. V. XI. 33. VIII. XII. 34. -

35. IV. IX. XII.

32. V. XI. 33. VIII. XII. 34. 35. IV. IX.XIL 36. IV.

32. V. XI. 33. VIII. XII. 34.35. IV. IX.XII. 36. IV. VIII.

37. I. * 37. I. VII. * 37. I. VII. XII.

38. XII. * 38. XII. 39. III.

2 fillér

32. VI. * 32. XI.

32. Xí. 33. III. * 32. XI. 33. V.

32. XI. 33. V. VI.

32. XI. 33. V. VI. VIII. * 33. IX.

33. IX. XI. 33. IX. XI. XII.

34. I. * 34. I. II. * 34. I. II. III.34. I. II. III. IV.

34. I. II. III. IV. V. * 34. V. * 34. VI.34. VI. VIII.

34. VI. VIII. XI. * 34. XII.

34. XII. 35. I. * 34. XII. 35. I: II.

34. XII. 35. I. II. IV. * 35. II.

35. IV. * 35. IV. VI. * 35. IV. VI. IX. * 35. XI.

36. I. * 36. I. IV. * 36. IV. * 36. IV. V.36. VII. * 36. VII. IX.

36. IX. * 36. X. * 36. XII.

37. II. * 37. IV. * 37. VI. * 37. VIII. * 37. X.

38. X. * 38. XI. * 38. XII.

39. I. * 39. II. * 38. X. 39. 11. * 39. III.39. IV.

4 fillér

32. VIII. * 32. VIII. X. * 32. X. * 32. XI.

32. XII.

32. XII. 33. IV. * 32. XII.. 33. IV. V.

33. VI. * 33. VI. VII. * 33. VI. VII. X.

33. VI. VII. X. 34. I. * 34. I. * 34. I. III.

34. I. ül. VI.
34. I. III. VI. IX.34. II. * 34. II. IX.
34. II. IX. XI. * 35.1. * 35. IV. * 35. IV. VII.
35. VII. * 935. X. * 935. XII.
36. III. * ,36. IV. * 936. VII. * 36. X.
36. X. XIi: * 36. XII.
37. V. * 37. VIII. * 37. X.
38.. X. * 38. XI. * 38. X.
39. III. * 39. IV.
5 fillérs
37: IV. .
38. X. * 38. X; XI. * 38. X. XI. XII.
6 fillérs
32. VII. * 32. Vn. XII.
32. VII. XII. 33. IV. * 32. VII. XII.
33. IV. V. * 32. VII. XII.33. IV. V. VII.
33. VII. * 33. VII. X. * 33. XI.
33. XI. 34. I. * 34. II. * 34. II. IV. 34. IV.
34. IV. V. * 34. IV. V. IX.
35. I. * 35. I. V. * 35. X. * 35. XI
36. II. * 36. II. IV. * 36. XI.
36. XI. 37. III. * 37. VI. * 37. VI. IX.
37. VI. IX. XI.
38. X. * 38. X. XII.
38. X. XII. 39. IV. * 39. IV:
10 fillér
32. VIII. * 32. IX. * 32. X. .
32. X. 33.1. * 33.1. * 33. III. * 33. V. * 33. VI.
33. VII. * 33. VIII. '
33. IX. * 33. X. * 33. XI. * 33. XII.
33. XI. 34. I. * 34. I. * 34. II. * 34. I. TI.
34. II. III:
34. III. * 34. V.* 34. VII.* 34. VIII.* 34. IX.34. IX. X.
34. IX. X. XII.
35. I. * 35. I. II. * 35. I. II. III. * 35. II.35. III. * 35. V.
35. VIII. * 35. X.
36. I. * 36. III. * 36. V. * 36. VIII.36. VIII. IX.
36. XI. * 36. XII.
37. I. * 37. IV. * 37 VII. * 37. IX. * 37. X.
37. XI. * 37. XII.
38. I. * 38. X. * 38. X. XII.
39. I. * 39. n. * 39. UI. * 39. IV.39. III. IV. * 39. V.
16 fillérs
32. VII. * 32. VII. XI.

32. VII. XI. 33. II.
32. VII. XI. 33. II. VI.
32. VII. XI. 33. II. VI. IX.
32. VII. XI. 33. IT. VI. IX. X.
34. VII. * 34. Vn. IX.' 34. VII. IX. 35. I. * 34. VII. IX. 35. I. III.
34. VII. IX. 35. I. ni. VII.
34. VII. IX. 35. I. III. VII. X.
34. VII. IX. 35. I. III. VII. X. 36. I.
34. VII. IX. 35. I. III. VII. X. 36. I. IV.
34. VII. IX. 35.I. III. VH. X 36.1. IV. VIII.
37. II.
38. X. * 38. X. XII.
20 fillérs
32. VII.
32. VII. 33. III * 32. VII. 33. III. V.32. VII. 33. III. V. VII.
32. VII. 33. III. V. VII. IX.
33. VII. * 33. VII. IX. * 33. IX. * 33. XI.
33. XI. 34. I. * 34. III. * 34. IV. .
34. TV. VII. * 34. VII.
34. vn. rx. * 34. VII. IX. X.
35.1. * 35.1. V. * 35. VI. * 35. VU *
35. VII. IX.
35. XI. * 36. II * 36. II. V. * 36. VI.
36. VI. VIII. * 36. VIII.
36. VIII. IX.
36. VIII. IX. XI. * 36. XII. * 936. XII.
936. XII.37. III.
37. IV. * 37. VII. * 37. XII.
38. IX. * 38. X.
38. X. 39. I. * 39. I. * 39. I. IV. * 39. IV.
25 fillérs
37. IV. * 38. XII.
30 fillérs
32. VIII. * 32. VIII. 33. IX. * 32. VIII. 33. IX. XII. * 32. VIII. 33. IX. XII. 34. II * 32. VIII. 33. IX. XII. 34. II. VI.
32. VIII. 33. IX. Xn. 34. II. VI. XII.
32. VIII. 33. IX. XII. 34. II. VI. XII. 35. III. * 35. VIII.35. VIII. 36. I. * 35. VIII. 36. I. VI.35. VIII 36. I. VI. X.
37. III. * 38. XI. * 38. XI. XII.
32 fillérs
32. VII.
32. VII. 33. I. * 32. VII. 33. I. VI.
32. VII. 33. I. VI. VIII.
33. vni. * 33. vin. XII.
34. VII. * 34. XII.

34. XII. 35: III. * 35. VIII.

35. VIII. 36. I. * 35. VIII. 36. I. VI.

36. VI. * 36. VI. IX.

36. VI. IX. 37. III. * 36. VI. IX. 37. UI. IX.

38. X. * 38. X. XII.

40 fillérs

32. VII.

32. VII. 33. VI. * 32. VII. 33. VI. IX.32. VII. 33. VI. IX. 34. I.32. VII. 33. VI. IX. 34. I. IV.32. VII. 33. VI. IX. 34. I. IV. IX.32. VII. 33. VI. IX. 34. I. IV. LX. 35. I.32. VII. 33. VI. IX. 34. I. IV. IX. 35.1. V.32. VII. 33. VI. IX. 34. I. IV. IX.35. I. V. XI.

32. VII. 33. VI. IX. 34. I. IV. IX. -

35. I. V. XI. 36. III. * 36. VIII.

36. VII. 37. I. * 36. VIII. 37. I. VIII.36. VIII. 37. I. VIII. X;

38. X. * 38. X. XII.

50 fillérs

32. VII. * 32. VII. 33. XII.

32. VII. 33. XII. 34. III.

32. VII. 33. XII. 34. III. VUI.

32. VII. 33. XII. 34. III. VIII. XII.

32. VII. 33. XII. 34. III. VIII. XII. 35. II.

32. VII. 33. XII. 34. III. VUI. XII.-

35. II. VII. * 35. XII.

35. XII. 36. III. * 35. XII. 36. III. X..

35. XII. 36. III. X. 37. III..

38. X. * 38. XI. * 38. XI. XII.

70 fillérs

32. VIII. * 32. IX. * 32. IX. 33. IX.

34. I. * 34. I. II. * 34. I. II. VIII. * 34. I. U. VIII. XII. * 34. I. II. VIII. XII. 35. I * 34. I. II. VIII. XII. 35. I. VI.

34. I. II. VIII. Xn. 35. I. VI. XI. * 936. II. * 936. II. V. * 936. II. V. IX.

936. II. V. IX. XII. * 936. II. V. IX. XII. 37. V. * 936. II. V. IX. XII. 37. V. IX.

38. X. * 38. X. XI. * 38. X. XI. 39. IV.

The margin indication 38. IX. of the denomination of 20 fillérs sometimes occurred as mirror image. At the top of the forms of the denominations of 2, 6, and 20 fillérs, a 1 mm thick line can be seen. *Paper*: XXXI; *watermark*: IX; watermark orientation: IX/A- 1 and 2; *perforation*: 15 teeth, comb; distance up to perforation 22x26 mm. *These postage stamps were commemorative.*

GREAT MADONNA, 1932

Post Office released this series as supplement to the Portrait series. It contained four pengő denominations for general use.

The image was designed by Ferenc Helbing.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 28 May 1932 by Regulation 81.713/3 (P.R.T. 1932/20). They were withdrawn from circulation as of 31

March 1938 by Regulation 127.647/3.sz. (P.R.T. 1938/1) and Regulation 94.380/3 (P. R. T. 1938/12).

Denominations And Number Of Pieces

Denominations	Number of pieces		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
1 pengő green	4 975 550	10 105	4 965 445
2 pengős red	1 656 000	25 636	1 630 364
6 pengős blue	285 300	24 409	260 891
10 pengős yellowish brown	96 400	11 116	85 284

The amount of imperf (□) postage stamps was 4000 series. The image on all denominations is the same: in the upper part, words „PATRONA HUNGÁRIÁÉ" appeared as a semicircle, while in the lower part, there is an elliptical space surrounded by a wreath in which Madonna is sitting with baby Jesus, who carries the country mound in his right hand. There are glories around the heads of both of them. On the upper margin, word „MAGYAR-ORSZÁG" appears, while on the bottom one of the value indication arranged as follows: „1 (etc.) PENGŐ 1 (etc.)". The colour of the letters and numbers is white (Figure 404).

All stamps are of vertically arranged rectangular shape, their size being 25×30 mm.

These postage stamps were produced by raster intaglio printing at the State Printing House. Printing forms contained 100 postage stamps. The ink of these stamps dissolved is treated with petrol!

The month indications, which occurred twice on each form, once at the top and ones at the bottom margin (reverse position on the bottom margin), are the following:

1 pengő

33. V. * 33. V. VI. * 33. V. VI. XI.

33. V. VT. XI. 34. VI.

33. V. VI. XI. 34. VI. XII.

33. V. VI. XI. 34. VI. XII. 35. IV.

33. V. VI. XI. 34. VI. XII. 35. IV. VI.

33. V. VI. XI. 34. VI. XII. -

35. IV. VI. 36. I.

33. V. VI. XI. 34. VI. XII. 35. IV. VI.

36. I. VII.

33. V. VI. XI. 34. VI. XII. 35. IV. VI. 36. I. VII. 37. III.

33. V. VI. XI. 34. VI. XII. 35. IV. VI.36. I. VII. 37. III. VII.

2 pengő

34. VI. * 34. VI. XII.34. VI. XII. 35. TV.34. VI. XII. 35. IV. XII.34. VI. XII. 35. IV. XII. 36. II.34. VI. XII. 35. TV. XII. 36. II. IX.34. VI. XII. 35. IV. XII. -

36. II. IX. 37. VI.
34. VI. XII. 35. IV. XII. 36. II. IX.-
37. VI. IX.

5 pengő

34. XI. * 34. XI. 36. I. * 34. XI. 36. I. XII.

10 pengő

36. XI.

Paper: no. XXXIV, 40,5x66 cm, 70 gr, white, very smooth, slightly gummed, 0.08 mm thick, with watermark IX. 0,08 mm. Watermark orientation: IX/A 1 and 2, as well as B. 1, and 2.

Perforation: 12 teeth, comb; the distance up to perforation 30x 35,5 mm.

Four such forms of the denomination of 1 pengő went on sale on which the vertical perforation at the left side of the form was missing.

Forgeries

Violet postmarks produced by certain authorities on the postage stamps of 10 pengős were chemically removed, and the postage stamps were gummed repeatedly. Such repeatedly gummed pieces were thinner than the original ones; the gumming was yellowish instead of the original white. The traces of postmark removals may be seen on the image using magnifying glass.

AIRMAIL, 1933

This was an air mail postage stamp series with a new drawing, containing 9 denominations, for general use.

This series was designed by: the denominations of 10 and 16 fillérs by Ferenc Helbing; the rest by Ferenc Márton. The task was assigned to both of them directly.

These postage stamps were first such Hungarian postage stamps on which the name of the designer and the year of the design where indicated.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 12 June 1933 by Regulation 86.506/3 (P.R.T. 1933/24). It was mentioned that the primary function of these postage stamps was the postage of airmail, but they could be used for any other mail.

Regulation 122.116/4 of 10 July 1934 (P.R.T. 1934/30) warned that Czechoslovakian post offices did not recognise the denominations of 20 and 40 fillérs; they applied inscription „Non admis" (Non-deliverable) to them, and sent mail with them back. As revenge, the Hungarian Post Office took a similar measure: the denominations of 25 and 30h with the double cross on three mounds were not considered valid.

These postage stamps were withdrawn as of 31st of December 1936 by Regulation 107.647/3 (P.R.T. 1936/38).

Number of pieces

	Statement of 1937	Statement of 1943
10 fillérs:	1933: 2334 forms (400 pieces) 1934: 2298 forms (400 pieces) 1935: 3174 forms (400 pieces) Total: 7806 forms	3,175,600 pieces
16 fillérs:	1933: 1056 forms (400 pieces) 1934: 1047 forms (400 pieces) 1935: 1407 forms (400 pieces) Total:3510	1,455,200 pieces
20 fillérs:	1933: 2003 forms (200 pieces) 1934: 3914 forms (200 pieces) 1935: 2237 forms (200 pieces) Total: 8154	1,682,000 pieces
40 fillérs	1933: 1222 forms (200 pieces) 1935: 535 forms (200 pieces) Total 1757	402,600 pieces
48 fillérs *72 fillérs*	1933: 1243 forms (200 pieces) 1934: 250 forms (200 pieces) 1935: 1400 forms (200 pieces) Total: 1650	299,800 pieces 381,200 pieces
1 pengő *2 pengő*	1933: 697 forms (200 pieces) 1934: 140 forms (200 pieces) 1935: 492 forms (200 pieces) Total: 632	578400 pieces 364 000 pieces
5 pengő	1933: 132 form (200 pieces)	128200 pieces

The table contains the number of pieces produced based on the statement of 1937, as well as the number of destroyed pieces, and finally the difference of the two, which was the amount which went on sale.

Denominations			Number of copies
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
10 fillérs green*	3 122 400	1 214	3 121 186
16 fillérs violet	1 404 000	114 811	1 290 189
20 fillérs red	1 630 800	56	1 630 744
40 fillérs blue	351 400	3 446	347 954
48 fillérs blackish grey	248 600	67 775	180 825
72 fillérs brown	330 000	198 443	131 557
1 pengős yellowish green	139 400	587	138 813
2 pengős violet brown	126 400	70 396	56 004
5 pengős blackish blue	26 400	14 588	11 812

The amount of imperf (□) series was 900.

Postage stamp images

On the denominations of 10 and 16 fillérs, there is a monoplane directed to the left over a river flowing around an island. At the bottom of the image, word „MAGYARORSZÁG" appears in a longish frame; in the right corner, white inscriptions „10 (16)" and „FILLÉR" arranged in two lines are seen in a higher rectangular frame.

At the bottom, coloured inscription „FEC. HELBINGF.1933 takes place (Figure 405). „FEC." is the abbreviation of Latin „fecit", which means “produced”.

Figure 407
Figure 408
Figure 409
Figure 410

On the *denominations of 20 and 40 fillérs*, there is a double cross emitting glory on three mounds. In front of it, there is a man in Hungarian national attire with his hand reaching out to an aeroplane directing towards him. On the bottom part of the bottom wing of the biplane, words „GUISTIZIA PER L'UNGHERIA" are seen. Inscription „MAGYARORSZÁG" and value indication “20 f" appear in the lower part of the image area. Below the image, inscription „.FEC.MARTON F. 1933." appears (Figure 406).

On the *denominations of 48 and 72 fillérs*, an aeroplane flying among clouds appears. On its left wing, naked Mercury stands, his body facing the direction of the aeroplane. The coloured inscription „MAGYARORSZÁG" appears at the bottom edge of the image; the indication of the value “48 (72) f" takes place in the right bottom corner of the image. Below the image and in the middle, coloured inscription „19 FEC.MÁRTON FER. 33" is seen (Figure 407).

On the *denominations of 1, 2, and 5 pengős*, Mercury stands with four-wing propeller in his hands widely open. Inscription „MAGYARORSZÁG" takes place at the bottom edge of the image, while the two-line value indication appears in the middle of the image at its right and left side. The name of the designer and the date of the design appear in the same way as on the denominations of 48 and 72 (Figure 408).

Denominations of 10 and 16 fillérs are of horizontally arranged rectangular shape, their image size 22×18 mm. The rest of the denominations are of vertically arranged rectangular form, their size 22×29 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing technology*. The printing forms of the denominations of 10 and 16 fillérs contained 200 pieces; the printing forms of other denomina-

tions contained 100 pieces. These postage stamps went on sale in forms of 100 pieces.

The indication of the month appeared on 20 f — 5 P forms twice, at the top and at the bottom, the latter in reverse position. On the forms of the denominations of 10 and 16 fillérs, they appeared on one form at the bottom, between postage stamps 95 and 96, while on the next form at the top, between postage stamps 5 and 6, in reverse position. The indications are the following:

10 fillérs

33. VI. VII. X. XII. 34. V.

33. VI. * 33. VI. VII. * 33. VI. VII. X.. 33. VI. VII. X. XII. 34. V. VIII.

33. VI. VII. X. XII. 33. VI. VII. X. XII. 34. V. VIII. XII.

33. VI. VII. X. XII. 34. V. VIII. XII.- 33. VI. VH. X. 34. I. IX. XII. 35. VI. X.

35. IV. 33. VI. VII. X. 34. I. IX. XII. 35. VI. XII.

33. VI. VII. X. XII. 34. V. VIII. XII.- *40 fillérs*

35. rv. VIII. 33. VI. * 33. VI. X.

33. VI. VII. X. XII. 34. V. VIII. XII. -. 33. VI. X. 35. VI. .

35. IV. VIII. 36. I. . 48 fillér

16 fillérs 33. VI. * 33. VI. XI. .

33. VI. * 33. VI. VII. * 33. VI. VII. XI. *72 fillérs*

33. VI. VII. XI. 34. VII. * 36. I. 33. VI. * 33. VI. 34. II,

20 fillérs *1 pengős*

33. VI. * 33. VI. VII. * 33. VI. VII. X. 33. VI. * 33. VI. 34. I.

33. VI. VII. X. 34. I. * *2 pengős*

33. VI. VII. X. 34. I. IX. 33. VI. * 33. VI. 34. II. -

33. VI. VII. X. 34. I. IX. XII. *5 pengős*

33. VI. VII. X. 34. I. IX. XII. 35. VI. 33. VI.

The denominations of 10 and 16 fillérs were produced on *paper* no. XXXI, 49x57 cm. The rest of the denominations was produced on Paper XXXIV, 40,5x55 cm, 70 gr, white, very smooth, lignite free, slightly gummed, with watermark IX, 0.08 mm thick.

Watermark orientation: on the denominations of 10 and 16 fillérs IX/B. l and 2, on other denominations/A.l and 2; on the denomination of 20 f. also B. 1 and 2.

Perforation: the denominations of 10 and 16 fillérs had 15 teeth; the distance up to perforation 26×22 mm;

The rest of the denominations had 12 ½ : 12 teeth; the distance up to perforation 26×33mm.

SCOUT, 1933

The Hungarian Post Office released a postage stamp series containing five denominations to commemorate the International Scout Camping organised from 20 July 1933 to 20 of August in Gödöllő.

The postage stamp image was designed by Sándor Légrády on the basis of the drawing of Juliska Rauscher, which was awarded third prize in the postage stamp image competition of the year 1926.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 10 July 1933 by Regulation 87.892/3. (P.R.T.1933/26) dated on 24 June 1933. They were valid until 30 September 1933; they were withdrawn by Regulation 97.780/3 (P.R:T.1933/38) dated on 16 September 1933

These postage stamps were sold until 25 August 1933 at the temporary post office of Gödöllő Scout Camp in Gödöllő and at the Treasury post office Gödöllő-Alvég without any limitations. At other post offices they were sold only as complete series.

Denominations	Number of pieces		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
10 fillérs green	466 400	130 288	336 112
16 fillérs brownish violet	318 800	160 211	158 589
20 fillérs red	221 200	30 150	191 050
32 fillérs yellow	162 000	- 30 354	131 646
40 fillérs blue	164 400	30 357	134 043

Number of pieces without perforation was 7000 series.

Postage Stamp Image

On all four denominations, there were three mounds against dark background, with a double cross standing on the middle line and growing out of the crown. To the left of the cross, a loping deer takes place. On three mounds, inscription „JAMBOREE.1933" is seen; below it, inscription „MAGYARORSZÁG" takes place, both inscriptions white (Figure 409). All denominations were of vertically arranged rectangular shape; the size of the postage stamp is 18x22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed in the State Printing House by *raster printing technology*. Printing forms contained 200 pieces. These postage stamps went on sale *in forms of 100* pieces.

The indication of the month was identical on all denominations: 33. V.* 33. V. VIII. It took place between lines 5 and 6, either on the left or the right side.

These postage stamps were produced on *paper* XXXI , with watermark IX. *Watermark orientation*: IX/A. l and 2.

Perforation: 15 teeth, comb; distance up to perforation 22x26 mm.

Forgeries

The Post Office communicated the release of these postage stamps on separate forms, which contained also the reproductions of the postage stamps. This was mentioned also in Regulation 91750/3 (P.R.T. 1933/32) dated on 25 July 1933. The colour of the denominations on the forms almost completely corresponded to the colour of the released postage stamps, which made it possible for forgers to cut out these copies, perforate them, and use them for postage. The fakes can be easily recognised from their colour and perforation, as well as from the fact that their paper lacks watermarks and the printing is blurred.

On these, commemorative postmarks occurred.

LEHE BLOCK, 1934

Upon the advice of the First Hungarian Association of Postage Stamp Collectors, the Hungarian Post Office issued a postage stamp block to commemorate the second National Postage Stamp Exhibition organised on the 50th anniversary of the Association. This was *the first Hungarian postage stamp block*.

The designer was Zoltán Egry; the portrait of Ferenc Liszt in the middle was designed by Sándor Légrády.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 6 May 1934 by Regulation 112.271/3 (P.R.T. 1934/18); their validity lasting until 31 December 1934. They were withdrawn from circulation by Regulation 39.494/3 (P.R.T. 1934/56).

These postage stamps were on sale between 6 May and 13 May 1934 at the following points: post office responsible for the organisation of the exhibition (Budapest, IV, Reáltanoda u. 9.), the cash desk of Nemzeti Szalon (National Salon) in the former Erzsébet Square, and the branch office ,,JUBILEHE" of the Budapest International Fair. The Post Office did not participate in selling of these postage stamps.

50 000 perforated pieces were released and sold.

Number of imperf (n) copies was 105 pieces.

20-FILLÉR DENOMINATION, BROWNISH RED

Postage Stamp Image

The portrait of Ferenc Liszt in the middle of the block is identical to the denomination of 20 fillérs of the *Portrait* series. Outside the white frame left for perforation around the postage stamp, there is a frame of the the area of eight postage stamps. In the frame, there are rays of the colour of the postage stamp. Around the rays, arranged along a semicircle, there is an inscription „II. ORSZÁGOS BÉLYEGKIÁLLÍTÁS", as well as „L.E.H.E. 1884-1934." (Figure 411).

The postage stamp block and the postage stamp in the middle were of vertically arranged rectangular form. The size of the block is 65x77 mm; the size of the image is 18×22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed in the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 21 blocks arranged in three rows of 7 pieces. The blocks were separated by 1 mm thick stripe of the colour identical to the colour of the stamps. There are also coloured dots to facilitate accurate cuts. In case of inaccurate cuts, the coloured stripe (frame) appeared on the postage stamp block. In case of pieces at the end of the rows, white stripes without printing were also possible. A row of stamps containing several pieces was obtained by collectors in an illegal way.

These blocks were sold as individual pieces.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* XXXI, watermark IX. *Watermark orientation*: IX/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: the perforation of the postage stamp in the middle had 15 teeth. The size of the perforation was 22×26 mm.

On these, c*ommemorative postmarks* appeared.

POSTAGE DUE POSTAGE STAMP, 1934

The Hungarian Post Office issued a new postage due stamp series containing 10 denominations with new drawing and new colour.

These postage stamps were designed by Zoltán Egry.

Figure 411

Figure 413

They were introduced as of 28 November 1934 by Regulation 136.651/3 (P. R. T. 1934/52); they were withdrawn from circulation as of 31 December 1942 by Regulation 268.618./3. (P. R. T. 1942/58).

Denominations and number of copies:

2 fillér ultramarine 4 347 200
4 fillér ultramarine 4 125 200
6 fillér ultramarine 2 622 400
8 fillér ultramarine 4 003 600
10 fillér ultramarine 8 857 600
12 fillér ultramarine 5 171 200
16 fillér ultramarine 3 423 600
20 fillér ultramarine 7 432 600
40 fillér ultramarine 2 136 800
80 fillér ultramarine 518 000

Number of imperf pieces:

10 and 80 fillérs 900-900 pieces; other denominations 1700 -1700 pieces

The image is identical on all denominations. In the middle, the white value indication takes place in a rose; around the rose, there are rays. At the top, inscription „MAGYARORSZÁG" takes place, while at the bottom word “FILLÉR" appears, its colour identical to the colour of the postage stamp (Figure 410).

All denominations are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape; the size of the postage stamp is 18x22 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House by raster intaglio printing technology. Printing forms contained 200 pieces. Forms of 100 pieces went on sale.

The indications of the month took place between Row 5 and 6 either in the left while in the right side. These indications with the following:

2 fillérs

34. XI; * 36. VII.

37. IV. * 37. VII. * 37. VII. X.

37. VII. X. 38. VI. * 37. VII. X. 38. VT. XT.

38. XI. * 38. XL 39. V. * 39. IX.

40. V. * 40. V. VI. * 40. V. VI. IX.

40. V. VI. IX.. XI.

4 fillérs

34. XI. * 36. IX.'36. IX. 37. IV. * 36.30. IX. 37. IV. VIII.36. IX. 37. IV. VIII. 36.36.

40.36.40.

IX. 37. IV. VIII.X.

X. 38. VII.IX. 37. IV. VIII. X. 38. VII. 39. I.IX. 37. IV. VIII. X. 38. Vn. 39. I. X.

36. IX. 37. IV. VIII. X. 38. VII. 39.1.X.40. V.

36. IX. 37'. IV. VIII. X. 38. VII. 39.1. X.V. VII.

IX. 37. IV. VIII. X. 38. VII. 39.I. X. V. VII. XII.

6 fillérs

34. XI. * 34. XI. 36. II. * 37. VI.

37. VI. X. * 37. VI. X. 38. XI.. 37. VI. X. 38. XI. 39. X.

37. VI. X. 38. XI. 39. X. 40. VIII.

8 fillérs

34. XI. * 34. XI. 36. n. * 36. VII.37. 1. * 37. IX. * 37. IX. 38. VI.39. I. * 39. X.. 39. X. 40. VI. * 39. X. 40. VI. XI.

10 fillérs

34. XI. * 34. XI. 36. III. * 34. XI. 36. III. X.

34. XI. 36. in. X. 37. IV. * 37. X.37. X. 38. II. * 37. X. 38. II. XII.37. X. 38. II. XII. 39. VIII.37.'X. 38. II. XII. 39. VIII. XII.40. V. * 40. V. VI. * 40. V. VI. VII.40. V. VI. VII. X.

12 fillér

34. XI. * 36. V. * 36. V. X.

36. V. X. 37. IV. * 36. V. X. 37. IV. X. '

36. V. X..37. JV. X.38.TV.

36. V. X.; 37. IV. X. 38. IV. XII.

36. V..Xr37. IV. X. 38. IV. XÍI. 39. VI.

36. V. X. 37. IV. X. 38. IV. XII. 39. VI.-

IX.
36. V. X. 37. IV. X. 38. IV. XII. 39. VI. IX. 40: V.
36. V. X. 37. IV. X. 38. IV. XII. 39. VI.IX. 40. V. VI.
16 fillér
34. XI. * 34. XI. 36. II. * 37. I. * 37. XII.
37. XII. 38. VII.
37. XII. 38. VII. 39. VII." .37. XII. 38. VII. 39. VII. IX.37. XII. 38. VII. 39. VII. IX. 40: V.
20 fillérs
34. XI. * 34. XI. 35. IX.
36. I. * 36. I. IX.
37. VI. * 37. VI. IX. * 37. VI. IX. XII.
37. VI. IX. XII. 38. VI.
37. VI. IX. XII. 38.VI. X.
37. VI. IX. XII. 38. VI. X. 39. II.
37. VI. IX. XII. 38. VI. X. 39. II. VIII.
37. VI. IX. XII. 38. VI. X.-
,39. II. VIII. XII.
40. V. * 40. V. VII. * 40. V. VII. IX.
40 fillérs
34. XI. * 37. VIII. * 37. VIII. 38. I.
37. VIII. 38. I. XI.
37. VII 38. I. XI. 39. VII.
37. VIII. 38. I. XI. 39. VII. 40. V
37. VIII. 38. I. XI. 39. VII. 40. V. VI.
37. VIII. 38. I. XI. 39. VII. 40. V. VI.XII.
80 fillérs
34. XI. 37. XII.

RÁKÓCZI (I), 1935.

Upon the advice of National Rákóczi Association, which was supported by the Hungarian Association of Postage Stamp Collectors, the Hungarian Post Office released a commemorative postage stamp series containing five denominations for the 200th anniversary of the death Ferenc Rákóczi II, following the order of the Prime Minister's Office.

The image was designed by Sándor Légrády on the basis of the painting of Ádám Mányoki.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 8 April 1935 by Regulation 109.562/3 (P.R.T. 1935/12). They were withdrawn as of 31 December 1935 by Regulation 135.825/3. (P. R. T. 1935/46).

This series was on sale at Treasury post offices in Budapest – one person could buy maximum 3 series. In the countryside, only one series could be sold to one person. The denominations of 10 and 20 fillérs were sold without limits.

Before the release, Regulation 107.036/3 dated on 7 March 1935 (P.R.T. 1935/9) made it possible to order this series before 23 March 1935.

Denominations and Number of Copies:

10 fillérs: green 470 000
16 fillérs: violet 140 000
20 fillérs: carmine red 470 000
32 fillérs: violet brown 140 000
40 fillérs: blue 140 000

The number of imperf (□) denominations was 900.

The *image* was identical on all denominations. In the upper part of the left-side column-like frame, the coat of arms of the prince takes place with the two years "1676" and "1735" arranged in two lines under the coat of arms. To the right of these, the bust of Ferenc Rákóczi II takes place against the background darkening towards the frame. Under the bust, name „II. RÁKÓCZI FERENC" in italics takes place. Over word „FERENC", the value and the indication of the denomination in italics appears. The coloured word „MAGYARORSZÁG" takes place under the image (Figure 412).

All denominations are of a vertical rectangular shape. Size: 25x30 mm.

These postage stamps were printed in the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 100 pieces.

Deviations driving from the defects of the printing plate are the following:

On the denomination of *10 fillérs*, the tip of the moustache is deficient on the 21st postage stamp of each form (Figure 414); on the 80th postage stamp of each form, there are smaller or bigger tongues on “0"; on 94th postage stamp of each form, there is a dot after the year “1735".

On the denomination of *16 fillérs*, on Postage Stamp 67, there is a line crossing the upper part of the first number “6” of the year „1676".

On the denomination of *20 fillérs*, on Postage Stamp 75, there is a dot between letters “M" and “A" of the word „MAGYARORSZÁG"; on postage stamp 80, there is a small tongue on “0" in the numeral of the face value.

On the denomination of *32 fillérs*, on Postage Stamp 4, the lower part of the numeral “3” normally leaning to the left turns to the right; on some pieces, there is a white stain over number “2” (Figure 413).

On the denomination of 40 fillérs, the upper part of letter “G" in the word „MAGYARORSZÁG" is discontinuous.

Figure 414

Figure 415-

The indications of the month take place under the fifth postage stamp of the last postage stamp row in case of the denomination of 10 fillérs; in case of all other denominations, they took place between the fifth and the sixth postage stamps (shifted to the left in case of the denomination of 20 fillérs). On

the forms of the denominations of 10 and 16 fillérs, the Roman numbers include horizontal lines at the bottom and at the top. On the forms of all other denominations these lines are missing. The indications of the month are the following:

10 and 20 fillérs: 35.111. * 35.IV.
16, 32, and 40 fillérs: 35.111.

These postage stamps were produced on *paper* XXXIY, with *watermark* IX. *Watermark orientation*: IX/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12 teeth, comb; the distance up to perforation 30x35,5 mm.

On these, commemorative postmarks occur.

PÁZMÁNY, 1935

Upon the advice of the University of Budapest, the Hungarian Post Office issued a commemorative postage stamp series containing six denominations to commemorate the founding of the University of Budapest.

The denominations of 6, 16, and 20 fillérs were designed by Ferenc Helbing on the basis of the contemporary drawings of Archbishop of Esztergom György Szelecsényi. The denominations of 10, 32, and 40 fillérs were designed by Sándor Légrády on the basis of the paintings of János Temple.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 25 September 1935 by Regulation 129.744/3. (P.R.T. 1935/35). They remained valid until 31 March 1936, withdrawn from circulation by Regulation 92.446/3 (P.R.T. 1936/8).

These postage stamps were on sale at all Treasury post offices as well as at the master post offices of Berettyóújfalu, Szikszó, Mátészalka, Csorna, Győrszentmárton, and Zirc. At this post offices one person could buy one series; the denominations of 10 and 20 fillérs could be purchased unlimited.

Before the release, Regulation 122.309/3 dated on 25 June 1935 (P.R.T. 1935/23) made it possible to order this series before 23 March 1935.

Denominations and number of copies:

6 fillérs green 140 000
10 fillérs dark green 500,000
16 fillérs violet grey 140,000
20 fillérs red 500 000
32 fillérs brownish violet 140,000
40 fillérs blue 140,000

Number of imperf (□) series was 900.

Postage stamp image

On the denominations of 6, 16, and 20 fillérs, the bust of Péter Pázmány, the founder of the University holding his name, appears in an oval frame, which is inside a rectangular one. Below the portrait, the following appear arranged in four lines „PETRUS PÁZMÁNY", „FUNDATORUNIVERSITATIS", „HUNGARICAE", and „1.6.3.5". At the top of the postage stamp,

word „MAGYARORSZÁG" appears against dark background; the letters are white. In the left and right bottom corners, there is a coloured indication of the denomination arranged in two lines in a light rectangular area (Figure 415).

Figure 416

Figure 417

Figure 418

On the denominations of 10, 32, and 40 fillérs, the scene of signing the foundation document of the University, with Archbishop Péter Pázmány in the middle (born in Nagyvárad,1570, passed away in Pozsony, 1637) takes place. The Archbishop is sitting, a pen in his lifted right hand, with the foundation document on the table in front of him. At his right side, there is a cleric with a book in his lap and a pen in his right hand. Yet another cleric appears at the left side of the Archbishop, leaning against case armchair. In the foreground, there is an empty armchair. Under the image, in the middle, against light background, the 3-line inscription „PÁZMÁNY", „ALÁÍRJA AZ EGYETEM", „ALAPÍTÓ LEVELÉT" (Pázmány is signing the foundation letter of the University) appears. To the left and to the right of this inscription, the indication of the value and the denomination takes place. Over the image, the word „MAGYARORSZÁG" appears; at the left side from bottom to top the year „1635", while at the right side from top to bottom, the year „1935" take place (Figure 416).

The denominations of 6, 16, and 20 fillérs are of a vertical rectangular shape; the size is 22x29 mm.

The denominations of 10, 32, and 40 fillérs are of a horizontal rectangle shape; the size is 30x25 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House using raster intaglio printing technology. Printing forms contained 100 pieces.

Deviations and arriving from the defects of the printing plate are the following:

On the denomination of 6 fillérs, a line sometimes occurred under the word “PETRUS";

On the denomination of 10 fillérs, sometimes a 1x7 mm piece of the postage stamp was printed on the margin near Postage Stamp 60;

On Postage Stamp 84, there is an accent over letter “O";

On Postage Stamp 91, there is a dot under the first letter “A";

On Postage Stamp 92, there is contamination under number “l”;

On the denomination of 32 fillérs, the raster mesh was repaired over the second letter “A";

On Postage Stamp 18, there is an arrow after the word „MAGYARORSZÁG", which reaches out to Postage Stamp 19;

On Postage Stamps 69 and 79, there are the so-called hidden crosses over the left-side number.

Month indications take place: between the fourth and the fifth postage stamps of the last row on the form of the denomination of 6 fillérs; between the fifth and the sixth row at the left side on the denomination of 10 fillérs; between the fourth and the fifth stamp at the top on the forms of the denomination of 16 fillérs; between the fifth and the sixth stamp at the bottom on the forms of the denomination of 20 fillérs; between the fifth and the sixth row at the right side on the forms of denominations of 32 and 40 fillérs.

The month indication “35. VIII.” of the denomination of 16 fillérs was cut in the middle, because it took place at the distance of 1 cm from the postage stamp image; the month indication “35. VIII. IX.” was preserved completely, because it took place close to the postage stamp image. In case of the denomination of 20 fillérs, the indication of the month appeared in two kinds of fonts (big and small). In both cases there was a dot under the indication, which was crossed and was of the colour of the stamp. This was meant to indicate that the retouching job was done. The indications of the month were the following:

6 and 16 fillérs: 35. VIII. * 35. VIII. IX.
20 fillér 35. VIII. (two fonts)
10 fillérs: 35. VII.
32 and 40 fillér 35. VIII. * 35. VIII. IX.

These postage stamps were produced on *paper* XXXIII, with watermark IX. *Watermark orientation*: in case of the denominations of 6, 16, and 20 fillérs IX/B. 1 and 2; in case of the denominations of 10, 32, and 40 fillérs IX/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: denominations of 6, 16 and 20 fillérs: 12 1/2: 12 teeth; denominations of 10, 32 and 40 fillérs: 12 1/2 ,comb.

Distance up to perforation on the denominations of 6, 16 and 20 fillérs: 26x33 mm; on the denominations of 10, 32 and 40 fillérs 35,5x30 mm.

On these, *commemorative postmarks* occurred.

AIRMAIL, 1936

This was a general airmail postage stamp series containing 10 denominations, with the new images.

The designs were produced by Sándor Légrády, who was assigned directly.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 8 May 1936 by Regulation 97.795/3 (P.R.T. 1936/13); in the first place they had to be used for air mail postage, but could otherwise be used for any other kind of mail. They were withdrawn from circulation as of 31 March 1939 by Regulations 130.118/3 (P.R.T. 1938/49) and 94.781/3 (P.R.T. 1939/10).

Denominations And Number Of Copies:

Denominations	Number of copies		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
10 fillérs green	5 442 500	104 606	5 337 893
20 fillérs red	3 556 900	11 130	3 545 770
36 fillérs brown	523 500	79 248	444 252
40 fillérs blue	527 300	5 038	522 262
52 fillérs orange	323 200	83 995	239 205
60 fillérs violet	401 000	6 643	394 357
80 fillérs greyish green	353 600	26 751	326 S49
1 pengős green	572 400.	74 557	497 843
2 pengős brownish rate	293 300	62 399	230 901
5 pengős dark blue	84400	5 951'	78 449

Number of imperf (□) series was 900.

Postage stamp images

There was word „MAGYARORSZÁG" in italics in the bottom part of all denominations; under the image, at the bottom and in the middle, the name of the designer „LÉGRÁDY • SÁNDOR" took place – its colour was the same as the colour of the stamp.

The denominations of 10, 20, and 36 fillérs featured a mail carriage running on the ground in the fog and a plane flying over it in the skies. At the left side of the picture, there was a column-like ornament with a bush at the bottom and the indication of the value denomination over it (Figure 417).

The denominations of 40, 52, 60, and 80 fillérs features an aeroplane flying over the Parliament. At the right side of the postage stamp image, the Hungarian coat of arms in a wreath emerges from a transparent, column-like ornament, with the indication of the value and elimination under it and shifted to the left (Figure 418).

Figure 419

Figure 420

Figure 421

The denominations of 1, 2, and 5 pengős feature a flying aeroplane. At the left and the right side of the image, there are transparent, column-like ornaments and double crosses emerging from triple mounds. The indication of the value and elimination in italics takes place in the upper left corner of the postage stamp (Figure 419).

All denominations are of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape; the size is 32×22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House by raster intaglio printing technology. Printing forms contained 100 postage stamps.

The indications of the month took place at the left side between the fifth and the sixth rows and were the following:

10 fillér
36. IV. * 36. IV. 37. I. * 36. IV. 37. I. IX.
36. IV. 37. I. IX. 38. II.
20 fillérs
36. IV. * 36. IV. IX. * 36. IV. IX. 37. I.
36. IV. IX. 37. I. IX.
36. IV. IX. 37. I. IX. 38. I.
36 fillérs
36. IV. * 36. IV. XI. * 36. IV. XI. 37. VIII.
36. IV. XI. 37: VIII. 38. VIII.
40 fillérs
36. IV. * 36. IV. XI. * 36. IV. XI. 37. I.
52 fillérs
36. IV. * 36. IV. 38. X.
60 fillér
36. IV. * 36. IV. 37. X.
36. IV. 37. X. 38. II.
80 fillérs
36. IV. * 36. IV. 37. XII.
1 pengő
36. IV. *36. IV. 37. III.
36. IV. 37. III. XII.
36. IV. 37. III. XII. 38. II.
2 pengős
36. IV. * 36. IV. X.
5 pengős
36. IV. * 36. IV. 37. VIII.

These postage stamps were produced on paper with *watermark* III and IX, 0.08 mm thick. The denomination of 10 fillérs occurred also on 0.05 mm thick paper.

Watermark orientation: IX/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12 : 12 1/2 teeth ,comb.

Size up to perforation 37x26 mm.

On these, *commemorative postmarks* appeared.

Note: the Post Office was awarded the first prize for this series at the International Postage Stamp Exhibition in Florida in the Central European States Group.

BUDAVÁR (BUDA CASTLE), 1936

Upon the advice of the Capital City of Budapest, the Hungarian Post Office issued a commemorative series of five denominations to commemorate the 250th anniversary of liberation of the Buda Castle from the Turks on 2 September 1686 after the occupation, which lasted for 150 years.

This series was the first to be released without the white frame; the image extended to perforation.

The image was designed by Sándor Légrády with the assistance of Ferenc Márton.

This series was introduced as of the 2 September 1936 by Regulation 110.548/3 (P.R.T. 1936/29); it remained valid until 31st of March 1937. These postage stamps were withdrawn from circulation by Regulation 91.694/3 (P.R.T. 1937/9).

This series was on sale at all post offices, in Budapest; in the countryside – in the Treasury post offices and those of category I. One customer could purchase 2 series; the denominations of 10 and 20 fillérs were sold without limitations.

Before release, Regulation 104.966/3 (P.R.T. 1936/22) of 26 June 1936. Make possible to book this series up to 25 July 1936.

Denominations and number of pieces

10 fillérs green 500,000.
16 fillérs violet 200,000.
20 fillérs red 500,000
32 fillérs Brown 200,000.
40 fillérs to 200,000

Number of imperf (□) series was 900.

Postage Stamp Image

On all denominations, the indication of the value and denomination takes place in the bottom right corner; the fonts were white; under the image, word „MAGYARORSZÁG" takes place and yet under it, the name of the designer „LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR".

The *denominations of 10 and 40 fillérs* features the Castle of Buda in the siege of 1686, based on a drawing by a military engineer. Over the Castle, in a banner surrounded by decorations, years “1686-1936” appear; at the left side, there is a double cross; in the bottom left corner of the image of the Castle, coloured word “BUDAVÁR" appears, with words „VISSZAFOGLALÁSÁNAK• EMLÉKÉRE" (To commemorate the recapture of the Buda Castle) under it (Figures 420 and 424).

On the *denomination of 16 fillérs*, the Buda Castle is seen again, though of smaller size. Over the Castle, an angel declaring victory is seen, blowing a trump in his right hand, a palm branch in his left one. In the upper left corner of the image, the year “1686” appears, while in the upper right one – “1936”. Below the image, white-font words „BUDAVÁR VISSZAFOGLALÁSÁNAK EMLÉKÉRE" (To commemorate the recapture of the Buda Castle) are seen (Figure 421).

On the denomination of 20 fillérs, the coat of arms of Buda in a Baroque frame is seen, surrounded by victorious flags and arms. In the upper part of

the image, coloured inscription „1686 BUDAVÁR 1936" appears; at the bottom of the image, white-font words „VISSZAFOGLALÁSÁNAK • EMLÉKÉRE" are seen (Figure 422).

Figure 422

Figure 423

Figure 424

The denomination of 32 fillérs features a Hungarian knight breaking in the Castle, with the sword in his right hand and a flag in his left one. In the background, at the right side, there is a double cross and a knight blowing a trump; at the left side, there is a canon with smoke leaving its tube. In the upper left corner of the image, the year “1686” appears; in the upper right corner, the year “1936” is seen. At the bottom, the white inscription „BUDAVÁR VISSZAFOGLALÁSÁNAK EMLÉKÉRE" appears (Figure 423).

These postage stamps are of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape; the distance up to perforation is 37×26 mm.

These postage stamps were printed in the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 100 pieces.

Printing Defects

The typical feature of this series is the fact that the image reaches out to the perforation. Sometimes coloured lines occur at the sides of the postage stamps, which is the result of deficient handling of raster intaglio printed postage stamps.

Another typical feature is that sometimes due to deficient overlaps of the two printing rollers, a part of the image appeared on the margins of the forms.

At the top of the form of the 10-fillér denomination, words „LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR" appear, which flow into the edge of the coloured area.

On the upper margin of the form of the denomination of 32 fillérs, the bottom part of word „MAGYARORSZÁG" and words „LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR" take place; on Postage Stamp 91, a small part of the right side of the postage stamp is found.

On the upper margin of the form of the denomination of 40 fillérs, words “LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR" appear; on the bottom margin, the upper part of years “1686 — 1936" is seen; at the right-hand margin, certain parts of the left-side image and the left side of letter “M" is seen.

These postage stamps were produced on *paper* with watermark III and IX. *Watermark orientation*: IX/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12 : 12 1/2 teeth,comb.

These postage stamps were marked by *commemorative hand stamps*.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR, 1937

In order to commemorate the International Fair of Budapest (Budapesti Nemzetközi Vásár (BNV)) organised from 3. April 10 May 1937, the Post Office issued a series containing of six denominations. The release was initiated by the Board of the Fair.

In accordance with the results of the call for tenders, the image was designed by István Drahos.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 22 February 1937 by Regulation 85.211/3 (P.R.T. 1937/4); originally their validity was planned until 31 May 1937. This deadline was then postponed by Regulation 88.868/3. (P.R.T. 1937/6) of 13 February 1937 – they remained valid until 31 December 1937. These postage stamps were withdrawn by Regulations 123.374/3 (P.R.T.1937/46) and 127.418/3 (P.R.T. 1937/49).

This series was on sale from 22 February 1937 to 10 May 1937 at the following post offices: all post offices of Budapest, post offices of Budafok,Csepel, Kispest, Pestszenterzsébet, Pestszentlőrinc, Rákospatak, Rákosszent-Mihály, Sashalom and Újpest, as well as the Treasury post offices in the countryside and post offices operating in the regional centres (Berettyóújfalu, Mátészalka and Szikszó). They could be purchased without limitations, both a series and as individual denominations.

These postage stamps could be booked – the orders had to be placed at the competent post offices before 12 February 1937.

Denominations And Number Of Pieces

Denominations	Number of pieces		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
2 fillérs orange	4 059 900	802 224	3 257 776
6 fillérs yellowish green	1 592 700	184 186	1 408 514
10 fillérs dark green	4 142 900	1 497 729	2 645 171
20 fillérs red	2 591 500	684 139	1 907 361
32 fillérs violet	1 044 300	442 969	601 331
blue	1 062 500	463 364	599 136

Number of imperf (□) series was 900.

Postage Stamp Image

All denominations contained banners with the following words, one under the other: “VÁSÁR", “1937-", “MÁJUS". The background is dark, the banners are surrounded by thin lines. Behind the banners, there is a vertically arranged Mercury badge.

Under the banners, words “BUDAPEST" and “MAGYARORSZÁG" took place. In the upper left and right corners, the indication of the value took place; between the two numbers, white word “FILLÉR" appeared.

Under the image, the name of the designer was written: „DRAHOS ISTVÁN".(Figure 426).

All denominations were of vertically arranged rectangle; the size is 22x33 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 100 pieces.

Minor printing defects deriving from the defects of the printing:

2-fillér denomination:
Postage Stamp 13: letter “M” discontinuous, the top of the left side is missing;
Postage Stamp 15: two parallel lines on the right part of letter “M”;
Postage Stamp 22: horizontal line on the bottom part of letter “G”

The indication of the month took place under Postage Stamp 95 and 96, on the bottom margin; the indications were the following:

The denominations of 2, 10, 16, 32 and 40 fillérs: 37.1.;

The denominations of 6 and 20 fillérs: 37.1. * 37.I.IV.

These postage stamps were produced on paper with *watermark* III and IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/B. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 121/2 : 12 teeth, comb. Size up to perforation: 26 X 37 mm.

These postage stamps were marked by commemorative hand stamps.

Note: These postage stamps were the first Hungarian propaganda postage stamps. The issuing regulation contained the description of the image for the first time.

SZENT ISTVÁN (III), 1938

The Post Office issued this series upon the advice of Archbishop in order to commemorate the 900th anniversary of the death of Hungarian King Szent István (St István). The series contained 14 denominations.

The designer of these hostage stamps was Sándor Légrády, who partly won the call for tenders and partly was assigned to directly.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 January 1938 by Regulation 124.000/3 (P.R.T. 1937/46). They were withdrawn as of 30 June 1939 by Regulations 96.836/3 (P.R.T. 1939/11) and 113.367/3 (P.R.T. 1939/25).

They were on sale without any limitations at all Treasury post offices and post offices of post masters.

Denominations and number of copies:

	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
1 fillér violet	6,579,200	9781	6,569,419
2 fillérs brown	39,026,600	37,014	38,989,586
4 fillérs blue	14,009,000	3234	14,005,766

5 fillérs violet	3,090,200	3342	3,086,858
6 fillérs green	12,314,800	32,285	12,282,515
10 fillérs orange	49,182,600	30,859	49,151,741
16 fillérs violet gray	4,641,200	20,870	4,620,330
20 fillérs red	29,724,600	3225	29,721,475
25 fillérs dark green	1,085,400	31,181	1,054,219
30 fillérs olive brown	3,273,400	22,462	3,250,938
32 fillérs brownish violet/light yellow	2,738,600	13,820	2,724,780
40 fillérs blackish blue/blueish grey	3,117,800	21,932	3,095,858
50 fillérs violet/light green	1,843,200	8409	1,834,791
70 fillérs olive green/blue	3,395,800	23,332	3,372,468

Number of series without perforation (□): 1-30 fillérs: 900-900 pieces; 32-70 fillérs: 1100-1100 pieces.

Postage stamp images

The image, which reaches out to the perforation, fades towards perforation; white inscription „MAGYAR.KIR.-POSTA" takes place in the bottom part; over it, the value indication takes place at the left side on the denominations of 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 16, 20 and 30 fillérs, while on dinominations of 5, 25, 32, 40 and 50 fillérs it takes place at the right side; on the denomination of 70 fillérs, it is in the middle. At the bottom edge of the stamp, there is the designer's name „LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR".

At the 1- and a 10-fillér denomination, Father Astrik is taking over the royal crown for St István (St Steven) from Pope Sylvester II. The royal crown was realistically portrayed on all denominations (Figure 425).

On 2- and 16-fillér denominations, St. Stephen, the Founder of the Church is shown, the founding document in his left hand, the sword in his right one. In the foreground, two-tower church appears; in the background, a clergy is holding a cross (Figure 427).

Figure 428

Figure 429

Figure 430

On the denominations of 4 and 20 fillérs, St István is sitting on the throne decorated with lions on both sides, a cross in his left hand, the orb in his right one, glory over his head with two floating angels holding the crown (Figure 428).

On the denominations of 5, 25 fillérs, St Gellért in a seated position is educating St Imre. In the background, St István, who is watching the process of education, is seen, his left hand on his chin (Figure 429).

On the denominations of 6 and 30 fillérs, kneeling St István is offering the crown, which he is holding in two hands, to Madonna, who is carrying

baby Jesus in her arms. Baby Jesus is lifting his hand for blessing. In the upper left corner of the stamp, “2” takes place, while in the upper right corner there are three stars (Figure 430).

On the denominations of 32 and 50 fillérs, kneeling King St István is seen, a cross in his right hand, the orb of the country in his left one. On the left side from top to bottom „St STEPHANUS", at the right side „REX"; letters of the inscriptions are white (Figure 431).

On the denominations of 40 fillérs, Madonna appears with baby Jesus on her left arm, a royal sceptre in her left hand. Baby Jesus is holding the orb in his left hand, his right hand lifted for blessing. At the left side of the stamp “PATRONA+ ", while at the right side “HUNGARIAE" words appear (Figure 432).

On the denomination of 70 fillérs, the royal crown appears in its current form, with glory around it. At the edge of the glory, words "SACRA CORONA" against darker background follow a circular line (Figure 433).

Figure 431

Figure 432

Figure 433

All denominations are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape; the size up to perforation is 30x35.5 mm.

These postage stamps were printed in the State Printing House by raster intaglio printing, the denominations of 1-30 fillérs by one-colour process, 32-70-fillér denominations in two passes by two colours, meaning that in the first pass the brighter parts other than the middle part were printed, while the darker and different-colour printing was done in the second pass. In case of the denominations produced in two passes, the adjustment lines of the base and image printing plates took place on the white form margins; their colours corresponded to the printing. The printed forms contained 100 pieces.

In the expert literature, the issue of how many pieces the printed forms of St Stephen contained – 100 or 200 – has long been controversial. *Filatéliai Kurir* Volume 1938/6 contained the official document published by Post Headquarters on 5 July 1938 says,

The St Stephen postage stamps were white, produced on paper XXXIV, 40,5x66 cm, watermarked. There were100 postage stamps on a form, meaning there was a total of 200 stamps.

An entire form was printed by two so-called reverse inlays, each one producing 100 postage stamps. Each 100 pieces are in reverse position compared to the other 100 pieces.

On each intaglio printing roller, on the bottom of both forms of 100 pieces, the date of the production shall be carved, for e.g. „938. IV." In case the same roller is used at different times, further time indication records shall appear, next to the former ones. Consequently, there will be as many time

records on intaglio rollers as many times the roller was used for printing. For example, if “938. IV. V. VI.” appears on the roller, it shows the year and the months in which the roller started to be used. In case the amount of postage stamps is so large that a single roller is not enough for printing of the whole quantity, the date of the start of the production shall be carved on each new printing roller.

The indication of the date on the rollers shall be produced by the engraver by hand each time - without previous drawing, hence the different fonts of the records ".

If the official explanation were true, we would find printing forms of 200 pieces in the Stamp Museum, as it was committed to supply also the original printing forms. However, in the Stamp Museum only printed forms of 100 pieces are found. Due to this, we shall believe Sándor Visnya’s statement in *DONAUPOST* of 1939/6. According to it, due to the large size of the stamps, only 100 diligently engraved pieces were carved on a printing roller. The paper for 200 was cut into halves, and 100-piece printing forms were eventually produced.

Completely authentic, however, is the official explanation in relation to the production dates indicating months. According to it, the dates revealed the following amounts:

1 fillér 4 printing plates,
2 fillérs 11 printing plates,
4 fillérs 8 printing plates,
5 fillérs 2 printing plates,
6 fillérs 4 printing plates,
10 fillérs 18 printing plates
16 fillérs 3 printing plates,
20 fillérs 14 printing plates,
25 fillérs 1 printing plate,
30 fillérs 1 printing plate,
32 fillérs 1 printing plate,
40 fillérs 2 printing plates,
50 fillérs 1 printing plates,
70 fillérs 2 printing plates.

Printing Deficiencies

Of the denomination of 5 fillérs, also such forms were produced on which postage stamp image fragments appeared on the bottom margin (upper part with the royal crown cross). Only the forms with date indication “37. X.” or some later date were printed with the image fragments on the margin.

Further deviations resulting from printing plate deficiencies:

On the printing form of the denomination of 1 fillér:

On Postage Stamp 17, there are two lines in the upper part of the right vertical part of letter “K” in “KIR.”;

On Postage Stamp 5, there is a white line between „MAGYAR" and the dot;

On the printing form of the denomination of 2 fillérs, on Postage Stamp 3, the right vertical part of “R” is discontinuous;

On the printing form of the denomination of 10 fillérs, on Postage Stamp 38, there are dots on “P” of „POSTA";

On the printing form of the denomination of 32 fillérs, on Postage Stamp 61, there is a comma after “H” in the vertically arranged word „STEPHA-NUS";

On the printing form of the denomination of 50 fillérs, on Postage Stamp 1, there is a half-moon shaped curve in letter “ K” in „KIR";

On the printing form of the denomination of 70 fillérs:

On Postage Stamp 20, there is a white dot under “7”;

On Postage Stamp 59, there is a dark stain under “I” in ,,KIR".

The indication of the month, which took place on the bottom margin between Postage Stamps 95 and 96, were the following:

1 fillér
37. X. * 37. X. 38. II. * 38. II. *38. IV. * 38. V. (2) * 38. VÍZI. X. * 37. X. 38. H. * 38. 31. * 38. IV. 38. VII. (2) * 38. IV. V. * 38. VI. 38. VIII. (3) * 38. IX. (2)38. IV. V. * 38. VI.
16 fillérs
2 fillérs
37. X. * 37. XI. * 37. XII. * 38. I. (2)
38. IV. * 38 V. (2)
38. V. VI. * 38. V. VII. * 38. VIII. (2)
38. IX.
4 fillérs
37. XI. * 37. XII. * 38. 1.* 38. II.
38. II. III. * 38. IV. * 38. VI. (2)
38. VII.
5 fillérs
37. X. * 37. X. 38. I. * 37. X. 38. I. III.
38. VIII. * 38. VII. IX.
6 fillér
37. XI. * 38. I. * 38. I. III. * 38. I. III. IV.
38. VI. * 38. IX.
37. XI. * 37. XI. 38. II. * 38. VII.
37. XI. * 38. I. * 38. I. III. * 38. I. III. IV.
50 fillérs
38. VI. * 38. IX. 37. XI. * 37. XI. 38. II. * 37. XI. 38. II. IX.
10 fillérs
37.XI. (2)* 37. XII. * 38. I. (2) 38. II. (2)
38.IV. * 38.V. (2) 38. VI.
38. VII. (2). * 38. VIII. (3) * 38. IX. (2).
16 fillérs
37. X. * 37. X. 38. II. * 38. V. * 38. VII
20 fillér
37. XI. (2) * 37. XII. * 38. I. (2) * 38. II.
38. IV. *

38. V. (3) * 38. VII. * 38. VIII. * 38. IX. (2)
25 fillérs
37. X. * 37. X. * 38. III.
30 fillérs
37. X. * 37. X. 38. II * 37.X. 38. II.VIII.
32 fillér
37. XI. * 37. XI. 38. II.
40 fillér
37. XI. * 37.XI. 38. II. 38. VIII.
50 fillérs
37. XI. * 37.XI. 38. II. * 37. XI. 38. II. 38. II. IX.
70 fillér
37. XI. * 37. XI. 38. II. * 38. VII.

The numbers in brackets indicate, the fonts, which also determined the amount of printing plates, together with the original month indications.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* XXXIV, with *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/B. 1 and 2. (In case of the denominations of 5 and 40 fillérs, orientation l is rare.)

Perforation: 12 teeth, comb.

These postage stamps were postmarked by *commemorative hand stamps*.

REGENT (I), 1938

The Hungarian Post Office introduced a new pengő series for general use consisting of three denominations.

The designer of the series was Emil Englerth.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 January 1938 by Regulation 127.621/3 (P.R.T. 1937/51). They were withdrawn from circulation as of 30 June 1942 by Regulations 259.069/3 (P.R.T. 1941/50) and 270.634/3 (P.R.T. 1941/59).

The unlimited sale of the stamps terminated on 31 December 1941.

Denominations And Number Of Copies:

	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
1 pengő green	6 404 200	5 500	6 398 700
2 pengős brown	1 920 800	10 095	1 910 705
5 pengős blue	652 400	124 145	528 255

Number of imperf (□) stamps was 900 pieces of each denomination.

Postage stamp image:

All denominations feature the bust of Regent Miklós Horthy surrounded by a thin line against dark background. Below, dark-letter words „MAGYAR" and „KIR.POSTA" arranged in two lines appear against lighter background.

To the left of these words, the value numeral takes place; to the right – letter “P” to indicate the currency (Figure 434).

Figure 434

Figure 435

These postage stamps were of a vertically arranged rectangular shape; the size was 22x33 mm. they were printed in the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 100 pieces.

The indications of the month were the following:

1 pengő
37. XII. * 37. XII. 38. XI. * 38. XII.
38. XII. 39. V.
38. XII. 39. V. VII. * 39. X. * 39. X. 40. I.
39. X. 40. I. III. * 40. VII. * 40. VII. IX.
41. I. * 41. I. II.
2 pengős
37. XII. * 37. XII. 38. X.
37. XII. 38. X. XII.
38. X. XII. 39. VIII. XII.
37. XII. 38. X. XII. 39. VIII. XII.
37. XII. 38. X. XII. 39. VIII. XII. 40.III.
40. XII.
5 pengős
37. XII. * 37. XII. 38. X.
37. XII. 38. X. XII.
37. XII. 38. X. XII. 40. VII.

The month indications took place on the bottom margin under Postage Stamps 95 and 96.

They were produced on paper with watermarks III and IX. *Watermark orientation*: IX/B. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12 1/2:12, comb. Size up to perforation: 26x37 mm.

EUCHARISTIC BLOCK, 1938

In Budapest, on 25-29 May 1938 International Eucharistic Congress XXXIV, was held. To commemorate this, the Hungarian Post Office issued a commemorative postage stamp series of seven denominations, for which 100% surcharge was payable.

The release of the stamps has already been initiated in the course of 1935 by Central Media Company. A call for tenders was announced, to which 11 artists were invited. Nine of these submitted their designs before 9 September 1937. The committee awarded the first prize of 1000 pengős to Marton Lajos; the second prize of 700 pengős was awarded to Antal Fery; the third prize of 400 pengős went to Emil Englerth. The organizing committee issued a commitment before the release to purchase 40,000 pieces of the commemorative blocks; however, after the number of copies increased from 100,000 to 250 000, it refused to accept delivery. This resulted in a lawsuit.

The stamp image and inscriptions of the block were designed by Lajos Márton. They were introduced as of 16 may 1938 by Regulation 94.774/3 (P. R. T. 1938/17). Their validity lasted until 31 December 1938. They were withdrawn from circulation by Regulation 130. 118/3 (P. R. T. 1938/49).

These postage stamps, which were on sale until 31 may 1938, were sold in the first place at the post offices of Budapest and its surroundings. From 1 June 1938, they could also be purchased at the Postage Stamp Sales Office and at the post offices appointed for the celebrations related to the Congress.

The purchase of the stamps was made possible by Regulation 89.460/3 (P. R. T. 1938/7) of 14 February 1938, subject to booking in the period from 20 February to 12 March 1938 at Post Offices 4 and 72 of Budapest; residents in the countryside had to send a postcard before 12 March 1938 to book these stamps. Associations and venders could book at least 100 pieces. The booking form contained a column in which the delivery post office had to be written. Handing over of the blocks took place upon paying the price (3.48 pengős) at the chosen post office. The Post Office reserved the right to satisfy the needs depending on the stock available.

Number of pieces

250,000 pieces were released instead of the planned 100,000. Out of this number, on both occasions 103,775 pieces were destroyed (data of manuscript of Dr Czakó). Consequently, 146,225 pieces went on sale.

Denominations:

6 + 6 fillérs green
10+10 fillérs orange
16+16 fillérs slate blue
20 + 20 fillérs red
32+32 fillérs brownish violet
40 + 40 fillérs greenish blue
50 + 50 fillérs red violet
Number of imperf (□) blocks was 102 pieces.

Postage Stamp Image and The Block

On all denominations, the following white inscriptions took place from top to bottom and horizontally:

„ + -XXXIV + NEMZETKÖZI+EUCHARISZTIKUS+KONGRESSZUS + 1938 + ". The indication of the value takes place in the bottom left corner, under inscription „MAGYAR KIR POSTA". The fonts are white. Outside the frame of the image, at the bottom and in the middle „MARTON LAJOS" appear.

On the denomination *of 6 + 6 fillérs*, the portrait of King Szent István takes place with the glory around his crowned head and inscription „S + STEPHANUS + " in the right side of the image.

On the denomination of *10 + 10 fillérs*, the portrait of Prince Szent Imre takes place with the glory around his crowned head, with a lilac, and with inscription „S+EMERICUS + "in the same place as on the previous postage stamp.

On the denomination of *16+16 fillérs*, the portrait of King Szent László (1040-1095) takes place with the Crown on his head with a battle axe and inscription „S+LADISLAUS+".

On the denomination of *20 + 20 fillérs*, the symbol of the Eucharist takes place: chalice, wheat surrounded by decoration of double stars and letters "IHS", and a cross surging from letter “H”. In the background, the Matthias Church at the left side and the Esztergom Basilica at the right side.

On the denomination of *32 + 32 fillérs*, the portrait of Szent Erzsébet takes place, with the Crown on her head, glory around it, a rose in front of her, and church spires on both sides. The inscription reads: „S+ELISABETH+".

On the denomination of *40 + 40 fillérs*, Archbishop of Pécs Blessed Mór appears with the glory around his head and the Cathedral of Pécs in the background. There is a holy book in front. The inscription reads: "+MAURUS + ".

On the denomination of *50 + 50 fillérs*, the portrait of Blessed Margit (1242—1271) appears, with the glory around her head, princess's crown in front of her, a lilac behind her. The inscription reads: "B + MARGARETHA".

On the postage stamp blocks, the following words appear: „-I-XXXIV CONGRESSUS + EUCHARISTICUS+INTERNATIONALIS+BUDAPEST 25-29 MÁJUS 1938+ ". The postage stamp-size coupons of the denomination of 20 fillérs are perforated on 3 sides. The words on the left one arranged in 4 lines read: „XXXIV NEMZETKÖZI EUCHARISZTIKlIS KONGRESSZUS"; on the right-side coupon the words read: „BUDAPEST 1938 MÁJUS 25-29". The colour of the letters and numbers is black (Figure 435).

On the postage stamps of the block are of vertically arranged rectangular shape; the size is 25x30 mm. The size of the block is 137x155 mm.

These postage stamps were printed in the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* in eight colours. Printing forms contained four blocks.

Printing defects

Among the blocks which went on sale, there were such blocks where the denomination of 50 fillérs was not in line with the denominations of 32 and 40 fillérs but above them, almost in line with the denomination of 20 fillérs, which should have been higher according to the design. As a consequence, the perforation of the denomination of 50 fillérs crosses the postage stamp image.

Such blocks were also released on which the name of the designer "MÁRTON LAJOS" is missing from the white frame (the denomination of 20 fillérs). The Post Office issued the following official explanation in

Filatéliai Kurir Volume 1938/7 - 8:

Eucharistic block postage stamps have been produced by quick intaglio raster press. A rubber form is adjusted to the intaglio press steel roller, under which a metal plate of the size corresponding to the surface of the postage stamps should be placed, to ensure proper sharpness of printing.

The metal plate placed under the postage stamps of 20 fillérs must have slid by 1 mm, which resulted in the fact that the name of the designer was not printed (the fonts were very small). With regard to the fact that the above mentioned words were written in very small fonts, the erroneous printing could be noticed only later. After this defect was discovered, it was immediately fixed, while the deficient prints were selected and went to waste. Even though the search for the deficient prints was very diligent, some deficient pieces may have gone on sale.

These blocks went on sale as individual blocks.

These blocks were produced on *Paper* III, watermark IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/B. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12 teeth, frame perforation; perforation on the block goes by one teeth further. The size up to perforation is 30x35.5 mm.

The postage stamps composing the block could be separated and used for postage one by one.

These postage stamps were postmarked by the commemorative hand stamps.

EUCHARISTIC PAIR OF POSTAGE STAMPS, 1938

At the same time when the block was released, a pair of Eucharistic postage stamps was also issued by the Hungarian Post Office.

Just as in case of the block, the period of validity lasted from 16 May 1938 to 31 December 1938.

Booking was not possible; these postage stamps were sold in the same places and for the same period as the block.

200,000 pieces of each of these postage stamps were released. After destroying, the following amounts remained:

16 + 16 fillérs slate blue 137 198
20 + 20 fillérs red 136 412

The amount of imperf (□) series was 900.

Postage Stamp Image

The images of these stamps were identical to the denominations of 16 + 16 and 20 + 20 fillérs of the block.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 100 pieces.

The indication of the month appeared on both denominations at the bottom margin between Postage Stamps 95 and 96. These indications were the following:

16 + 16 fillérs 38. IV.
20+20 fillér 38. III.

These postage stamps were produced on the same kind of *paper* with the same kind of watermark as the block.

Watermark orientation: IX/B. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12 teeth, comb. The size of the perforation is 30x35.5 mm.

BLOCK ORBÉK, 1938

To commemorate the 3rd National Hungarian Postage Stamp Exhibition organised between 22 and 30 May 1938 at Vigadó of Budapest by the Federation of Hungarian Postage Stamp Collectors' Associations, the Hungarian Post Office issued a block of a single denomination.

The block was released upon the suggestion of the Federation of Hungarian Postage Stamp Collectors' Associations submitted in the November 1937.

The *image* was designed by Sándor Légrády.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 22 May 1938 by Regulation 96.252/3 (P. R. T. 1938/19), their validity lasting until 31 May 1938.

These postage stamps were on sale exclusively at the temporary post office at the territory of the exhibition – they were sold for 20 fillérs to those who presented the coupon of the entrance ticket, which cost 1 pengő.

Number of Pieces

100 000 perforated pieces were released. The amount of imperf (□) pieces was 76.

Image

At the top of the white block, words "III. ORSZÁGOS MAGYAR BÉLYEGKIÁLLITÁS BUDAPEST" (Third National Hungarian Postage Stamp Exhibition, Budapest) appeared in two lines; at the bottom, "AZ ÉUCHA-

RISZTLKUS KONGRESSZUS ALKALMÁBÓL SZENT ISTVÁN KIRÁLY JUBILEUMI ÉVÉBEN 1938" (Eucharistic Congress On The Occasion Of King St István Anniversary) words take place. To the left of the denomination of 20 fillérs, there is a double cross arising from the triple mound and the coat of arms with an angel; to the right side of the 20-fillér stamp, the coat of arms of the capital with a griffin is seen. The colour of the coat of arms is partly the bright red of the postage stamp – all in all, the block features the Hungarian national colours (Figure 436).

The size of the block is 146x105 mm; the size of the postage stamp of 20 fillérs in the middle is 30x35.5 mm.

These postage stamps were printed in the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 3x2 blocks. The adjustment marks for the two-colour printing take place at the top and at the bottom, in the middle. These marks are crosses.

These blocks went on sale as individual pieces.

These blocks were produced on *paper* III, with *watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/B. 1 and 2.

Perforation: postage stamp of 20 fillérs: 12 teeth, frame perforation; the perforation goes farther by one teeth in each direction.

These postage stamps were postmarked by *commemorative hand stamps*.

SZENT ISTVÁN BLOCK, 1938

To commemorate the celebrations held in the August 1938 on the anniversary of St István (St Stephen), the Hungarian Post Office issued a commemorative series of 7 denominations, for which 100% surcharge was payable.

For this, the Ministry of Religion and Public Education submitted a proposal suggesting that the profit generated by this is given to the committee implementing the year dedicated to St István. The Post Office accepted the proposal, just as the Council of Ministers did on 20 February 1937.

The Post Office did not issue a call for tenders. The task was assigned to Antal Diósy, Ernő Jeges, Sándor Légrády, and Ádám Cziglényi. The evaluating commission awarded the first prize of 1600 pengős to Antal Diósy on 28 January 1938; the prize of 400 pengős was awarded to Ernő Jeges. Antal Diósy was made to redesign his design, under the guidance of the National Council for Literature and Arts.

The postage stamps were designed by Antal Diósy.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 12 of August 1938 by Regulation 108.747/3 (P.R.T. 1938/28); their validity lasted until 31 December

1938. Regulation 130.118/3 of 25 November 1938 (P.R.T. 1938/49) contained warning that the block and the pair of stamps would lose their validity.

Sales

In relation to the trading of these stamps, Regulation 104.465/3 (P.R.T. 1938/25) of 20 June 1938 stipulated that these postage stamps went on sale as of 12 of August 1938 without booking. They were on sale at Treasury post offices and in the capitals of regions at postmasters' offices (Berettyóújfalu, Mátészalka, Szikszó). One customer could buy 2 blocks and 3 stamp pairs (exceptionally, 5 pieces of each could be sold). Associations and vendors could place their orders through their organisations.

Number of pieces

100,000 pieces of perforated blocks were released; apart from three damaged ones, all were sold. Number of imperf blocks (□) was 74.

Denominations of Blocks

6 + 6 fillérs dark green
10+10 fillérs reddish violet
16 + 16 fillérs brown
20+20 fillérs orange red
32+32 fillérs slate grey.
40+40 fillérs greyish blue
50+50 fillérs dark violet

Image

Value indications take place in the bottom left corner on all denominations; next, words "MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" are seen; inscription „FILLÉR" takes place under the former line. Under the simple frame surrounding the denominations, the name of the designer takes place: "DIÓSYANTAL". At the upper edge of the image, different inscriptions are found on each denomination.

On the denomination of *6 + 6 fillérs*, Szent István with 4 clerics is seen, sword in his left hand, his right hand lifted for blessing, two kneeling and three standing converted men in front of him. The words read, "SZENT ISTVÁN A TERÍTŐ" (Szent István, the missionary).

On the denomination of *10 + 10 fillérs*, Szent István is leading his cavalry, galloping towards the enemy, with a shield in his left hand and a sword in his right one. The inscription reads: "A GYŐZEDELMES SZENT ISTVÁN" (Victorious SZENT ISTVÁN).

On the denomination of *16 + 16 fillérs*, Szent István is seated on his throne decorated by lions, both hands holding his sword, three knights with shields and clerics on each his side. In the forefront, an applying man and a man awaiting judgment are seen. The words read, "SZENT ISTVÁN ÍTÉLŐSZÉKE" (SZENT ISTVÁN'S COURT).

On the denomination of *20 + 20 fillérs*, Szent István is offering a royal crown to the Madonna with the baby Jesus. On the two sides, there are angels playing music. The words read, “PATRONA HUNGARIAE".

On the denominations of *32 + 32 fillérs*, Szent István is seen among his court, the royal sceptre in his right hand, the orb in his left one. There are 4 military and clerics at both sides. The inscription reads: “SZENT ISTVÁN UDVARA" (Szent István’s Court).

On the denominations of *40 + 40 fillérs*, Szent István is seen in the middle, sceptre in his right hand, the orb in his left one. To the left of Szent István, Gisella takes place, a cross in her hands, Prince Szent Imre (St. Emeric) at the right side, lilac in his right hand, a sword in his left one. At the both sides of the royal family, there are two knights with shields featuring the coat of arms of the royal dinasty Árpád. The inscription reads: “SZENT ISTVÁN ÉS CSALÁDJA" (St István And His Family).

On the denominations of 50 + 50 fillérs, Szent István’s bier is shown in Székesfehérvár, lying on the original coffin, the royal crown on his head, a cross clasped in his hands. Around the coffin there are 3 clerics and 3 secular persons, two other people lamenting over the coffin. Above the coffin, 2 angels are soaring up –according to the legend, they are taking St. Stephen's soul to heaven in the guise of a bandaged baby. At the bottom of the coffin, the inscription reads: “SZENT ISTVÁN HALÁLA" (Death of St István).

The paper colour of the block imitated old revenue stamps – it was light rust brown, stainy. Over the postage stamp of 20 fillérs, there was the country coat of arms with an angel; below it, there was a three-line inscription “SZENT ISTVÁN EMLÉKÉV 1038-1938" (Commemorative Year Of Szent István), its colour identical to the slate grey of the denomination of 32 fillérs (Figure 437).

The size of the block is 153x111 mm; its shape is rectangular, horizontally arranged. The shape of the postage stamps within the blocks is rectangular, horizontally arranged, their size 33x22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House by raster intaglio printing technology, in eight colours. Printing forms contained four blocks, separated from each other by a thick white frame. The marks for adjustment for multiple colour printing took place in the white frame, in four places. The serial numbers of 1 to 4 blocks also took place in this frame.

These blocks went on sale as individual blocks.

They were produced on *paper* III, *watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12:12 1/2 teeth, frame perforation. Perforation exceeded by 1 tooth in all directions.

Size up to perforation of individual denominations: 37X26 mm.

For postage, postage stamps, separated from the block could be also used.

These blocks were postmarked by *commemorative hand stamps*.

SZENT ISTVÁN POSTAGE STAMP PAIR, 1938

Along with the block, a postage stamp pairs was introduced at the same time. Just as in case of the block, the period of validity lasted from 12 of August 1938 to 31 December 1938.

Number of pieces

100,000 perforated pieces of each denomination were released and went on sale.

Number of imperf (□) pieces was 900 of each denomination.

Denominations

10+10 fillérs red dish violet

20+20 fillérs orange red

Image

The image was identical to that of the corresponding denomination; so was the size.

These postage stamps were produced in the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing* technology, in one colour. Printing forms contained 100 pieces. There was no coloured subordinate print.

The indication of the month on both denominations took place on the left side of the form next to Postage Stamp 41. It was the following: 38. VI.

The *paper* was the same as that of the block.

Watermark orientation: IX/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12:12 1/2 teeth, comb. *Size* up to perforation: 37X26 mm.

DEBRECEN, 1938

The Hungarian Post Office issued a commemorative series of 16 denominations in order to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Debreceni Kollégium.

The initiative was taken by the Rector of the University of Debrecen.

The image was designed by Ádám Cziglényi Ádám.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 October 1938 by Regulation 115.346/3 (P.R.T. 1938/36). The period of validity originally was planned until 30 June 1939. However, it was later modified by Regulation 111.805 (P.R.T. 1939/25) to 30 June 1939, which was yet later modified to

31 December 1939. These postage stamps were withdrawn by Regulation 145.050/3 (P.R.T.1939/54).

All denominations were on sale at all post offices without any limitations.

Denominations and Number of Copies:

Denominations	Number of pieces		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
6 fillérs green	994 200	34 113	960 087
10 fillérs brown	4 554 600	5 076	4 549 524
16 fillérs violet brown	1 677 000	233 304	1 443 696
20 fillérs red	3 563 200	2.185	3 561 015
32 fillérs grayish green	1 266 400	245 545	1 020 855
40 fillérs blue	994 200	5 289	988 911

Number of imperf (□) series was 900.

Image

On all denominations, white inscription “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" appears at the bottom of the postage stamp; on the denominations of 16, 32 and 40 fillérs it is arranged in two lines. At the right side under the image, the name of the designer appeared: “CZIGLÉNYI ÁDÁM".

On the denomination of *6 fillérs*, the central building of the University of Debrecen appears, with its shiny mirror image in the pool in front of it. Above, a two-line inscription “DEBRECENI COLLÉGIUM 1538 — 1938 EGYETEM" takes place; in the left bottom corner, the white indication of the value and denomination is seen: “6 f" (Figure 438).

On the denomination of *10 fillérs*, the 18th century building of the University appears, with the city and the Great Forest in the background. Over the image, inscription “DEBRECENI COLLÉGIUM 1538 -1938 XVIII. SZÁZAD" arranged in two lines is seen; the value and denomination indication “10 f" appears in the right bottom corner, its colour the same as the colour of the postage stamp (Figure 440).

On the denomination of 16 fillérs, three students of the University are seen. The one on the left is holding a small stick in his right hand; the middle one is caring a middle-size stick (gerundium), while the one at the right is carrying a rod with hanging fire lanterns. Over the image, the inscription reads: “DEBRECENI COLLÉGIUM 1538-1938 TŰZOLTÓ DEÁKOK XVII.-XVIII. SZÁZAD" (Fire Brigade of the University, 17th and 18th centuries). The white indication of the value and denomination “16 f" takes place in the bottom right corner (Figure 439).

On the denomination of *20 fillérs*, the 19th century building of the University appears. At the right side, the statue of Vitéz Mihály Csokonai is seen.

Over the image, coloured inscription “DEBRECENI COLLÉGIUM 1538 - 1938 XIX. SZÁZAD" takes place. The white indication of the value and denomination “20 f" takes place in the bottom left corner (Figure 442).

On the denomination of *32 fillérs*, the bust of mathematician György Maróthy (1715 — 1744) is seen. At both sides and over the image, the inscription reads: “MARÓTHY GY. DEBRECENI COLLÉGIUM 1538-1938*1715-1744*"; the white indication of the value and denomination “32 f" takes place in the left bottom corner (Figure 441).

On the denomination of *40 fillérs*, the bust of scientist Dr István Hatvani (1718 - 1786) is seen; this three-line inscription reads: “Dr HATVANI I. DEBRECENI COLLÉGIUM 1538-1938*1718-1786*" the white indication of the value and denomination “40 f" takes place in the left bottom corner (Figure 443).

The denominations of 6, 10, and 20 fillérs are of a horizontal rectangular shape; the size of the image is 33x22 mm. The denominations of 16, 32, and 40 fillérs are of vertical rectangular shape; the size of the image is 22x33 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House *by raster intaglio printing*. Printing forms contained 100 pieces.

The indication of the month took place either at the left side next to Postage Stamp 41 or at the right side, near Postage Stamp 60. There was such 10-fillér form where indications of the month took place both at the left and right side. The indication of the month of the forms of horizontally arranged postage stamps took place under Postage Stamp 95.

6 fillérs
38. VIII. * 38. VIII. IX. * 38. X. (2) 38. X. XI.
10 fillér
38. VIII. (2) * 38. VIII. IX. * 38. X. (2)
38. X. XI. (2)
16 fillérs
38. VIII. * 38. IX.
20 fillérs
38. VIII. * 38. VIII. IX. * 38. VIII. IX. X.
38. VIII. IX. X. XI.
32 fillérs
38. VIII. * 38. VIII. IX. * 38. VIII. IX. X.
38. VIII. IX. X. XI.
40 fillérs
38. IX.

Numbers in brackets indicate different fonts.

Printing deficiency

Denomination of 6 fillérs: Postage Stamp 51, word “POSTA", below and to the left of letter “T" there is a tongue (Figure 445). These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

Figure 444
Figure 445

Figure 446

These postage stamps were produced on *paper* III, 42x60 cm, white, evenly smooth, lightly gummed, wood free, with *watermark* IX, 0.08 mm thick.

Watermark orientation: the denominations of 6,10, and 20 fillérs –IX/A; the denominations of 1 and 2 crowns, 16, 32, and 40 fillérs–IX/B. l and 2.

Out of the denomination of 32 fillérs pieces with watermark B. 1 have not yet turned up.

Perforation: the denominations of 6, 10 and 20 fillérs 12:12 1/2; the denominations of 16, 32, and 40 fillérs 12 ½: 12, comb. The size up to perforation of the vertically oriented postage stamps is 26X37 mm, while that of horizontally oriented is 37x26 mm.

These postage stamps were postmarked by the *commemorative hand stamps*.

RETURN HOME, 1938

Upon the occasion of the annexation of Czechoslovakian territories to Hungary, the Hungarian Post Office issued a commemorative pair of postage stamps.

For this series, the denominations of 20 and 70 fillérs of the Szent István postage stamp series were used, which were designed by Sándor Légrády.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 December 1938 by Regulation 127.029/3 (P.R.T.1938/47); they were withdrawn as of 30 June 1939 by Regulations 96.836/3 (P.R.T.1939/11) and 113.367/3 (P.R.T. 1939/25).

They were on sale at all post offices without any limitations.

Denominations and number of copies

Denominations	Number of copies		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
20 fillér brownish red/blue	4 469 313	16 843	4 452 470
70 fillér brown/green/red	1 496 313	95 183	1 401 130

Number of imperf (□) postage stamp pairs was 1000.

Postage Stamp Image

The image of the denomination of 20 fillérs is identical to the image of 20 fillérs of Szent István series of 1938. The inscription reads: “HAZATÉRÉS/1938" (Return home) (Figure 444).

The image of the denomination of 70 fillérs is identical to that of the denomination of 70 fillérs of the above-mentioned series. Inscription “HAZATÉRÉS" takes place above the Royal Crown, while numeral “1938" appears over the indication of the value (Figure 446). The size of the postage stamps up to perforation is 30x35.5 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology. The denomination of 20 fillérs was printed in one colour; the denomination of 70 fillérs was printed in two colours and two passes. In the four corners of the forms of 70 fillérs, which were white, adjustment lines were printed in the green colour of the base printing.

The *indication of the month* appeared on the bottom form margins between Postage Stamps 95 and 96 (38. XI.); on the forms of the denomination of 20 fillérs, these indications were produced in two fonts.

Deficient Printing

One form of the denomination of 70 fillérs went on sale without inscription “HAZATÉRÉS 1938". These postage stamps were discovered by a stamp collector from Budapest, who received mail with such postage stamp. The case was referred to the Stamp Museum, where the genuine nature of the stamp was confirmed. The Post Offices immediately provided for the check of the stocks, in the first place in Nagymánya. As a result of this check, the Nagymánya post office discovered 38 pieces of unused postage stamps of 70 fillérs; other post offices did not find such pieces. The data available reveal that one form (100 pieces) must have gone on sale. Many pieces were used for parcel delivery documents, which was investigated and handed in by the Post Office (Figure 447). The demand for these deficient prints is one of the highest among the Hungarian stamps.

These postage stamps went on sale in forms of 100 pieces. They were produced on *paper* III and IX papíron. *Watermark Orientation*: IX/B. 1 and 2. *Perforation*: 12, comb.

These postage stamps were postmarked with *commemorative hand stamps*.

MAGYAR A MAGYARÉRT, 1939

This series was issued with the benefit of movement „Magyar a Magyarért" (Hungarian for Hungarian); the surcharge was 50%; the series contained five denominations.

At first artists were invited to participate in a call for tenders. After this call had failed, artist Sándor Petten was asked to design these postage stamps.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 16 January 1939 by Regulation 85.002/3 (P.R.T. 1939/1). Originally their validity was planned to expire on 30 June 1939. Regulation 112.244/3 (P.R.T. 1939/24) of 3 June 1939 provided only for the termination of the sales of these postage stamps on 30 June 1939. They still remained valid until 31 December 1939. These postage stamps were withdrawn as of 31st December 1939 by Regulation a145.050/3 (P.R.T. 1939/54).

These postage stamps were on sale at all post offices in the following manner: on 16 and 17 January 1939, each customer could obtain 10 series; from 18 January, unlimited number of series could be purchased. Regulation 108.671/3 of 22 May 1939 (P.R.T. 1939/21) eliminated this limitation as well, rendering it possible to purchase individual denominations.

Regulation 131.281/3 of 16 December 1938 (P.R.T.1938/52) announced the release of this series and the number of pieces in advance, making it possible for private parties to book these series before 30 June 1939 from the Postage Stamp Agency.

Number of Pieces

Denominations	Number of Pieces		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
6 + 3 fillérs grey screen	200 000	3 702	196 298
10 + 5 fillérs olive green	300 000	71 853	228 147
20+10 fillérs red	300 000	76 432	223 568
30+15 fillérs greenish blue	200 000	21 510	178 490
40 + 20 fillérs slate blue	200 000	23 488	186 512

The number of imperf (□) series was 900.

Postage Stamp Image

On each denomination, there is inscription “MAGYAR A MAGYARÉRT", light letters against dark background. At the bottom, words “MAGYAR KIRÁLYI POSTA" appear arranged in three lines; in the bottom left corner, white value numerals against dark background appear. Next to them, letter “f” and sign “+” appear in two lines; to the right of these, “ 50%” and “f” are seen. Below the image, at the white margin, the name of the designer appears: “PETTEN SÁNDOR”.

On the denomination of 6 + 3 fillérs, one of the statues of Szabadság Square of Budapest is seen, with the inscription „ÉSZAK" (North) at its basement; in the upper right corner year „1920" (white numbers) appears (Figure 448).

On the denomination of 10 + 5 fillérs, the Castle of Munkács is seen, with coloured inscription „MUNKÁCS" (Figure 449).

On the denomination of 20 + 10 fillérs, Regent Miklós Horthy riding the horse over the bridge of Komárom is seen, with a military unit in the background. In the upper left corner, coloured inscription “KOMÁROM” appears (Figure 450).

On the denomination of 30 + 15 fillérs, the Cathedral of Kassa appears illuminated by night lights, with the white inscription “KASSA" in the right upper corner (Figure 451).

Figure 448

Figure 449
Figure 450
Figure 451
Figure 452
Figure 453

On the denomination of 40 + 20 fillérs, a girl in the Hungarian national dress appears; we see her from her back, while she is placing a flower on the breast of a soldier in a helmet. There is a figure of woman and soldiers in the background. Year "1938" appears in the upper right corner (Figure 452).

All denominations are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape, their size 22x33 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 2×100 postage stamps.

Printing deficiency appeared on the 16th stamp of the form of 40 fillérs. There is a horizontal white line in front of the upper part of number "4".

The *indication of the month* appeared on the margin under Postage Stamp 95. It was always 39. I.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* III with *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/B. 1, and 2.

Perforation: 12 1/2: 12, comb. The size up to perforation was 26×37 mm.

CHURCHES, 1939 (I)

This was a new series for general use, containing 14 denominations, with new design.

Since the production of portrait postage stamps terminated in the April 1938 and the postage stamps dedicated to the anniversary of St Stephen in year 1938 lost their relevance, it became important to have new postage stamps designed. At first, two artists received the assignment. Later, in accordance with the order of the minister, a call for tenders based on invitation was announced. The committee then declared that this call for tenders was unsuccessful. It then suggested that the following designs appear on the postage stamps: the design of 70 fillérs of St Stephan series on the denominations of 1-16 fillérs; the design of the 50 fillérs on the denomination of 20 fillérs; the design of 40 fillérs on the denomination of 25 fillérs. For the denominations of 30-70 fillérs, the designs of Sándor Légrády were accepted; on the denomination of 70 fillérs, the image of the Cathedral in Pécs was substituted by the Cathedral of Kassa.

The postage stamp images were designed by Sándor Légrády.

These postage stamps were introduced by Regulation 108.874/3 (P.R.T. 1939/21) as of 21 June 1939; the denominations of 1-25 fillérs were withdrawn as of 31 December 1943 by Regulations 243.932/3 (P.R.T: 1943/53) and 253.262/3 (P.R.T.1943/60). The withdrawal of the denominations of 30-70 fillérs as of 31 August 1944 was provided for by Regulations 258.506/3 (P.R.T. 1944/31) and 233.040/3 (P.R.T. 1944/37). The sales of these postage stamps were terminated as of 31 of August 1944; their validity was meant to stay up to the end of the third year. However, their validity was eventually terminated by Regulation 113.566/A.4 (P.R.T. 1945/11) as of 15 August 1945.

Denominations and Number of Copies:

1 fillér	Wine red	17 830 800
2 fillérs	Greenish blue	173 472 400
4 fillérs	Brownish yellow	55 197 200
5 fillérs	Greyish violet	6 681 600
6 fillérs	Green	36 778 400
10 fillérs	Brown	190 572 000
16 fillérs	Violet	11 095 600
20 fillérs	Read	139 044 000
25 fillérs	Violet blue	3 095 200
30 fillérs	Reddish Violet	13 827 000
32 fillérs	Brown	6 669 400
40 fillérs	Greenish blue	13 153 400
50 fiüér	Olive green	12 644 200
70 fillérs	Brownish red	18 530 600

Number of pieces of imperf postage stamps:

1-25 fillérs	1700 pieces of each denomination
30 - 50 fillérs	900 pieces of each denomination
70 fillérs	800 pieces

Postage Stamp Image

On all denominations, there was inscription in italics “MAGYAR KIR'POSTA” in white fonts, under the image. The coloured numerals of the value took place in the middle, over the inscription on the denominations of 1-16 fillérs and at the right side on the denominations of 20 and 25 fillérs; under the image, at the right side, the name of the designer appeared: „LÉ-GRÁDY SÁNDOR", in italics, coloured fonts.

The image on the denominations 1-16 fillérs is the diminished copy of the image appearing on the 70 fillérs of St Stephan series (Figure 454).

On the denomination of 20 fillérs, the image of the 50 fillérs appears (Figure 455),

On the denomination of 25 fillérs, the image of the 40 fillérs appears (Figure 456).

On the denomination of 30 fillérs Church of is seen, with the Royal Crown, the mound, the spectre, and the sward in the background, and coloured words “KORONÁZÓ-FŐTEMPLOM” (Coronation Church) in the band under the church (Figure 457).

On the denomination of 32 fillérs, the greater church of Debrecen is seen, with the universal coat of arms of the Protestant church between its two towers and inscription “AZ ISTEN VELÜNK” (God Is With Us) under it. Under the church, coloured inscription “DEBRECENI • NAGYTEMPLOM" (Great Church of Debrecen) appears (Figure 458).

On the denomination of 40 fillérs, the Basilica of Esztergom is seen, with the right hand of St Stephen lifted for blessing in the background, a laurel decoration behind it, double cross at the left side, and the coat of arms on the right side (Figure 459).

Figure 454
Figure 455
Figure 456
Figure 457
Figure 458
Figure 459
Figure 460
Figure 461

On the denomination of 50 fillérs, the Evangelic Church of Deák Square is seen, with the following religious symbols: Cross, Bible, Bunch of Grapes, and Ear of Wheat, and a coloured inscription “DEÁK TÉRI EVANG. TEMPLOM" (Evangelic Church of Deák Square) (Figure 460).

On the denomination of 70 fillérs, the Cathedral of Kassa is seen with the coat of arms of Rákóczi in the background. Under the image of the Cathedral, coloured inscription “KASSAI-SZÉKESEGYHÁZ" takes place (Figure 461).

All denominations were of a vertically arranged rectangular shape. The size of the denominations of 1-25 fillérs is 18×22 mm; the size of the denominations of 30-70 fillérs is 22×29 mm.

These postage stamps were produced in the State Printing House by raster intaglio printing technology. The printing forms of the denominations of 1-25 fillérs contained 4×100 pieces; those of denominations of 30-70 fillérs contained 2×100 pieces. These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

The indication of the month took place either on the left or on the right side between Postage Stamps 5 and 6. In case of small denominations, it took place on the bottom margin under Postage Stamp 95 or between Postage Stamps, 95 and 96.

The indications of the month were the following:

1 fillér

39. V. * 39. V. VII. * 39. V. VII. 40. I.
39. V. VII. 40. I. III. * 40. VII. * 40. VII. IX.
40. VII. IX. XI. * 40. VII. IX. XI. 41. II.
41. IV.
41. IV. V. * 41. IV. V. VII. * 41. IX. * 41. X.

2 fillér

39. V. * 39. VI. (2) * 39. VII. 39. IX. * 39. XI.
39. XII.
40. I. (3) * 40. III. (2) * 40. IV. * 40. V. (2)
40. VI.
40. VII. * 40. VIII. (2) * 40. IX. (2) * 40. X.
40. XI.
40. XI. 41. I. * 41. I. * 41. I. II. * 41. II. (2)
41. III. (3) * 41. V. * 41. VI. * 41. VII.
41. VIII. (2)
41. IX. * 41. X.

4 fillér

39. V. * 39. VII. * 39. VII. XII. * 40. I. * 40. III.
40. III. V. * 40. VI. * 40. VII. * 40. X.
40. X. XII.
41. I. * 41. I. III. * 41. I. III. IV. * 41. V.
41. VIII.

5 fillér

39. V. * 39. V. VI. * 39. V. VI. 40. III.
39. V. VI. 40. III. VII. * 40. XI. * 41. I.
41. I. IV.
41. IV. VII. * 41. VIII.

6 fillér

39. V. * 39. V. VII. *. 39. V. VII. 40. I.
40. III. * 40. III. VII.
40. XI. * 41. II. * 41. II. VI. * 41. X.

10 fillér

39. V. * 39. VI. (2) * 39. VII. * 39. VIII.
39. VIII. IX.
39. XI. (2) * 39. XI. XII. * 39. XII. * 40. I. (2)
40. II.
40. III. (2) * 40. IV. * 40. V. * 40. VI.
40. VII. (3)
40. VII. VIII. * 40. VIII. * 40. IX. (3)
40. IX. XI.
40. XI. (2) * 40. XI. XII. * 41. I. (2)
41. II. (2) * 41. IV. * 41. V. (2)
41. VI. (4) * 41. VIII. (2)

16 fillér

39. V. * 39. V. 40. I. * 39. V. 40. I. VII.
40. III. * 41. III. * 41. III. VI.

20 fillér

39. V. * 39. VII * 39. VIII. * 39. IX.
39. IX. X.
39. IX. XI. * 39. XI. *39. XII.
39. XII. 40. I. * 40. II.
40. III. * 40. IV. * 40. IV. V. * 40. VI.
40. VII. * 40. VIII.
40. IX. * 40. X. * 40. XI. * 40. XII.
40. XII. 41. I.
41. II. * 41. III. * 41. IV. * 41. IV. V. * 41. V.
41. VI. (2) * 41. VIII. * 41. XI.

25 fillér

39. V. * 39. V. 40. III.
39. V. 40. III. 41. VIII.

30 fillér

39. V. * 39. V. VI. * 39. V. VI. IX.
39. V. VI. IX. XII.
40. II. * 40. II. IV. * 40. VII. * 40. X. * 40. XI.
40. XI. 41. I. * 40. XI. 41. I. III. * 41. V.
41. V. VII. * 41. V. VII. X.

32 fillér

39. V. * 39. V. VI. * 40. III. * 40. III. VI.
40. III. VI. VII.
40. III. VI. VII. 41. I. * 41. X.

40 fillér

39. V. * 39. V. VI. * 39. V. VI. X. * 40. I.
40. I. III.
40. VI. * 40. VI. VIII. * 40. X. * 40. X. XII.
40. X. XII. 41. I. * 41. IV. * 41. IV. V.
41. VII.

50 fillér

39. V. * 39. V. VI. * 39. X. * 39. X. 40. I.
40. VI.
40. VI. VII. * 40. X. * 40. X. 41. I. * 41. III.
41. III. VI.
41. III. VI. VII. * 41. X. * 41. X. XII.
41. X. XII. 42. II.

70 fillér

39. V. * 39. V. VI. * 39. V. VI., XII.
39. V. VI. XII. 40. I.
40. VII. * 40. VIII. * 40. VIII. X. * 40. XI.
40. XI. 41. II.
40. XI. 41. II. IV. * 41. V. * 41. V. VI.
41. VIII.
41. VIII. X. * 42. I.

1 fillér
39. V. * 39. V.VII. * 39. V. VII. 40. I.
39. V. VII. 40.1. III. * 40. VII. * 40. VII. IX.
40. VII. IX. XI. * 40. VII. IX. XI. 41. II.
41. IV.
41. IV. V. * 41. IV. V. VII. * 41. IX. * 41. X.
2 fillérs
39. V. * 39. VI. (2) * 39. VII. 39. IX. * 39. XI. *
39. XII.
40! I. (3) * 40. III. (2) * 40. IV. * 40. V. (2) *
40. VI.
40. VII. * 40. VIII. (2) * 40. IX. (2) * 40. X.40. XI.
40. XI.
41. I. * 41.1. * 41. I. II. * 41. II. (2).
41. III. (3) * 41. V.*41. VI. * 41. VII.
41. VIII. (2)

41. IX. * 41. X.
4 fillér
39. V. * 39. VII. * 39. VII. XII. * 40.1.* 40. III.
40. III. V^ * 40. VI. * 40. VII. * 40. X.
* 40. X. XII.
41. I. * 41. I. III. * 41. I. III. IV. * 41. V.
41. VIII.
5 fillérs
39. V. * 39. V. VI. * 39. V. VI. 40. III.
39. V. VI. 40. UI. VII. * 40. XI. * 41. I.41. I.-IV.
41. IV. VII. * 41. VIII.
6 fillérs
39. V.* 39. V. VIL*. 39. V. VII. 40. I.
40. III.* 40. III. VII. * 40. XI. * 41. I.
41. I-IV.
41. IV.VII. * 41.VIII.
10 fillérs
39. V. * 39. VT. (2) * 39. VII. * 39. VIII.
39. VIII. IX.
39. XI. (2) * 39. XI. XII. * 39. XII * 40.1. (2)
40. II.
40. III. (2) * 40. IV. * 40. V. * 40. VI.
40. VII. (3)
40. VTI. VIII. * 40. VIII. * 40. IX. (3)40. IX. XI.
40. XI. (2)* 40. XI. XII.* 41. I. (2)
41. II. (2)* 41. IV. * 41. V. (2)41. VI. (4) * 41. VIII. (2)
16 fillérs
39. V. * 39. V. 40. I. * 39. V. 40. I. VII.
40. III. * 41. ín. * 41. III. VI.
20 fillérs
39. V. * 39. VII * 39. VIII. * 39. IX.
39. íx: X.
' 39. IX. XI. * 39. XI. *39. XII.39.. XII. 40. I. * 40. II.
40. III. * 40. IV. * 40. IV. V. * 40. VI.40. VII. * 40. vin.
40. IX. * 40. X. * 40. XI. * 40. XU.
40. XII. 41. I.
41. II. * 41. III. * 41. IV. * 41. IV. V. * 41. V.41. VT. (2)* 41. Vm. * 41. XI.
25 fillér
39. V.* 39. V. 40. m.
39. V. 40. III. 41. VIII.
30 fillérs
39. V. * 39. V. VI. * 39. V. VI. IX.
39. V. VI. IX. XTI.
40. II. * 40. II. IV. * 40. VII. * 40. X. * 40. XI.
40. XI. 41. I. * 40. XI. 41. I. III. * 41. V.
41. v. vn. * 4i. v. vn. X.
32 fillér
39. V. * 39. V. VI. * 40. III. * 40. III. VI.
40. III. VI. vn.
40. III. VI. VU. 41. I. * 41. X.
40 fillérs
39. V. * 39: V. VI. * 39. V. VI. X. * 40. I.
40. i. m.
40. VT. * 40. VI. VIII. * 40. X. * 40. X. XII.
40. x. xn. 4i. i. *4i. rv. *4i. rv. v.

41. VII.
50 fillérs
39. V. * 39. V. VT.* 39. X. * 39. X. 40. I.
40. VI.
40. VI. VII. * 40. X. * 40. X. 41.1.* 41. III.
41. III. VI.
41. IU. VI. VII. * 41. X* 41. X. XII.4i. x. xn. 42. II.
70 fillérs
39. V. * 39. V. VI. * 39. V. VI, Xn.
39. V. VT. Xn. 40. I.
40. VTI. * 40. VIII. * 40. VIII. X. * 40. XI.40. XI. 41. II.
40. XI. 41. II. IV. * 41. V. * 41. V. VI.
41. VIII.
41. VIII. X. * 42. I.

The denominations of 1 - 25 fillérs were produced on *Paper* XXXI; the denominations of 30- 70 fillérs were produced on *Paper* III; the watermark was there on both.

Watermark orientation: the denominations of 1-25 fillérs IX/A. 1 and 2; the denominations of 30-70 fillérs IX/B 1 and 2.

Perforation: the denominations of 1 - 25 fillérs 15 teeth, comb; the size up to perforation 22×26 mm; the denominations of 30-70 fillérs 12 1/2:12 teeth, comb; the size up to perforation 26×33 mm.

Forgeries

The postage stamps of the denomination of 30 fillérs were forged using photos, by letterpress printing. The fakes may be recognised from their different perforation, pale blurred colours, and blurred drawing. The inscription „KORONÁZÓ FŐTEMPLOM" is hardly legible; the name of the design is missing. The paper misses the watermark.

Regulation 220.404/3 (P.R.T.1940/24) of 6 June 1914, drew the attention of the post offices to the existence of the forged pieces.

PAX TING, 1939

Upon the assignment of International Association of Girls Scouts on behalf of the International Scout Association, the Hungarian Post Office released commemorative postage stamps for the Camping World Event held July 25-August 7, 1939 in Gödöllő.

Four artists were invited to the call of tenders. After declaring the call of tenders unsuccessful, Sándor Légrády was assigned to produce the designs.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 20 July 1939, their validity lasting until 31 December 1939, by Regulation 118.332/3. (P.R.T. 1939/31). They were withdrawn by Regulation 145.050/3. (P.R.T. 1939/54).

These postage stamps were traded at the temporary post office of the camp in the first place, all post offices of Budapest, as well as the following

Treasury post offices: Gödöllő, Gödöllőalvég, Máriabesnyő, Berettyóújfalu, Mátészalka, Szikszó, Nagyszöllős, Kőrösmező, Técső, and Rahó; on top of these, these postage stamps were sold at some other post offices and the Postage Stamp Agency without any limitations.

Denominations and Number of Copies:

Denominations	Number of Pieces		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
2 fillérs orange	1 490 000	1 099	1 488 901
6 fillérs green	817 000	568	816 432 .
10 fillérs brown	1 590 000	58 340	1 531 770
20 fillérs violet red	997 200	666	996 534

Number of imperf (□) series was 900.

Image

On all denominations, inscriptions “I. PAXTING" and “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" appear, the first at the top, the second of the bottom. Under the image at the right side, the name of the designer „LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR" in italics and of the colour of the postage stamp appears. In the upper right corner of all denominations, the three-leaf clover, the international recruiting sign of the Scout organisation, appears, with year “1939.” below it. The indication of the value appears in the bottom left corner on all denominations – the numbers are white, letter “f” is of the colour of the postage stamp.

On the denomination of *2 fillérs*, a red hand lifted for Scout welcoming is seen, with a tree branch in the background (Figure 462).

On the denomination of *6 fillérs*, there are three lilacs with the Hungarian coat of arms in the background (Figure 463).

On the denomination of *10 fillérs*, there are two female heads turned to the left, one in a Scout hat, the other in the Hungarian national head decoration (Figure 464).

Figure 462

Figure 463

Figure 464

Figure 465

On the denomination *20 fillérs*, a dove with an olive branch in its beak is seen – the symbol of the world peace mission of the organisation. In the background, there is a flag, an international badge, and the Hungarian coat of arms (Figure 465).

All denominations are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape. Their size is 22×29 mm.

They were printed in the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology. The printing forms contained 2×100 pieces.

Printing Deficiencies

On the denomination of *2 fillérs*, on Postage Stamp 61, there is a white dot between “9” and “3” in year “1939”. On Postage Stamp 86, there is a white dot in the bottom part of the thumb,

On the denomination of *6 fillérs*, on Postage stamp 44, there is a striking white dot between the two petals.

These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

The indication of the month took place at the bottom, between Postage Stamps 95 and 96. These indications were the following:

2 and 20 fillérs: 39. VH. 6

10 fillérs: 39. VI.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* III, *Watermark* IX. *Watermark orientation*: 2 and 6 fillérs: IX/B. 1 and 2; 10 and 20 fillérs IX/B. 2.

Perforation: 12 1/2:12 ,comb. Size up to perforation: 26×33 mm.

These postage stamps were postmarked by *commemorative hand stamps*.

THE PROTESTANT, 1939

Upon the suggestion of the National Bethlen Gábor Association, the Hungarian Post Office issued a series containing five denominations commemorating Protestant days. The dates were 28-31 October 1939. For these postage stamps 50% surcharge was payable.

These postage stamps were designed by Sándor Légrády – he got this assignment directly.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 2 October 1939, with the validity lasting until 30 June 1940 by Regulation 129.612/3. (P.R.T. 1939/42). They were sold without limits at all post offices. The sales were terminated as of 31 December 1939 by Regulation 145.798/3 (P.R.T. 1939/54.

Regulation 127.340/3 of 23 August 1930 (P.R.T. 1939/40) provided information on the number of pieces, and made it possible to look series before 10 September 1939.

Denominations and number of copies:

6+3 fillérs green
10+5 fillérs red violet
20+10 fillérs read
32+16 fillérs, yellowish brown
40+20 fillérs greenish blue

There were 200,000 perforated series, which went completely on sale except 519 worn pieces.

The number of imperf (□) series was 900.

Image

There was no white frame on any of the denominations; the coloured inscription “MAGYAR KIRPOSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office) took place in the lower part of the postage stamp; the name of the designer „LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR" took place below it. On the denomination of 6 + 3 fillérs, plaques of two Hungarian Protestants take place. The read, “DÉVAI BIRÓ MÁTYÁS +1545" at the left side and “MELIUS JUHÁSZ PÉTER+ 1572" and the right side. Both inscriptions were arranged in three lines. The inscription in the band over the left-side plaque reads, “JÁNOS 12:24.26"; the one in the band over the right-side plaque reads, “JÁNOS 15:1 — 8". The indication of the value takes place between the two plaques (Figure 466).

Figure 466

Figure 467

Figure 468

On the denomination of *10 + 5 fillérs*, Gáspár Károli (1529—1591), who translated the Bible to Hungarian, is seen. He is carrying a book entitled “SZENT BIBLIA" (Holy Bible) in his hands. There is a letterpress in the background and a two-line inscription at the left side. There is also a band with the year of the first Bible translation: „1590". The two-line value indication takes place in the upper left part of the postage stamp (Figure 467).

On the denomination of *20 + 10 fillérs*, we see a psalm translator depicted and inscription “SZENCZIMOLNÁR ALBERT" arranged in three lines. He is carrying a book entitled „SOLTÁR" in his left hand, and a quill in his right one. Year “1607" is the year when the psalms were published. In the upper part, the first five notes of the psalm appear: “XV. — We Put Trust in You...” The indication of the value arranged in two lines takes place in the top right part of the postage stamp (Figure 468).

Figure 470

Figure 471

On the denominations of *32 + 16 fillérs*, Prince of Transylvania Gábor Bethlen appears on a horse, based on the gravure of Kilián Farkas. In the upper right corner, inscription „BETHLEN GÁBOR" takes place, the years of the birth and the death (“1580” and “1629.”) appearing over it. The indication of the value arranged in two lines appears at the upper left side of the image (Figure 469).

On the denomination of 40 + 20 fillérs, Zsuzsanna Lórántfy, the wife of the Prince of Transylvania György Rákóczi I, is seen. Under the bust, there are three lines: “1600", “LÓRÁNTFY ZSUZSANNA", and “1660". The two years indicate the birth and the death of Zsuzsanna Lórántfy. In the middle of band at the right side the coat of arms of the family appears; the indication of the value arranged in two lines appears in the top left corner (Figure 470).

The denominations 6 + 3, 10+5, and 20+10 fillérs are of horizontally arranged rectangular shape; the size of the perforation is 37×26 mm.

The denominations of 32 +16 and 40 +20 fillérs are of vertically arranged rectangular shape; the size of the perforation is 26×37 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with raster intaglio printing technology. Printing forms contained 2 × 100 pieces.

These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

The indication of the month took place at the left margin next to Postage Stamps 41 or right margin next to Postage Stamp 60, in the case of the horizontally arranged rectangular postage stamps. On the forms of the vertically arranged postage stamps, the indication of the month took place under Postage Stamp 95 on the bottom margin.

The indication of the month was the following on all denominations: 39. IX.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* III, *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: the denominations of 6 + 3 and 10 + 5 fillérs IX/A. 2; the denomination of 20 + 10 fillérs IX/A. 1 and 2; the denominations of a 32 +16 and 40 + 20 fillérs IX/B. 2.

Perforation: the denominations of 6 + 3, 10 + 5 and 20 +10 fillérs 12:12 1/2; the denominations of 32 +16 and 40 + 20 fillérs 12 1/2:12, comb.

These postage stamps were postmarked by *commemorative hand stamps*.

BETHLEN PAIR, 1939

The Hungarian Post Offers issued a commemorative pair of postage stamps for the same occasion – Protestant days. It contained a single denomination, but its perforated and imperf versions.

These postage stamps were designed by Sándor Légrády.

These postage stamps were introduced by Regulation 137.146/3. (P.R.T. 1939/4) as of 27 October 1939 until 2 November 1939.

These postage stamps were put on sale exclusively in the temporary post office set up in the Museum of Applied Arts (Iparművészeti Múzeum). It could be obtained upon presenting a coupon attached to the ticket of the exhibition, which cost 1 pengő. For one coupon one pair could be obtained.

Original it was planned to produce 50,000 pieces, which was then modified to 60,000 of each version. The whole quantity went on sale.

Out of perforated block, 99 imperf (□) pieces were produced.

Denominations:

32 fillérs violet brown/grey/brownish green (perforated)

32 fillérs brownish red/gold/yellowish brown/blueish green (imperf)

Image of the Block and Postage Stamp In It

The image of the postage stamp in the middle of both blocks is identical to the drawing of the denomination of 32+16 fillérs of the Protestant series. The imperf postage stamp is surrounded by 1 mm golden frame. There is a decorative frame around the postage stamp image; at the top griffins are carrying the former Hungarian coat of arms; at the bottom, there is the family coat of arms of Gábor Bethlen: two swans with arrows through their necks. In the bands, there are the following inscriptions: „ORSZÁGOS" at the left, „PROTESTÁNS" at the right, „NAPOK" at the bottom, „BUDAPEST 1939 - OKTÓBER28 - 31-IG" below it. The drawing and the inscription of the perforated postage stamps is brownish green; that of imperf one is blueish green. The old-style printing at the bottom is grey on perforated blocks and yellowish brown on imperf ones (Figure 471).

Both blocks are of vertically arranged rectangular shape, their size 28×111 mm. The size of the postage stamps of 32 fillérs inside these blocks up to perforation is 26×37 mm.

These postage stamps were printed in the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing* technology. Blocks with perforated postage stamps were printed in three colours; those without perforation were printed in four colours; the number of runs was identical. Printing forms contained three rows with three blocks in each – nine blocks altogether.

These blocks were traded as single pieces.

These blocks were produced on *Paper* III with *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/B. 1 and 2. *Perforation*: either 12 1/2: 12 frame perforation or without perforation.

These postage stamps were postmarked by *commemorative hand stamps*.

AEROPLANE FOUNDATION, 1940 (I)

In order to support the Airplane Foundation, the Hungarian Post Office issued in new series containing three denominations, for which 100% surcharge was payable.

The designer was Sándor Légrády, who won a call of tenders based on invitations.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 January 1940 by Regulation 148.070/3 (P.R.T. 1939/56) (validity until 31 December 1940); they were withdrawn from circulation by 267.756/3 (P.R.T. 1940/54).

Information on the number of pieces was provided by Regulation 146.439/3 (P.R.T.1939/54) in advance. These postage stamps were on sale as complete series at all post offices without limitations. Regulation 202.738/3 (P.R.T. 1940/4) made it possible to purchase individual pieces as of 1 Febru-

ary 1940. At the Postage Stamp Agency these postage stamps continued to be sold as complete series.

Denominations	Number of Pieces		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
6+ 6 fillérs green	400 000	41 109	358 891
10 + 10 fillérs brown	400 000	56 362	343 638
20 + 20 fillérs wine red	400 000	61 051	338 949

Number of imperf (□) series was 900.

Image

At the top of all denominations words “HORTHY MIKLÓS-NEMZETI-REPÜLÖ-ALAP" (National Fund For Aircrafts Of Horthy Miklós) are seen; at the bottom, coloured inscription „MÁGYAR KIR POSTA" appears; at the white bottom margin, the name of the designer “LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR” takes place. All inscriptions and the indication of the value and elimination are in italics.

On the denomination of *6 + 6 fillérs*, a Scout boy with a kite is seen, with clouds and an aeroplane in the background. The two-line indication of the value and denomination takes place in the right bottom corner (Figure 472).

On the denomination of *10 + 10 fillérs*, a young man conquering air is seen, with wings, his arm reaching out upwards. The two-line indication of the value and denomination takes place at the bottom left side; the badge of the Aircraft Fund appears at the bottom right side (Figure 473).

On the denomination of 20 + 20 fillérs, there is a flying Angel with a royal crown in his right hand and a double cross in his left one. Below, there are three larger and four smaller aeroplanes flying in the same direction. The two-line denomination indication takes place at the right side of the postage stamp area; the badge of the Aeroplane Foundation takes place at the left bottom side of the postage stamp area (Figure 474).

All denominations are of vertical rectangular shape; the dimensions of the postage stamps are 22×33 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 2×100 postage stamps. These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

Figure 472

Figure 473

Figure 474

Figure 475

Printing Deficiencies

On the denomination of 6 + 6 fillérs, there is sometimes a thick line thinning near the denomination indication at the bottom part originating from the left corner of the right wing of the Aeroplane Foundation badge (Figure 475).

The indication of the month always took place at the bottom margin between Postage Stamps 95 and 96; it was always 39. XII.

These postage stamps were produced on Paper III, Watermark IX. Watermark orientation: IX/B. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12 1/2:12, comb. The dimensions of postage stamps to perforation are 26×37 mm.

These postage stamps were postmarked by commemorative hand stamps.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REGENT, 1940

The Hungarian Post Office issued a postage stamp series containing three denominations to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Miklós Horthy being inaugurated as regent.

Sándor Légrády and Ferenc Márton won the tender in a call for tenders among quite few invited participants.

These postage stamps were introduced on 1 March 1940, their validity lasting until 30 June 1941, which was stipulated by Regulation 207.361/3 (P.R.T. 1940/8).

These postage stamps were on sale at all post offices without any limitations up to 31 December 1940.

Denominations and number of copies:

6 fillérs, green 6 105 600
10 fillérs, grey/brown 12 823 400
20 fillérs, red 8 836 400
The number of imperf (□) series was 900.

Image

On the bottom margin of denominations, there was inscription “MAGYAR KIR•POSTA”. This inscription was distributed along the whole length of the denomination of 10 fillérs; it occupied 2/3 of the length of the denomination of 6 fillérs, and took place at the left side; it occupied 2/3 of the length of the denomination of 20 fillérs, and took place at the right side.

Figure 478

Figure 479

Below the image, on the denominations of 6 and 20 fillérs, there were the names of the designers: “LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR" at the left side and “MÁRTON FERENC" at the right one. On the denomination of 10 fillérs, the order was reverse.

On the denomination of 6 fillérs, Regent Miklós Horthy is seen on adamant horse, with a church in the background with inscription “SZEGED”. In the upper left corner, there is inscription “A•FŐVEZÉR”, the year “1919” below it. The indication of the value takes place at the bottom part of the left side of the postage stamp (Figure 476).

On the denomination of *10 fillérs*, there is the portrait of the Regent, the indication of the value at the left side, and the family coat of arms and the right side. In the upper part of the postage stamp area, inscription “HORTHY MIKLÓS" takes place with the anniversary years “1920” and “1940” at both sides (Figure 477).

On the denomination of 20 fillérs, a lingering angel with a bell, looking towards the Cathedral of Kassa is seen, a Rákóczi coat of arms below it. In the band under the coat of arms, inscription “PRO-LIBERTATE" appears, while in the band below the Cathedral, the inscription reads “KASSA". At the upper edge of the postage stamp “A• FELSZABADÍTÓ" (The Liberator) inscription appears, with the year 1939 below it (Figure 478). The year is otherwise erroneous, because the event which is the subject of the drawing took place in 1938.

All denominations are of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape; the dimensions of the postage stamp are 33×22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing technology*. The denomination of 10 fillérs was produced in two rounds. Printing forms contained the following number of postage stamps: the denomination of 10 fillérs – 100; the denominations of 6 and 20 fillérs – 2×100.

Printing Deficiencies

On the denomination of *6 fillérs*, sometimes there is a short line across the hoof of the horse partially covering the word “POSTA";

In the word “MAGYAR”, the right side internal line is connected with the right side external line by a horizontal line.

On the denomination of *10 fillérs*, in case of some forms, the back part of the head or the contour of the face seems to be shifted by 1 mm or even more. In fact, this phenomenon did not result from two-round printing, but because the grey part of the postage stamp was printed shifted relatively to the head. Where it overlapped with the edge of the brown head, the impression of double printing arose.

On some pieces, letter “M” of the word „MAGYAR" is discontinuous at its top left part – there is a light stain within the coloured line.

On Postage Stamp 51 of the forms of 100 pieces, the arm holding the wheat ears in the coat of arms in the bottom right corner does not finish in regular decoration but in a greyish-greenish stain at the tip of the triangle.

On the first postage stamp of the form of 100 pieces of the denomination of *20 fillérs*, the left bottom corner of the image inclines downwards; instead of „LÉGRÁDY" there is „ÉGRÁDY" under it.

On Postage Stamp 90 of this form, letter “C” is missing in word “MÁRTON FERENC"; instead, there is a line.

These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces. The indication of the month took place either on the left or on the right side between the fifth and the sixth rows; on the denominations of 10 and 20 fillérs, it sometimes took place near Postage Stamp 60. In case of the denomination of 10 fillérs, the coloured indication for the adjustment for the two printing runs took place at the left and right sides, its colour grey and shape of a cross; on the forms of the denomination of 20 fillérs, the sign took place next to Postage Stamp 50, and it was a coloured circle.

6 fillérs
40. II. * 40. II. IV. * 40. IX.
10 fillérs
40. II. (2) * 40. IV. * 40. IV. V. * 40. X.
20 fillérs
40. II. (3) * 40. IV. * 40. IV. V. * 40. IX.

These postage stamps were produced on Paper III, Watermark IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12:12 1/2, comb. The size of the postage stamps up to perforation is 37×26 mm.

These postage stamps were postmarked by commemorative hand stamps.

FLOOD BLOCK, 1940

In order to support the victims of the flood of the spring of the year 1940, a postage stamp block incorporating the denomination of 20 fillérs was issued; the surcharge was 1 pengő.

Sándor Légrády was directly appointed to design this block.

This block was introduced as of 6 May 1940 until 31 May 1940 by Regulation 218.509/3 (P.R.T. 1940/18).

It was traded at the following post offices: Budapest 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 62, 72, 112, and 114; Debrecen 1; Kassa 1; Pécs 1; Sopron 1; and Szeged 1. Each customer could buy two pieces.

Number of Copies

The issuing regulation identified the number of copies is 100 000 pieces; this amount was then increased to 200,000 pieces by Regulation 219.574/3 (P.R.T. 1940/19).

The total amount of 200,000 pieces was sold.

The number of imperf (□) blocks was 88.

20 fillér +1 pengő dark green/rust red, grey shade.

Image

The whole area of the block around the postage stamp is covered in the stains of the base printing. The elements of the Hungarian coat of arms, such as the double cross with the Crown on the triple mound, appear in the area around the postage stamp. Under the postage stamp, the inscription reads „AZ ÁRVÍZSÚJTOTTAKÉRT" (For those stricken by the floods); the year "1940" appears under the inscription. The colour of the frame and the inscriptions is rust red.

The postage stamp image features a Hungarian soldier struggling against the floods, using his body and extended arms as a dam protecting a mother with a child behind him. The two-line inscription appears in the right upper corner. In the bottom part of the image, the inscription reads „MAGYAR KIR.POSTA" (white letters); below and at the right side the name of the designer „LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR" appears (Figure 479).

The postage stamp block is of a vertically arranged rectangular shape; the size is 78×111 mm. The postage stamp in the middle of the block is of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape; its value is 20 fillérs +1 pengő; the size of the image is 33×22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology in three rounds and three colours. Printing forms contained six blocks arranged in two rows, three blocks in one row.

These blocks were traded as individual pieces.

They were produced on *Paper* III, *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/A 1 and 2.

Perforation: the denomination in the block had 12:12 ½ teeth, frame perforation; size up to perforation 37x26 mm.

FLOOD (II), 1940

Once again, in order to support the victims of the floods, a postage stamp series, containing three pieces was issued by the Hungarian Post Office. The designer was Sándor Légrády.

These postage stamps were introduced by the following regulations: the denominations of 20+50 fillérs were introduced as of 19 May 1914 with the validity lasting until 30 June 1940 by Regulation 220.468/3 (P.R.T.1940/20); the denominations of 10+2 and 20+4 fillérs were introduced as of 27 May 1940 with the validity lasting until 31 July 1940 by Regulation 221.564/3 (P.R.T. 1940/21).

The denomination of 20+50 fillérs was traded exclusively at the following post offices: Budapest 1, 2, 3, 4, 7,10, 62, 72, 112, 114; Debrecen 1; Kas-

sa 1; Pécs 1; Sopron 1; and Szeged 1; they were also traded at the exhibition organised by the Hungarian Amateur Postage Stamp Collectors'Association at Vigadó in Pest, at the temporary post office set up on the premises in the period between 19 May and 23.

The denominations of 10 + 2 and 20 + 4 fillérs were sold without any limitations at all post offices and the Postage Stamp Sales Office.

Number of Copies

The denomination of 20 + 50 fillérs was produced in 200 000 pieces – this amount was sold out completely.

The issuing regulation stipulated following amounts: 10 + 2 fillérs: 1 500 000 pieces, 20 + 4 fillérs: 1 000 000 pieces. The amounts left after destroying (Willy Bán's piece of data provided) are provided below.

Values Of The Series And Number Of Copies Introduced Into Circulation

20+50 fillérs, reddish-brown: 200,000 pieces
10+2 fillérs, grey: 376,077 pieces.
20+4 fillérs, orange red: 339,883 pieces
The number of imperf (□) series was 900.

Apart from the value and denomination indication, the postage stamp image was identical to the 20+1 denomination incorporated in the flood block (Figure 480).

All postage stamps are of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape; the size of the postage stamp image is 33×22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology. The printing forms contained 2×100 postage stamps. These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

A printing deficiency could be found on the denomination of 20+50 fillérs, 10th row: on the letters of the inscription the colour of the postage stamp is smeared; on the same forms, in the 9th row, the fingers of the child are distorted.

The indication of the month always took place either on the left or on the right side between Rows 5 and 6. The indication on all denominations was 40.V.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* III, *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/A 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12:12 1/2, comb. The size of the postage stamps up to perforation is 37×26 mm.

MÁTYÁS, 1940

In order to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the birth of the Hungarian King Mátyás, the Hungarian Post Office issued a commemorative se-

ries containing five denominations. 50% surcharge was payable. The suggestion to release this series was submitted by the Association of Transylvanian Men.

A call of tenders was organised, with participants specifically invited. The assignment went to Gyula Tóth.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 July 1940 with the validity lasting until 31 December 1940 by Regulation 226.614/3 (P.R.T. 1940/26); they were withdrawn from circulation by Regulation 267.756/3 (P.R.T. 1940/54.

Figure 483
Figure 484
Figure 485

These postage stamps were sold at all Treasury post offices and at the Postage Stamp Sales Office but only as a series – otherwise there were no limitations. Selling of these postage stamps ended as of 30 September 1940.

Denominations and Number of Copies

6+3 fillérs, blueish green: 200,000
10+5 fillérs, Crown: 200,000.
16+8 fillérs, yellowish brown: 200,000
220+10 fillérs recreate: 200,000
32+16 fillérs, dark grey: 200,000

The number of imperf (□) pieces: 16 + 8 fillérs: 1100 pieces; other denominations: 900 pieces each.

Postage Stamp Image

On the denominations of *6 + 3, 16 + 8, and 32 + 16 fillérs*, the inscription under the image reads “MAGYAR•KIR•POSTA"; on the denominations of 10 + 5 and 20 + 10 fillérs, the inscription reads “MAGYAR•KIRÁLYI•POSTA". After the surcharge, in the middle, sign “•” takes place, with “*f*” after it. Outside the frame, at the right side in the bottom, the name of the designer “TÓTH GYULA" appears.

On the denomination of *6+3 fillérs*, the coat of arms of the Hunyadi family against a decoration of a rose shape appears; a raven is holding a ring in its beak, sitting on a tree branch, with a semi-moon and the star at its right side. Over the coat of arms, the inscription reads “HOLLÓSCÍMER"; below. Under the inscription, the indication of the value takes place in two lines (Figure 481).

On the denomination of *10 + 5 fillérs*, the Castle of Vajdahunyad is seen, with the inscription “HUNYADVÁRA" at the top right side; the two-line indication of the denomination takes place at the bottom (Figure 482).

On the denomination of *16 + 8 fillérs*, there is the bust of King Mátyás watching to the left, with a laurel wreath. In front of him, the years of his birth and death “1440-1490" are arranged in two lines; the inscription

“MÁTYÁS" is seen over the portrait; the two-line indication of the denomination takes place in the bottom right part of the image (Figure 483).

On the denomination of *20 + 10 fillérs*, the equestrian statue of King Mátyás in Kolozsvár is seen (Sculptor János Fadrusz). The two-line indication of the denomination takes place in the upper left corner of the image; in the upper right corner, the inscription „A-HADVEZÉR" (General) takes place (Figure 484).

On the denomination of *32+16 fillérs*, an open codex on a rack is seen; on the left-side page, there is a drawing of the contemporary press, with the word „BUDA" over it and the year “1473” below it. On the right-side page, there is a drawing symbolising book writing, with inscription „CORVIN" over it and „CODEX" below it. On the upper edge of the postage stamp image, inscription „A-KÖNYVKEDVELŐ" (Book lover) takes place; the two-line indication of the denomination takes place under the open codex (Figure 485).

The denominations of *6 + 3, 16 + 8, and 32 +16 fillérs* are of vertically arranged rectangular shape; the size of their postage stamp images is 22×33 mm. The denominations of 10 + 5 and 20+10 fillérs are of horizontally arranged rectangular shape; the size of their postage stamp images is 33×22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 2×100 pieces. These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

On the denominations of *16 + 8 fillérs*, the yellowish brown colour of the image extends beyond the frame, to the edge of the postage stamp.

The indication of the month: on the denominations of *6 + 3, 16 + 8, and 32 + 16 fillérs* below Postage Stamp 95; on the denominations of *10 + 5 and 20 +10 fillérs* at the left side next to Postage Stamps 41. The indication of the month was always 40. VI.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* III, *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: the denominations of 6 + 3, 16 + 8, and 32 + 16 fillérs: IX/B. 2; the denomination of 16 + 8 fillérs also occurred with watermark orientation B. 1; the denominations of 10 + 5 and 20 + 10 fillérs IX/A. 2.; the denomination of 20+10 fillérs also occurred with watermark orientation A. 1.

Perforation: the denominations of 6 + 3, 16 + 8 and 32 +16 fillérs 12 1/2:12, comb; the size of the perforation is 26×37 mm; the denominations of 10 + 5 and 20+10 fillérs 12:12 1/2, comb; the size of the perforation is 37×26 mm.

In order to commemorate the annexation of Romanian territories to Hungary, the Hungarian Post Office issued a postage stamp of a single denomination. The designer was Sándor Légrády.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 5 September 1940. Their validity lasted until 30 June 1941. They were introduced by Regulation 238.567/3 (P.R.T. 1940/35).

These postage stamps were sold without limitations at all post offices and the Postage Stamp Sales Office until 31 December 1940.

Number of Copies

The amount released was probably 4 020 000 pieces.

10 fillérs, green/yellow

Postage Stamp Image

In the middle, there is a royal crown with yellow base printing; below and above the Crown, there are light beams; the inscription “KELET•VISSZATÉR" (the East comes back) is arranged on the Crown in a wavy manner. To the left of the Crown, St István is seen with a glory and the royal crown on his head, a sword in his right hand, a cross in his lifted left hand, and the coat of arms of the Árpád dynasty at his feet. To the left of the crown, St László is seen, with the glory and the royal crown on his head, a battle axe in his right hand, a mound in his left one, and the indication of the value and denomination “10 f" at his feet. At the bottom of the image, the inscription “MAGYAR KIR•POSTA" takes place; outside the frame of the image, at the bottom, the name of the designer “LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR" appears (Figure 486).

The postage stamp is of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape; the size of the postage stamp image is 33 Times 22 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing Hours with *raster intaglio printing technology*, in two rounds. The printing forms contained 100 pieces.

Figure 487

Figure 488

Printing Deficiency

On each 4th form of the first edition, on Postage Stamp 54, in inscription „KELET•VISSZATÉR" there was a defect resembling letter “U” instead of the dot (Figure 487).

These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces. There were no indications of the month. Instead, there were indications on the printing plates producing image and on the printing plate producing base print. The green indication on the printing plate producing image took place either on the left

or on the right side between the fifth and the sixth row. On the left side, it was either a simple cross (in two cases) or a horizontally arranged double cross (in three cases) – the marks could be distinguished from each other on the basis of their dimensions and the length of the cross parts. The difference marks contain clue for identifying the number of plates produced for printing. The yellow base printing was marked by a double cross under the green cross on the left side, and as a simple cross on the right side. On the bottom edge of the form, this cross took place between Postage Stamp 91 and 100, and was either horizontally or vertically arranged.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* III, *Watermark* IX. *Watermark orientation*: IX/A. 1 and 2. *Perforation*: 12:12 1/2, comb. The distance up to perforation is 37×26 mm.

These postage stamps were postmarked by *commemorative hand stamps.*

MÁTYÁS BLOCK, 1940

The Hungarian Post Office issued a block incorporating a 20-fillér postage stamp, for which 1 pengő surcharge was payable, in order to support the movement called “Erdélyért” (Four Transylvania).

This postage stamp was designed by Gyula Tóth.

This postage stamp was introduced as of 7 November 1940, with the validity lasting until 31 December 1940 by Regulation 250.664/3 (P.R.T. 1940/43). These postage stamps were withdrawn by Regulation 267.756/3. (P.R.T. 1940/54).

This postage stamp was on sale at all Treasury post offices and at the Postage Stamp Sales Office without any limitations until 30 November 1940.

Number of Copies

Out of the amount stipulated in the introducing regulation (250,000) 81,688 pieces were destroyed. Therefore, 168,312 pieces went on sale.

20 fillérs +1 pengő blueish green/light green

Image

The drawing of the postage stamp in the middle with the indication of the value “20 f+1 P" was identical to that of 20+10 fillérs of King Mátyás series, though the colour was different. The postage stamp is surrounded by a wreath, interrupted by the coat of arms of the Hunyady family in the left side and a codex on the right side (design identical to the denominations of 6+3 and 32+16 fillérs of King Mátyás series). At the top, the portrait of the King is seen (as on the denomination of 16+8 fillérs of the Mátyás series). At the bottom, the Castle of Vajdahunyad appears (as on the denomination of 10 + 5 fillérs of the Mátyás series). The castle is surrounded by a bunch of bands, “ERDÉLYÉRT MDCCCCXL" between the tips of the bands (Figure 488).

The block is of a vertically arranged rectangular shape, its size being 78×111 mm, while the size of the horizontally arranged postage stamp incorporated in the block is 33×22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing technology* in two runs. The printing forms contained two rows of three pieces, six pieces altogether in one block. Individual blocks were separated by coloured stripes.

These blocks were sold as individual pieces.

These blocks were produced on *Paper* III, *Watermark* IX. *Watermark orientation*: IX/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: the postage stamp within the block: 12 : 12 ½, frame; the size of to perforation: 37×26 mm

FOR TRANSYLVANIA, 1940

To support the fund raising committee „Erdélyért" (For Transylvania), the Hungarian Post Office issued a postage stamp series containing three denominations. The surcharge of 1.50 pengő was payable.

The *designer* was Sándor Légrády.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 2 December 1940, with the validity lasting until 31 January 1941 by Regulation 257.369/3 (P.R.T. 1940/48).

These postage stamps were on sale at all Treasury post offices and at the Postage Stamp Sales Office without any limitations until 31 January 1941.

Number of Copies

Out of the 200,000 series stipulated by the introducing regulation, 4430 series were destroyed, meaning that 195,570 series went on sale.

Denominations of Series

10+50 fillérs blueish green
2+50 fillérs violet red
32+50 fillérs, yellowish brown

Image

The indication of the value and the denomination takes place in the bottom left corner on all three denominations. At the bottom, inscription „MAGYAR KIR.POSTA" takes place; the name of the designer „LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR" takes place below the image at the right side.

Figure 489
Figure 490

Figure 491

The denomination of *10 + 50 fillérs* features a Hungarian soldier stepping out of the Milky Way (appearing as a Way of Battles in a Hungarian legend), this right arm extending and a bayoneted weapon in his left hand. In the background, Prince Csaba on a horse is seen, a sword in his right hand.

The stars provide help to the warriors. In the upper left corner, the year "1940" appears (Figure 489).

The denomination of *20 + 50 fillérs* features Madonna summoning a man in Transylvanian attire and a thorn wreath. Over the Madonna's head with the crown and glory, inscriptions „PÁTRONA", and „HUNGARIAE" take place (Figure 490).

The denomination of *32 + 50 fillérs* features a Transylvanian woman kneeling at a grave and carrying her child with flowers in his hand. In the background, the rising sun appears at the right side, and a Székely church with sun rays around it at the left side. In the top right corner, the year "1940" appears (Figure 491).

All denominations of vertically arranged rectangular shape; the size of the postage stamp image is 22×33 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing technology*. Printing forms contained 2×100 postage stamps. The postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

The indication of the month can be found at the bottom edge of the forms in case of all denominations. On the forms of the denominations of 10+50 and 20+50 fillérs, it took place between Postage Stamp 95 and 96; on the forms of the denomination of 32+50 fillérs, it took place under Postage Stamp 95. The indication was always 40. XI.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* III, *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/B. 2. The denomination of 10 + 50 fillérs occurred also with orientation B.1.

Perforation: 12 1/2 :12, comb. The size of the perforation is 26×37 mm.

MŰVÉSZ (ARTIST) BLOCK, 1940

The Hungarian Post Office issued a series of four denominations to support the following groups: "Funds and Pension Authorities of the National Association of Hungarian Artists" and "For Hungarian Art". The surcharge payable was 100%.

There was a call for tenders based on invitations. The assignment was awarded to György Konecsni. However, the Council of ministers decided that each denomination should feature different masterpieces of Hungarian art. Due to the shortage of time, the Hungarian Post Office finally applied the designs of György Konecsni.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 15 December 1940, with the validity lasting until 31 March 1941 by Regulation 263.921/3 (P.R.T. 1940/51). These postage stamps were sold at the mobile branch of Post Office 72 operating on the premises of the exhibition "For Hungarian Art" (Buda-

pest, Műcsarnok) from 15 to 22 December 1940. The entrance ticket cost 1 pengő, which entitled to purchase one series.

Number of copies

The issuing regulation provided for producing 150,000 series. The whole amount was sold out, which means that this was also the amount of pieces used for mailing.

Denominations

6+6 fillérs, dark green
10+10 fillérs, olive brown
16+60 fillérs violet,
20+20 fillérs, dark red

Image

There is a white frame embracing an oval shape on all denominations. The inscriptions reads, “+MAGYARKIRÁLYI-POSTA +” (the Hungarian Royal Post Office) and “MAGYAR-MÜVÉSZETÉRT" (for Hungarian Art). The name of the designer takes place in the bottom part, and reads „KONECSNI GYÖRGY".

On the denomination of *6 + 6 fillérs*, there is a flying muse with wings symbolising the art, with a shield of arts in her left hand and a laurel wreath in her right one. The indication of the denomination takes place at the left side and in the middle (Figure 492).

On the denomination of 10+10 fillérs, there is a standing man symbolising sculpture, with a hammer his right hand and a chisel in his left one. The indication of the denomination takes place at the right side of the bottom part (Figure 493).

On the denomination of *16+16 fillérs*, there is a standing woman symbolising painting, with a brush in her right hand and a palette in her left one. The indication of the denomination takes place in the left side of the bottom part (Figure 495).

On the denomination of *20 + 20 fillérs*, adamant Pegazus, a horse with wings, symbolising poetry appears. The indication of the denomination appears in the top left part (Figure 494).

The denominations of *6 + 6 and 20 + 20 fillérs* are of horizontally arranged rectangular shape. The size is 33×22 mm. The denominations of 10+10 and 16+16 fillérs are of vertically arranged rectangular shape. Their size is 22×33 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology. The printing forms contained 2×100 postage stamps. They were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* III with *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: denominations of 6 + 6 and 20 + 20 fillérs IX/A 1 and 2; denomination of 10 +10 fillérs IX/B 1 and 2, denomination of 16 + 16 fillérs IX/B 2.

Perforation: 6 + 6 and 20 + 20 fillérs 12 : 12 1/2, comb; the size up the perforation 37×26 mm. 10+10 and 16 + 16 fillérs 12 1/2:12, comb; the size up to perforation 26×37 mm.

These postage stamps were postmarked with commemorative hand stamps.

MŰVÉSZ (ARTIST) BLOCK, 1941

The Hungarian Post Office issued a series of four denominations without perforation. The surcharge payable was 100%.

The designer was György Konecsni tervezte.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 5 January 1941, with the validity up to 31 March 1941, by Regulation 268.027/3 (P.R.T. 1940/54).

These postage stamps were sold at the mobile branch of Post Office 72 operating on the premises of the exhibition “For Hungarian Art” (Budapest, Műcsarnok) from 5 to 12 January 1941. The entrance ticket cost 1 pengő, which entitled to purchase one series.

Figure 493
Figure 494
Figure 495

Number of copies: 200 000 imperf blocks

Denominations

6 + 6 fillérs, olive brown
16+16 fillérs, blueish green
10 + 10 fillérs brick red
20 + 20 fillérs, violet

Layout and Image

The colour of the block is bone white. The four postage stamps distributed on the block featured the same drawing as the corresponding denominations of the Művész (Artist) series. They were separated from each other by two horizontal and two vertical lines, their colour identical to the olive brown of the denomination of 6+6 fillérs (Figure 496).

The block is of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape, its size 125×85 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with raster intaglio printing technology in four rounds and colours. The printing forms contained six blocks arranged in three rows, each of them containing two pieces. These blocks went on sale as individual pieces.

These blocks were produced on Paper III, Watermark IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/B 1 and 2.

Perforation: The postage stamps incorporated in the block are imperf. The distance up to the hair-thin frame may be measured only on the two denominations arranged as a horizontal rectangle – this size is 38 mm.

These postage stamps were postmarked by commemorative hand stamps.

Cancelling

The postage stamps separated from the block could not be used for mail.

AIRCRAFT FUND, 1941 (II)

The Hungarian Post Office issued a series of four denominations in order to support the Aircraft Fund. The surcharge payable was 100%.

The designer was Sándor Légrády, who won this assignment in a call for tenders.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 24 March 1941, with the validity lasting until 30 June 1941, by Regulation 213.858/3 (P.R.T. 1941/12).

These postage stamps were on sale at all Treasury post offices, but only as series. Individual customers could purchase maximum five series.

Number of Copies

There were 200,000 perforated series.

Denominations

6+6 fillérs, olive green.

10+10 fillérs, violet red.

20+20 fillérs red

32 2032 fillérs, greenish blue

Image

In the upper part, the inscription reads: „HORTHY MIKLÓS NEMZETI REPÜLŐ ALAP". At the bottom, the following inscription appears, „MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office). Below it, at the right side, the name of the designer „LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR" appears.

On the denomination of *6+6 fillérs*, a head of a pilot with the wing appears (Figure 497).

On the denomination of *10 + 10 fillérs*, a scout boy with an aeroplane in his right hand appears (Figure 498).

Figure 497

Figure 498

Figure 499

On the denomination of *20+ 20 fillérs*, a glider appears against the background of clouds (Figure 499).

On the denomination of *32 + 32 fillérs*, there is the head of Virgin Mary with inscription „ + BOROSTYÁNOS + ",, + SZÜZ MÁRIA+ "and three aeroplanes at the left side (Figure 500).

All denominations are of horizontally arranged rectangular shape; the size of the postage stamp area up to perforation 37×26 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 2x100 pieces. They went on sale in forms of 100 pieces.

Indication of the month

6+6 fillérs: at the left side of the form between Rows 5 and 6;

10 + 10, 20 + 20, and 32 + 32 fillérs: at the left side of the form next to Postage Stamp 41;

32 + 32 fillérs: at the right side of the form next to the Postage Stamp 60.

On the denominations of 6 + 6, 20 + 20, and 32 + 32 fillérs, the indication was 41. III; on the denomination of 10+10 fillérs, it was 41. II.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* III, *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: 6 + 6, 20 + 20 and 32 + 32 fillérs IX/A 1 and 2; 10+10 fillérs IX/A 2.

Perforation: 12 :12 1/2, comb.

BROWNISH RED POSTAGE DUE STAMP, 1941 (I)

This was a series containing nine pieces with new images. The designer was Sándor Légrády.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 5 April 1941 by Regulation 219.226/3 (P.R.T. 1941/17); they were withdrawn from circulation as of 30 June 1946 by Regulation 233.703/4 (P.R.T. 1946/38).

Denominations and number of copies:

2 fillérs, brownish red, 110,000 pieces

4 fillérs, brownish red, 102,400 pieces

6 fillérs, brownish red, 108,000 pieces

8 fillérs, brownish red, 107,200 pieces

10 fillérs, brownish red, 110,800 pieces

12 fillérs, brownish red, 105,600 pieces

16 fillérs, brownish red, 96,000 pieces

20 fillérs, brownish red, 110,800 pieces

40 fillérs, brownish red, 109,200 pieces

Image

On all denominations, the indication of the value takes place in the middle. Words „MAGYAR" „KIRÁLYI" „POSTA" (the Hungarian Royal Post Office) are distributed around the numeral. Under the numeral, a horn takes

place decorated by the Hungarian coat of arms and the Hungarian crown. The name of the designer “LÉGRÁDY S." takes place below the bottom band (Figure 501).

All denominations are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape; the size of the postage stamp area up to perforation is 18×22 mm (Figure 501).

Figure 500

Figure 501

Figure 502

Figure 503

All postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House by *raster intaglio printing technology*. Printing forms contained 4/10 100 pieces. These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

The indications of the month always took place either on the left or the right form margin between Rows 5 and 6. These indications were the following:

2, 4, 8, 12, 16, and 40 fillérs: 41. III.* 41. III. IV.

6, 10 and 20 fillérs: 41. II.* 41. II. IV.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* XXXI, *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/A. 1, and 2.

Perforation: 15, comb. The size of the postage stamp area of the perforation is 22×26 mm.

SOUTH IS BACK, 1941

In order to commemorate the accession of the Yugoslavian territories to Hungary, the Hungarian Post Office issued a pair of postage stamps.

This pair of stamps was produced by overprinting denominations of 10 and 20 fillérs of the series “Templom I” (Church) of the year 1939.

The designer was Sándor Légrády.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 21. April 1941 for the period up to 30 June 1942 by Regulation 221.536/3 (P.R.T. 1941/18). These postage stamps were on sale without any limitations up to 31 December 1941. They were withdrawn from circulation by Regulation 270.643/3 (P.R.T.141/59.

Denominations	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
10 fillérs, Brown/red	3,040,000	17,326	3,022,673
20 fillérs red/dark green	3,086,400	6607	3,022,792

Image

The image of these postage stamps was identical to the denominations of 10 and 20 fillérs of *I. Templom* series, with the difference that inscription „DÉL-VISSZATÉR" (South Is Back) went across the image in a wavy manner (Figures 502 and 503).

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House with raster intaglio printing technology. The red overprint of the denomination of 10 fillérs and the dark green overprint of the denomination of 20 fillérs was produced by *letterpress* technology.

Such pair of the denomination of 10 fillérs is known where the overprint is missing from one of the postage stamps, presumably because of some kind of form folding.

These pairs went on sale in forms of 100 pieces.

The indication of the month always took place either on the left or on the right side of the printing forms between Rows 5 and 6. These indications were the following:

10 fillérs: 41. II. * 41. IV.*41. IX.;

20 fillérs 41. III. * 41. VIII.

Watermark orientation:

10 fillérs IX/A.1 and 2;

20 fillérs IX/A 2

These postage stamps were postmarked by commemorative hand stamps.

REGENT SERIES, 1941(II)

This was a pengő series with a new drawing, designed for general purposes.

The designers were Sándor Légrády and Ferenc Márton, who produced their designs on the basis of the bust sculpture created by Dezső Erdey.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 18 June 1941 by Regulation 230.458/3 (P.R.T. 1941/28). The sales were halted by Regulation 241.833/3 of 19 October 1944 (P.R.T. 1944/46), which became effective right away.

Figure 504

Figure 505

Figure 506

Later, on 4 December 1944, Regulation 247.293/3 (P.R.T. 1944/53) provided for the forwarding of the stock to the mail warehouse and identified the validity up to 31 December 1947. These postage stamps were withdrawn from circulation as of 15 of August 1945 by Regulation I. ad 113.566/A. 4 (P.R.T. 1945/14).

Denominations and number of copies:

1 pengő, green/yellow, 1,367,800

2 pengős, brown/yellow, 836,800

5 pengős, violet/yellow, 195,600

Image

On all denominations Regent Miklós Horthy's left profile appears, with laurel branches at the left side and oak ones at the right side. The indication of the value and denomination takes place in the upper side of the decoration. In the bottom part, inscription „MAGYAR KLR. POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office) appears. Below, the names of the designers "LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR" and "MÁRTON FERENC" appear. The portrait is produced by pale yellow base printing (Figure 504).

All denominations are of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape. The size of the postage stamp area up to perforation is 37×26 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing technology* in two runs and colours. Printing forms contained 100 pieces. These postage stamps went on sale in forms of 100 pieces.

The indications of the month were the following:

1 pengő:

41. V. * 41. V. XI.

2 pengő:

41. V. ♦ 41. V. VII.

41. V. VII. XI.

5 pengő

41. V.

The indications of the month took place either on the left or the right side of the forms between Rows 5 and 6.

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* III, *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/A 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12 1/2 : 12, comb. -

SZÉCHENYI, 1941

In order to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Count István Széchenyi, the Hungarian Post Office issued a series of five denominations.

The designer was Tibor Gebhardt, who won this assignment in a call for tenders.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 21 September 1941 for the period up to 30 June 1942 by Regulation 241.664/3 (P.R.T. 1941/43). They were on sale without any limitations until Regulation 270.634/3 (P.R.T. 1941/59) of 16 December 1941 terminated their sales as of 31 December

1941. Regulation 267.195/3 (P.R.T; 1941/December) stipulated that these postage stamps could be used for the internal purposes of the past office beginning from 1 January 1942.

Denominations and number of copies:

Denominations	Number of Copies		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
10 fillérs, olive green	3 956 200	200 487	3 755 713
16 fillérs, brown	2 022 200	518 337	1 503 863
20 fillérs, dark red	4 081 000	18 760	4 062 240
32 fillér red orange	2 069 200	654 271	1 414 929
40 fillér blue	2 013 200	194 594	1 818 606

Image

On the denomination of *10 fillérs*, the portrait of Count István Széchenyi appears on the right side, while the coat of arms of the family on the left side. The inscriptions read, “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office) and “GR. SZÉCHENYI ISTVÁN" arranged in two lines. There is also the indication of the value and denomination (Figure 505).

On the denomination of *16 fillérs*, Count István Széchenyi is seen with the founding document of the Academy in his right hand and a decorative torch in his left one. In the background, the building of the Hungarian Science Academy decorated by light beams is seen. At the bottom of the postage stamp inscription „MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office) and the indication of the value and denomination appears (Figure 506).

On the denomination of *20 fillérs*, a giant is seen who forces apart the rocks of the Danube Kazán Straight with his bare hands. There is a ship on the Danube and a plaque on the left-sided rock. The inscription reads: „MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office). The indication of the value and denomination takes place at the bottom of the postage stamp area (Figure 507).

Figure 507

Figure 508

Figure 509

On the denomination of *32 fillérs*, the Chain Bridge (Lánchíd) appears, the Castle of Buda in the background. In the bottom part, inscription „MAGYAR KIR, POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office), and in the upper right corner of the indication of the value and denomination appear (Figure 508).

On the denomination of *40 fillérs*, Mercury appears showing direction to a ship and a locomotive with his right hand and holding the badge of the trade in his left one. The inscription „MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office) and the indication of the denomination and the value you appear at the bottom (Figure 509).

The name of the designer „GEBHARDT T." appears on all denominations.

All denominations are of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape. The size of the postage stamp area up to perforation is 33×22 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 2×100 pieces. These postage stamps went on sale in forms of 100 pieces.

Printing Deficiencies

There is a white stain on the breast of the left-side raven on the Post Stamp 40 of the form of the denomination of 10 fillérs.

The flag is missing from the mast of the ship on Postage Stamp 12 of the form of the denomination of 40 fillérs.

The indication of the month took place either on the left or on the right side of the forms next to Postage Stamp 41 or 50, or between Rows 5 and 6. These indications were the following:

10 fillér
41. VIII. * 41. VIII. IX. * 41. IX.
16, 32 ós 40 fillérs
41. IX.
20 fillér
41. IX. * 41. X

These postage stamps were produced on *Paper* III, *Watermark* IX.

Watermark orientation: IX/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12 : 12 ½, comb. The size of the postage stamp area up to perforation is 37×26 mm.

These postage stamps were postmarked by *commemorative hand stamps*.

Chapter VIII RASTER INTAGLIO PRINTING ISSUES OF THE YEARS 1941-44

These releases were heavily influenced by the Second World War. The majority of the commemorative issues was influenced by the War, or was meant to raise support for the injured.

Along with the postage stamp blocks, small forms appeared, which contain 4, 10, 25, or 50 postage stamps.

Printing Forms

The main principle of the printing forms remained as in case of the previous editions – the printing forms of small postage stamps contained 4×100 pieces, while those of large postage stamps contained 2×100 pieces. The exceptions were the postage stamps printed in two colours and in two runs, as well as the postage stamps which were traded in small forms. The details on these postage stamps will be provided when discussing specific postage stamps and small forms.

Prints on Form Margins

Generally, the indication of the month appeared as described in Chapter VII. The exceptions were the postage stamps released in small forms. Indications of the month were not found on the forms of 100 pieces of *Hadvezérek* (Military Commanders) series. On the forms of the postage stamps commemorating the mourning of Horthy and on the forms of *Hadigondozás* (Military Care) series they were printed in different manner. This will be discussed at individual releases.

Paper

Paper of 70 g, 0,08 mm was continued to be used. For the postage stamps of the small shape, *Paper* XXXI, 49×57 cm, was used, while for the postage stamps of the large shape *Paper* III, 42×60 cm, was used.

Watermark

Regulation 249.120/3 (P.R.T. 1941/45) introduced a new watermark featuring the coat of arms with the double cross (X), for the first time for the series *I. Templom* (Church). The denominations of 3, 8, 12, 24, and the small denominations of 80 were produced with this watermark. According to the indication of the month, all these postage stamps were first produced in September 1941.

The two kinds of the watermark orientation described in detail in the Monograph of Volume I will be presented on Chart 510-513.

Perforation

The perforation of the postage stamps is generally comb. The exceptions were the denominations released in the small forms of 4 and 10 pieces – their perforation was frame. Imperf (□) pieces turned up in the case of all releases – they are nothing else than the Phase II prints let into trade.

Although rarely, we still can come across deficient perforation (Figure 514).

Postage Rates

Postage rates changed twice in the course of this brief period, which reflects the gradual deterioration of the value of pengő. It also reflects the start of the inflation. The tariff table is found at the end of this chapter.

Because of the war, all domestic air flights were halted, due to which there was no airmail rate issued for Hungary. The provisions on the overseas airmail rates were stipulated by Regulations I. ad 206.200 (P.R.T. 1943/10) and I. ad 211.654 (P.R.T. 1943/17).

Figure 510 Watermark Orientation X/A 1

Figure 511 Watermark Orientation X/A 2

Figure 512 Watermark Orientation X/B 1

Figure 513 Watermark Orientation X/B 2

Figure 514

It is interesting to mention that field airmail response postcards were introduced (Regulation 262.723/4 - P.R.T. 1942/53). According to the regulation, soldiers in the theatre of operations were entitled to one piece a week.

Finally, it is important to talk about a measure justified by economy. Regulation 206.414/4 (P.R.T. 1944/9) introduced *open-window envelopes* instead of transparent-window ones, referring to the reasons of economy, but exclusively for domestic mail.

TEMPLOMOK (Churches) (II), 1941

The Hungarian Post Office issued a general-use series containing 14 denominations. The series featured the drawings of *I. Templomok* series of the year 1939, but contained changes of the rates and was released on paper with Watermark X.

These postage stamps were designed by Sándor Légrády.

These postage stamps were *introduced* in the following way:

The denominations of 3, 8, 12, 24, and 80 fillérs were introduced as of 10 September 1941 by Regulation 249.120/3 (P.R.T. 1941/45);

The denominations of 1, 5, 6, 10, 20, 30,40, 50, and 70 fillérs were introduced as of 10 October 1941 by Regulation 254.772/3 (P.R.T. 1941/50).

These postage stamps were *withdrawn* in the following way:

The denominations of 1-24 and 80 fillérs were withdrawn as of 31 December 1943 by Regulations 243.932/3 (P.R.T. 1943/53) and 253.262/3(P.R.T. 1943/60);

The denominations of 30-70 fillérs originally were meant to be withdrawn by Regulation 228.506/3 (P.R.T. 1944/31) as of 31. August 1944; later

Regulation 233.040/3 (P.R.T. 1944/37) terminated their trade but still leaving them valid until 31 December 1947. Finally, they were withdrawn from circulation as of 15 August 1945 by Regulation 113.566/A. 4 (P.R.T. 1945/11).

Denominations and Number of Copies

Denomination	Number of Copies		
	Produced	Destroyed	Went on sale
1 fillér red wine	25 330 000	224 939	25 105 061
3 fillérs dark brown	101 990 000	853 771	101 136 229
6 fillérs greyish violet	4 050 000	76 575	3 973 424
6 fillérs green	5 200 000	26 644	5 173 356.
8 fillérs greyish green	22 800 000	19 823	22 780 177
10 fillérs brown	30 210 .000	43 196	30 166 804
12 fillérs orange red	47 660 000	67 486	47 592 514
20 fillérs red	105 540 000	114 869	105 425 131
24 fillérs violet brown	6 000 000	1 024 586	4 975 414
30 fillérs red violet	5 560 000	—	5 560 000
40 fillérs greenish blue	5 380 000	—	5 380 000
50 fillérs olive green	4 978 000	—	4 978 000
70 fillérs brownish red	6 510 000	—	6 510 000
80 fillérs yellowish Brown	12 243 000	48 160	12 194 840

Images

The drawing of the denominations of 1-12 fillérs is identical to that of the denominations of 1-16 fillérs of the series I. Templom (Figure 454);

The drawing of the denominations of 20 and 24 is identical to the denomination of 20 fillérs of the series I. Templom (Figure 455);

The drawing of the denominations of 30-70 fillérs is identical to the denominations of 30, 40, 50, and 70 fillérs of the series I. Templom (Figures 457 and 459-461);

The drawing of the denomination of 80 fillérs is identical to that of the denomination of 25 fillérs of the series I. Templom (Figure 456).

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with raster intaglio printing technology. Printing forms contained 400 pieces. In the case of the denominations of 1-24 and 80 fillérs, they contained 200 pieces. In the case of the denominations of 30-70 fillérs, the forms contained 100 pieces.

The indication of the month on the forms of the denominations of 1-24 and 80 fillérs took place either on the left or on the right margin of the form between Rows 5 and 6; on the forms of 30-70 fillérs, it took place on the bottom margin between Postage Stamps 95 and 96. Some of the forms of the denomination of 50 fillérs did not contain the indication of the month.

1 fillér

41. X. * 41. XI. * 41. XI. 42.1.* 42.1. * 42. II.
42. VI. * 42. VU. (4) * 42. VIII.
3 fillérs
41. IX. (4) * 41. X. (2) * 41. XI. (3) * 41. XII.
42. I. (2) * 42. II. (4) * 42. III. * 42. IV.42. V. (2)
42. VI. (2) * 42. VII. * 42. VII. VIII.42. VIII. * 42. IX. (2)
5 fillérs
41. X. * 41. XII. * 41. Xn. 42. VII.
6 fillérs
42. II. * 42. II. V.
8 fillérs
41. IX. (2) * 41. IX. X. * 41. IX. X. XI.41. XII. * 42. I. * 42. IV. * 42. VIII.
10 fillérs
42.1. (2) * 42. II. * 42. H. m. * 42. ni.* 42. IV.
12 fillérs
41. IX. (3) * 41. X. (2)* 41. XI. (2)41. XI. .XII.
41. XII. (3) * 42. I. * 42. III. (2)
42. III. IV.
42. TV. (3) * 42. IV. V. * 42. V. (2)42. IX.
20 fillérs
41. XI. * 41. XII. (2) * 41. XII. 42. I. * 42.1.
42. II. * 42. III. * 42. IV. * 42. V. (4) * 42. VI. (3)42. Vn. (4) * 42. VII. VIII. * 42. VIII.
42. IX. (3) * 42. X.
24 fillérs
41. IX. * 41. X. (2)
30 fillérs
41. V. VII. X. XII. * 42.. I. * 42. V. * 42. X.
40 fillérs
41. XI. * 41. XI. 42. II. * 41. XI. 42. II. IV.
42. VI. * 42. VT. VII. * 42. X.
50 fillérs
41. X. XII. 42. II. * 42. III.
70 fillérs
42. I. * 42. IV. * 42. VII.
80 fillérs
41. IX. * 41. IX. X. * 42. V. * 42. V. VII.

Watermark orientation:

1-24 and 80 fillérs X/A. 1 and 2; 30-70 fillérs B. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 1-24 és 80 fillérs 15, comb; 30-70 fillérs 12 1/2 : 12, comb.

The size of the postage stamp area up to perforation is 22×26 mm on the denominations of 1-24 and 80 fillérs; it is 26×33 mm on denominations of 30-75 fillérs.

Pieces of the denomination of 8 fillérs imperf at the bottom have turned up.

One form of the denomination of 30 fillérs (100 pieces) went on sale without perforation in the summer of 1942. It was sent to the post master's office of Ószivác and Újszivác. According to the investigation, the post master sold these at much higher price to postage stamp collectors.

BROWNISH RED POSTAGE DUE STAMPS (II), 1941-1944 (II)

These postage stamps had the same design as the brownish red postage due stamps I, but were produced on paper with *Watermark* X and with the prices corresponding to the new postage rates. This series contained 16 denominations.

The images were designed by Sándor Légrády.

These postage stamps were introduced in the following way:

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, and 40 fillérs as of 10 October 1941 by Regulation 254.772/3 (P.R.T. 1941/50); 2, 24 , and 50 fillérs as of 17 December 1941 by Regulation 270.577/3 (P.R.T.1941/59); 18, 30, 36, and 60 fillérs as of 16 March 1944 by Regulation 211.998/3 (P.R.T. 1944/13). All denominations were withdrawn from circulation as of 30 June 1946 by Regulation 233.703/4 (P.RT. 1946/38). .

Denominations and Number of Copies

2 fillérs	brownish red	5 567 600	18 fillérs	brownish red	1 060 000
3 fillérs	brownish red	4 275 600	20 fillérs	brownish red	8 857 600
4 fillérs	brownish red	5 553 600	24 fillérs	brownish red	2 279 200
6 fillérs	brownish red	2 094 800	30 fiüér	brownish red	2 005 200
8 fillérs	brownish red	3 611 600	36 fiüér	brownish red	1 119 200
10 fillérs	brownish red	11 302 400	40 fillérs	brownish red	4 537 200
12 fillérs	brownish red	3 445 600	50 fillérs	brownish red	1 972 000
16 fillérs	brownish red	1 950 400	60 fiüér	brownish red	1 675 600

Image

The drawings of all denominations are identical to those of the series of brown postage due stamps I (Figure 501).

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House with raster intaglio printing technology. Printing forms contained 4x100 pieces.

The indication of the month on the forms of all denominations took place either on the left or on the right side of the forms between Rows 5 and 6 or next to Postage Stamps 41 or 60.

2 fillérs
41. III. IV. X. * 43. I. * 43. VI.
3 fillérs
41. XII. * 41. XII. 42. I. * 42. III.
42. III. IV.
4 fillérs
41. X. * 42. IX. * 42. IX. 43. IV. (2)
6 fillérs
41. n. rv. x. * 4i. n. ív. x. 42. vn.
41. n. rv. x. 42. vn. rx.
41.11. rv. x. 42. vn. rx. 43. vn..
8 fillérs
41. ni. rv. XI. * 42. XI. * 42. XI. 43. III.

42. XI. 43. in. X. * 41. III. IV. XI. 42. IV.
10 fillérs
41. II. rv. X. * 43.1. * 43.1. V. * 43.1. V. XI.
43. I. V. XI. 44. TV.43. I. V. XI. 44. IV. VI.
43. I. V. XI. 44. IV. VI. VIII.
12 fillérs
42.II. * 42. II. VII. * 42.II. IV. IX.
42. II. VII. IX. 43. III. * 43. XI.
16 fillérs
41. III. IV. 42. II. * 43. II. * '43: II. V.
18 fillérs
44. II.
20 fillérs
41. II. IV. X.* 42. VTI.* 42. X.
42. X. 43. V.* 42. X. 43. V. IX.* 43. X.
24 fillérs
41. XI. * 41. XI. 42. I.
30 fillérs
44. II.
36 fillérs
44. II.
40 fillérs
4I. III. rv. 42. II. * 43.1. * 43.I. VI.
43. I. VI. XI.
50 fillérs
41. XII.* 41. XII. 42. I.41. XII. 42. I. 43. IV.
60 fillérs
44. II.

Watermark orientation: X/A 1 and 2

Perforation: 15, comb. The area of the postage stamps up to perforation is 22×26 mm.

Cancelling

Regulation 263.761/41 (P.R.T. 1941/55) allowed for an interesting kind of cancellation:

Before introducing in the near future postage due stamps of 3 fillérs, it is hereafter allowed to use 2-fillér postage due and 1-fillér letter postage stamps for the postage of 3 fillérs of the official forms marked as “Officially Postage Due”. Offices shall write word “portó" next to the letter postage stamp. This provision shall become ineffective automatically after introducing 3-fillér postage due stamps and supplying them to the post offices.

SOLDIER, 1941

The Hungarian Post Office issued a postage stamp series containing five denominations in order to give Christmas presents to the soldiers fighting in the Second World War. The surcharge payable for these stamps was 1.60 pengős.

The denominations of 8 + 12 - 40 + 60 fillérs were designed by Tibor Gebhardt; the denominations of 20 + 40 fillérs were designed by Antal Fery.

The stamps were introduced as of 1 December 1941 by Regulation 264.792/3 (P.R.T. 1941/55), with the validity lasting until the 30 June 1942, which was stipulated by Regulation 270.634/3 (P.R.T. 1941/59). The sales of the denomination of 20 + 40 fillérs terminated by Regulation 210.520/3 (P.R.T. 1942/4) 31 January 1942.

The denominations of 8 +12,12 +18, 20 + 30, and 40 + 60 fillérs were traded at the following post offices: Budapest 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 62, 72, 112, and 114; Debrecen 1; Győr 1; Kaposvár 1; Kassa 1; Kolozsvár 1; Miskolc 1; Nagykanizsa 1; Nagyvárad 1; Nyíregyháza 1;Pécs 1; Sopron -1; Szabadka 1; Szeged 1; Székesfehérvár 1;- Szolnok 1; Szombathely 1; Újvidék 1; Zombor 1 sz. Each customer could buy 5 pieces. The denomination of 20 + 40 fillérs was on sale at all post offices and at the Postage Stamp Sales Authority without any limitations.

Denominations and Number of Copies

8+12 fillérs, green 300,000
12+18 fillérs, olive green, 300,000
20+30 fillérs, slate grey, 300,000.
40+60 fillérs, brown, 300,000
20+40 fillérs, red, 1 000 000

Image

On all denominations, the inscriptions were the following: “HONVÉDEINK KARÁCSONYÁRA 1941" (To our Soldiers For Christmas) at the top; “MAGYAR KIR•POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office) at the bottom; the name of designer “GEBHARDT T." on the denominations of 8 + 12, 12 + 18, 20 + 30, and 40 + 60 fillérs; the name of designer “FERY ANTAL" on the denomination of 20 + 40 fillérs.

Figure 515
Figure 516

The denomination of *8+12 fillérs* features three soldiers fighting, with the indication of the value and the denomination in the upper right corner (Figure 515);

The denomination of 12 + 18 fillérs features a cannon in firing position with four bombardiers, burning ruins of a building in front of them, the indication of the value and the denomination in the bottom right corner (Figure 516);

The denomination of 20+ 30 fillérs features two attacking tanks and an aircraft above them; the coloured indication of the value and the denomination takes place in the upper right corner (Figure 517);

The denomination of 40 + 60 fillérs features a hussar with a flag and a soldier on the bicycle lifting his arm in a welcome gesture; the coloured indi-

cation of the value and denomination takes place in the upper left corner (Figure 519);

The denomination of 20 + 40 fillérs features a sword with floral decoration with light beams around it and a portrait of a soldier. The two-line indication of the value and the denomination takes place in the upper left corner (Figure 518).

All denominations are of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape. The size of the postage stamp area is 33x22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing technology*. Printing forms contained 2×100 postage stamps. These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

Figure 517

Figure 518

Figure 519

Printing Deficiency

On the form of the denomination of 8+12 fillérs, on Postage Stamp 62, there is a white stain on the left leg of the soldier throwing a shell.

The indication of the month took place on the left side of the form between Postage Stamp 5 and 6. It was always 41. XI.

Watermark orientation: X/A. 2; in case of the denomination of 20 + 40 fillérs also A. 1.

Perforation 12:12 1/2, comb; the size of the postage stamps up to perforation is 37x26 mm.

HORTHY PENGŐ (III.), 1941-1942

The Hungarian Post Office released the former pengő series (the same three denominations) (II)

The postage stamps were designed by Sándor Légrády and Ferenc Márton.

These postage stamps were introduced by Regulation 254.772/3 (P.R.T. 1941/50) of 10 October 1941. It stipulated that from that time on the denominations of 1, 2, and 5 pengős were to be produced on the paper with the new watermark (X). The actual release can be identified on the basis of the indications of the month, according to which five 5-pengő values were released in the November of 1941, while the denominations of 1 and 2 pengős were released in the February of 1942. The termination of the sales, the handing in of the remaining stock was provided for by the regulations referred to in the previous issue. Similarly to the previous release, these postage stamps were withdrawn from circulation by Regulation I. ad 113.566/A. 4 (P.R.T. 1945/14) as of 15 of August 1945.

Denominations and Number of Copies

1 pengő, green/yellow, 31,412,000 pieces

2 pengős, brown/yellow, 10,172,000 pieces
5 pengős, violet/yellow, 2,680,000 pieces
Indications of the month
1 pengő
42.II. *42 III *42.III.VII. 42. VII
42. VII.VIII.
42. VII.VIII.X. * 43.III. * 43.IV. * 43.VII.(2)
43. VIII. * 43.IX. * 43.X.
2 pengő
41. V.VII.XI.42.II. * 41.V.VII.XI.42.II.VI.
42. X. * 43.II. * 43.VII. * 43.VII.IX.
43. X. * 44.IV. .
5 pengő
41.V.XI. * 41.V.XI.42.II. * 41.V.XI.42.II.V.
41. V. XI. 42. II. V. 43. V.
41. V. XI. 42. II. V. 43. V. IX
41. V. XI. 42. II. 5. 43. V. IX. X.
Watermark orientation: X/A 1 and 2

AIRCRAFT FUND (III), 1942

The Hungarian Post Office issued a postage stamp series containing 4 denominations in order to support the National Aircraft Fund. The surcharge payable was 100%.

These postage stamps were designed by Tibor Gebhardt.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 15 March 1942, with the validity lasting until 31 December 1942, by Regulation 218.502/3 (P.R.T. 1942/10). They were withdrawn from circulation by Regulation 268.619/3 (P.R.T. 1942/58).

Before 30 April 1942 these postage stamps were on sale at all Treasury post offices. One customer could purchase the maximum five series. After this period and until 31 December 1942, these postage stamps could be purchased only at the Postage Stamp Sales Authority, which was stipulated by Regulation 227.159/3 (P.R.T. 1942/18).

Denominations

8 + 8 fillérs, green
12+12 fillérs, blue
20+20 fillérs, brown
30+30 fillérs, red

Number of copies: The introducing regulation provided for policing of 400,000 series.

Image

On all denominations, the following descriptions appeared: “HORTHY MIKLÓS NEMZETI REPÜLŐ ALAP" (HORTHY MIKLÓS AIRCRAFT FUND) in the upper part; “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA” (Hungarian Royal Post

Office) in the lower part; the name of designer „GÖNCZI GEBHARDT T." under the image at the right side.

On the denomination of *8 + 8 fillérs*, a paratrooper looking upwards is seen, with an Aircraft Fund logo over him; the indication of the value and the denomination takes place in the bottom left corner (Figure 520).

On the denomination of *12 + 12 fillérs*, 5 gliders are seen, with Prince Csaba and two riders on the Milky Way over them; the coloured indication of the value and denomination takes place in the upper left corner (Figure 521).

On the denomination of *20 + 20 fillérs*, a glider is seen, with an ancient Hungarian archer; the two-line indication of the value in denomination takes place in the upper left corner (Figure 522).

On the denomination of *30 + 30 fillérs,* there is a front part of an aircraft with a propeller, with a male and a female pilot in the forefront, a Hungarian mythical eagle ("Turul") with the royal crown on its head over them. The indication of the value and denomination takes place in the bottom right corner (Figure 523).

The denominations of 8 + 8 and 30 + 30 fillérs are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape. The size of the postage stamp area is 22×33 mm. The denominations of 12 +12 and 20 + 20 fillérs are of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape. The size of the postage stamp area is 33×22 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing technology*. The printing forms contained 6×25 postage stamps – 3×25 pieces in the upper part of the form, and 3×25 pieces in its bottom part. These postage stamps were traded in small forms of 25 pieces.

The *indication of the month* took place on the bottom margin of the forms under Postage Stamp 95 on the forms of the denominations of 8 + 8 and 30 + 30 fillérs. These indications took place at the right side of the form next to Postage Stamps 41 on the forms of the denominations of 12 + 12 and 20 + 20 fillérs. This indication was always 42. II.

Watermark orientation: 8 + 8 and 30 + 30 fillérs X/B. 2; 12 + 12 fillérs A. 1; 20 + 20 fillérs A. 2.

Perforation:

8 + 8 and 30 + 30 fillérs: 12 1/2:12, comb; the size up to perforation is 26x37;

10 + 10 and 20 + 20 fillérs: 12:12 1/2, comb; the size up to perforation is 37x26 mm.

RED CROSS (I), 1942

The Hungarian Post Office issued a charity series, containing 14 denominations in order to support the Hungarian Red Cross and the National Association for Hungarian Invalids Care. The surcharge payable was 2 pengős.

These postage stamps were designed by István Kákonyi.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 September 1942, with the validity lasting until 30 June 1943 by Regulation 249.183/3 (P.R.T. 142/38). They were on sale at all Treasury post offices until 31 October 1942. Then Regulation 261.250/3 (P.R.T. 1942/52) provided for extension of the period of sales and made it possible to sell individual denominations separately.

Figure 524

Figure 525

Figure 526

Figure 527

Finally, Regulation 268.620/3 (P.R.T. 1942/58) terminated the sales of these postage stamps as of 31 December 1942.

Number of copies: 300 000 series

Denominations:

3 fillérs + 18 fillérs olive green/red
8 fillérs + 32 fillérs dark brown/great
12 fillérs + 50 fillérs wine red/red
20 fillérs + 1 pengő slate blue/red

Image

In the postage stamp area extending up to the perforation, inscription “MAGYAR KLR•POSTA" arranged in two lines appears at the bottom left; next to it, the Red Cross appears in a white circle, with the red royal crown over it. Under the image, the name of the designer “KÁKONYI I." appears.

On the denomination of *3 + 18 fillérs*, a doctor with two nurses while taking blood from the left arm of a sitting person and a standing male figure in the background are seen. In the right upper corner of the image, word “VÉRADÁS" (Blood donation) appears; the indication of the value and the denomination takes place in the bottom left corner (Figure 524).

On the denomination of *8 + 32 fillérs*, two Red Cross nurses are putting on bandage on an injured soldier. In the upper right corner, word “ÁPOLÁS" (Nursing) appears; the indication of the value and elimination takes place at the bottom left (Figure 525).

On the denomination of *12 + 50 fillérs*, there are two soldiers listening to a radio and a soldier sending mail with a pigeon. In the upper left corner, word “GONDOZÁS" (Caring) appears; the indication of the value and the denomination take place at the left side (Figure 526).

On the denomination of *20 fillérs + 1 pengő*, two nurses are taking care of two women and three children. In the upper right part, word “GYÁMOLITÁS" (Helping) appears; the indication of the value and denomination takes place at the left side (“+ 1"P” over „20 f") (Figure 527).

All denominations are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape. The size of the perforation is 26x37 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology in two colours and runs. The form margin of the small forms is of light brown colour. Printing forms contained nine small forms – three rows of three forms.

These postage stamps went on sale in small forms of 10 pieces – two rows of five pieces. The small forms were of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape, their size 155×100 mm, comprising the light brown form margin.

HORTHY MOURNING STAMP, 1942

The Hungarian Post Office issued a denomination to commemorate the death of the Regent’s son István Horthy in the combat. This is the first Hungarian postage stamp with a frame for mourning.

This postage stamp was designed by Tibor Gönczi Gebhardt.

These postage stamps were introduced by Regulation 256.133/3 (P.R.T. 1942/45) as of 15 October 1942. Regulation 258.991/3 (P.R.T. 1942/49) provided for mandatory selling of these postage stamps at post offices, subject to using other 20 fillérs postage stamps for internal handling. These postage stamps were withdrawn from circulation as of 31 December 1943 by Regulations 243.932/3 (P.R.T. 1943/53) and 253.262/3 (P.R.T.1943/60).

It was on sale at all post offices.

20 fillérs, black, 15 690 000

Image

This postage stamp featured the bust of Deputy Regent István Horthy, in the uniform of a flight lieutenant; at his right and above Prince Csaba is galloping with two riders behind him, eight stars over them (the design was taken from the denomination of 12 + 12 fillérs of the Aircrafts Fund III series). Both to the right and to the left of his face, there are six aircrafts. In the upper left corner, the years “1904-1942" appear; to the right of the bust, the indication of the denomination “20 f" is seen, while under the image “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" inscription takes place. Below it and do at the right sides, the name of the designer appears: “GÖNCZI GEBHARDT T." (Figure 529).

Figure 528

Figure 529

Figure 530

This postage stamp is of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape. The size of the image is 31.5×26 mm.

Printing was done at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing technology*. Printing forms contained 100 pieces or sometimes 150 pieces. When it was 150 pieces, the upper part of the forms contained 100 pieces, while the bottom parts separated by a white form margin contained further 50 pieces. These postage stamps went on sale in forms of 100 or 150 pieces.

Printing Deficiencies

On the small forms of 50 pieces, on the first postage stamp, there are seven stars, while on the 10th one – nine ones; on Postage Stamp 88 of the form of 100 pieces, there are two aircraft instead of three ones at the left side.

The indication of the month on the forms of 50 pieces took place on the left form margin next to Postage Stamp 41; on the forms of 100 pieces, they took place on the left margin between Rows 5 and 6 or next to Postage Stamp 41 or 51. These indications were the following:

42.IX. * 42.X.(7) * 42.XI.(2) * 43.II.(4) * 43.III.(2) * 43.IV.(2) * 43.V.(3)

Perforation: 12, comb. The size of the postage stamp area up to perforation is 35.5x30 mm.

RED CROSS (II), 1942

The Hungarian Post Office issued two versions (perforated and imperf) of a series containing three denominations, in order to support the Hungarian Red Cross and the National Association Four Invalid Care. The surcharge payable was 1 pengő.

For the denominations of 6 fillérs + 1 pengő and 20 fillérs + 1 pengős, the assignment was given to Lajos Berán; for the denomination of 8 fillérs + 1 pengős, the assignment was given to Gönczi Gebhardt Tibor.

These postage stamps were introduced by Regulation 262.741/3 (P.R.T. 1942/52), as of 1 December 1942 until 30 June 1943.

When the series was traded, half of it was sold perforated, another half without perforation. If a customer wished an odd number, he/she could buy it if there was a corresponding number on stock. Regulation 268.620/3 (P.R.T.1942/58) terminated selling of these postage stamps as of 31 December 1942.

Denominations:

6 fillérs +1 pengő, violet blue/yellow/red

8 fillérs +1 pengő, olive green/yellow/red

20 fillérs +1 pengő reddish brown/yellow/red

The issuing regulation stipulated the number to be released as 150 000 perforated and 150 000 imperf series.

Image

In the bottom part of the denominations, inscription “MAG-YAR•KIR•POSTA" Hungarian Royal Post Office) appears.

On the denomination of *6 fillérs + 1 pengő*, the widow of Deputy Regent István Horthy in nurse uniform appears. In the right upper corner, the Red Cross and the yellow royal crown take place; the two-line indication of the value and the denomination takes place in the bottom left corner. Under the image, in the left side, name of designer “•BERÁN•L•" is seen (Figure 528).

On the denomination of *8 fillérs + 1 pengő*, a red cross nurse is taking care of an injured soldier lying on the ground. The Red Cross and the royal crown take place in the upper left corner, while the two-line indication of the value and the denomination takes place in the upper right corner. The name of designer “GÖNCZIGEBHARDT" takes place under the image (Figure 532).

On the denomination of *20 fillérs + 1 pengő*, the bust of Horthy Miklós’s wife is seen; the Red Cross and the royal crown are seen in the upper left corner, while the two-line indication of the value and denomination takes place in the upper right corner. The name of designer „-BERÁN-L-" appears under the image and the right side (Figure 530).

The denominations of 6 filléres + 1 pengő and 20 filléres + 1 pengő are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape; the size of the postage stamp area is 25×30 mm. The denomination of 8 filléres + 1 pengő is of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape; the size of the postage stamp area is 30×25 mm.

Figure 531

Figure 532

Figure 533

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing technology* in three runs and colours. The printing forms contained four small forms, two of them in one row. They went on sale in small forms of four pieces, which could be either vertically or horizontally arranged, depending on the postage stamps in them. Their size was either 94×105 mm or 105×94 mm.

Watermark Orientation:

8 filléres + 1 pengő X/A 2; 6 filléres + 1 pengő and 20 filléres + 1 pengő X/B 2.

Perforation:

Half of the issue was produced with 12 teeth, frame; another half was produced imperf. Size of the postage stamps up to perforation: 6 filléres +1 pengő, 20 filléres + 1 pengő 30 ×35.5 mm, and 8 filléres + 1 pengő 35.5×30 mm.

KINGS, 1942

The Hungarian Post Office issued a commemorative series containing six denominations, in order to pursue cultural aims. The surcharge payable was 100%.

The designer was György Konecsni, who won this assignment at a call for tenders.

Figure 534
Figure 535
Figure 536
Figure 537*

These postage stamps were introduced as of 21 December 1942 until 30 June 1943 by Regulation 266.860/3 (P.R.T. 1942/56).

These postage stamps were on sale until 31 March 1943 at all post offices. One customer could purchase the maximum of five series.

Number of copies: 250 000

Denominations

6+60 fillérs, dark brown
8+8 fillérs, green
12 + 12 fillérs, dark violet
20 + 20 fillérs, blueish green
24+24 fillérs, yellowish brown
30+30 fillérs, red

Image

On all denominations, the indication of the value and denomination takes place at the right side of the image, with the inscription „MAGYAR+KIR + POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office) below. Under the image, at the right side the name of the designer appears: „KONECSNI GYÖRGY"

On the denomination of *6 + 6 fillérs*, the head of King St László with the crown appears; the inscription reads: “SZENT+LÁSZLÓ 1042-1942" (Figure 531).

On the denomination of *8+8 fillérs*, the equestrian statue of Szent László is seen, with the coat of arms with the double cross; above, inscription “A•LOVAG•KIRÁLY" (The Knight King) appears. At the left side of the image, the same inscription as on the previous denomination appears (Figure 533).

On the denomination of *12 + 12 fillérs*, the bust of King IV. Béla (1206-1270) with the crown is seen; the inscription starting in the left side reads: „IV-Béla-1242-1942" (Figure 534);

On the denomination of *20 + 20 fillérs*, King IV. Béla is seen with a design in his hand and a builder with a trowel next to him, with a church under construction in the background. At the bottom, there is a coat of arms with

eight stripes, while at the top inscription “AZ ÚJJÁÉPÍTŐ" appears (Figure 535).

On the denomination *24 + 24 fillérs*, the portrait of King Nagy Lajos (1326-1382) with a crown is seen; the inscription starting at the left side reads: “NAGY-LAJOS-1342-1942" (Figure 536).

On the denomination of *30 + 30 fillérs*, King Nagy Lajos sitting on his throne is seen, three coats of arms under the picture; the inscription below reads: “A-NAGY-URALKODÓ". The inscription starting at the left side is the same as on the previous denomination (Figure 537).

These stamps were issued for the following occasions: the postage stamps featuring King Szent László commemorated the 900th birth anniversary of the king; the postage stamps featuring King Béla IV commemorated the 700th anniversary of the start of the rebuilding of the country after Hungary was overrun by the Tatars; the postage stamps featuring King Nagy Lajost commemorated the 600th anniversary of the accession to the throne of this king.

All denominations are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape. The size of the postage stamp is 22×33 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing technology*. Printing forms contained 2×100 postage stamps.

The *indication of the month* took place at the bottom margin below Postage Stamp 95 or between Postage Stamps 95 and 96. This indication was always 42. XII.

Watermark Orientation: X/B. 2. The denominations of 12+12, 20 + 20, and 30 + 30 fillérs occurred also on paper with watermark orientation X/B. 1.

Perforation: 12 1/2 :12, comb. The size of the postage stamps up to perforation is 26x37mm.

CHURCHES (III), 1943

The Hungarian Post Office issued a series for general use, which featured the same drawings as the denominations of 30-70 fillérs of Churches I series, although the colours were different and the drawing and denominations were mixed up. The series contained five denominations.

The designer was Légrády Sándor.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 January 1943 by Regulation 267.810/3 (P.R.T. 1942/57); it was planned to the stamps by Regulation 228.506/3 (P.R.T. 1944/31) as of 31 of August 1944; however, Regulation 233.040/3 (P.R.T. 1944/37) terminated the sales of these postage stamps, extending their period of validity until 31 December 1947. In the meantime,

Regulation 113.566/A. 4 (P.R.T. 1945/11) withdrew these postage stamps from circulation as of 15 of August 1945.

Denominations and Number of Copies:

30 fillérs, pink, 136,474,000

40 fillérs, blackish grey, 4,940,000

50 fillérs, blue, 27,965,000

70 fillérs, green, 5,984,600

80 fillérs, yellowish brown, 16,969,400

On the denomination of 30 fillérs, the Cathedral of Kassa from the denomination of 70 fillérs of the Churches I series appears (Figure 461).

On the denomination of 40 fillérs, the Great Church of Debrecen from the denomination of 32 fillérs of the Churches I series appears (Figure 458).

On the denomination of 50 fillérs, the Basilica of Esztergom from the denomination of 40 fillérs of the Churches I series appears (Figure 459),

On the denomination of 70 fillérs, the Church of Deák Square from the denomination of 50 fillérs of the Churches I series appears (Figure 460),

On the denomination of 80 fillérs, the Church of Mátyás from the denomination of 30 fillérs of the Churches I series appears (Figure 457).

The printing, paper quality, and other parameters are the same as in case of the earlier released series Churches I and II.

Indications of the Month:

30 fillérs
42. XXI. * 43.1. * 43: IV. * 43. V. * 43. V.VIII.
43. VII.(2)*43.VTII.(2)* 43.IX.(8)* 43.X.(6)
40 fillérs
42.XII. * 43.III. * 43.IV. * 43.V.
50 fillérs
42.XII. * 42.XII.43.I. * 43.III. * 43.IV.
43.IX.
70 fillérs
42.XII. * 43.I. * 43.I.II. * 43.III. * 43.IV.
80 fillérs
42.XII. * 43.I. * 43.IV.(2) * 43.IV.VIII.
Watermark orientation: X/B. 1 and 2.

MILITARY COMMANDERS, 1943-1944

This was a new series containing of 18 denominations, for general use.

The assignment was awarded to Béla Kontuly as a result of a call for tenders.

These postage stamps were introduced into circulation as follows: the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, and 24 fillérs were introduced as of 1 January 1943 by Regulation 267.810/3 (P.R.T. 1942/57); the denomi-

nations of a 18, 30, 50, 80 fillérs, and of 1 pengő were introduced as of 22 November 1943 by Regulation (P.R.T. 1943/54); the denominations of 2 and 5 pengő were introduced as of 15 December 1944 by Regulation 247.696/3 (P.R.T. 1944/53). These postage stamps were withdrawn (with the exception of the denominations of 18 and 24 fillérs) as of 15 of August 1945 by Regulation 113.566/A. 4 (P.R.T. 1945/11); the remaining denominations were withdrawn as of 30 June 1946 by Regulation 233.703/4 rendelettel (P.R.T. 1946/38).

Denominations

1 fillér, blackish green
2 fillérs, orange red
3 fillérs, blue
4 fillérs, brown
5 fillérs, brick red
6 fillérs, blueish grey
8 fillérs, olive green
10 fillérs, brown
12 fillérs, blueish green
18 fillérs, greyish black
20 fillérs, red, brown
24 fillérs, violet
30 fillérs, red
50 fillérs, blue
80 fillérs, brown
1 pengő, green
2 pengős, brown
5 pengős, violet

Figure 538
Figure 539
Figure 540
Figure 541

Image

On all denominations, inscription „MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" appears in the bottom part of the postage stamp area; above it, in the middle, the value numeral appears; in the bottom right corner, the name of the designer is seen: “KONTULY".

On the denomination of *1 fillér*, there is a person in the helmet decorated by Árpád Dynasty feather; in the left-side corner, there is a mythical Hungarian eagle (Turul), with extended wings; in the right-side corner, there is the coat of arms of Árpád; to the left of the face, there is inscription which reads: “ÁRPÁD VEZÉR" (Chief Árpád) (Figure 538).

On the denomination of *2 fillérs*, King Szent László’s portrait in the crown appears; in the left part of the postage stamp, inscription “SZENT LÁSZLÓ KIRÁLY" (King Szent László) takes place (Figure 539).

On the denomination of 3 fillérs, the portrait of Miklós Toldi is seen; at his left side a knight in armor holding a spear, while in the background a sha-

doof is seen; to the left of the face, there is inscription which reads “TOLDI MIKLÓS" (Figure 540).

Figure 542
Figure 543
Figure 544
Figure 545
Figure 546
Figure 547
Figure 548
Figure 549
Figure 550

On the denomination of *4 fillérs*, there is a bust of János Hunyadi in armour, with the coat of arms of the family in the bottom right corner, and inscription “HUNYADI JÁNOS" at the right side (Figure 541).

On the denomination of *5 fillérs*, there is a bust of Pál Kinizsi in armour, a mace in his right hand, and inscription “KINIZSI PÁL" at the left side (Figure 542).

On the denomination of *6 fillérs*, there is a bust of Miklós Zrínyi in military attire; the inscription at the left side reads: “ZRÍNYI MIKLÓS" (Figure 543).

On the denomination of *8 fillérs*, there is a bust of Rákóczi Ferenc II; in the left bottom part, there is a “Kuruc” warrior on horseback. The inscription at the left side reads: “II. RÁKÓCZI FERENC" (Figure 544).

On the denomination of *10 fillérs*, there is a bust of Count András Hadik in the uniform, two flags in the bottom left corner, Husar Hadik in the right part; the inscription reads: „GRÓF HADIK ANDRÁS" (Figure 545).

On the denomination of *12 fillérs*, there is a bust of Artúr Görgey in the military uniform, two flags in the bottom left corner; the inscription in the left part reads: „GÖRGEY ARTÚR" (Figure 546).

On the denominations of *18 és 24 fillérs*, Madonna with the crown on her head and a glory around it is seen; the Hungarian coat of arms takes place in the bottom left corner; in the bottom right corner, there is a mound. The inscription reads: „PATRONA HUNGÁRIÁÉ" (Figure 547).

On the denominations of *20, 30, 50, 70 fillérs and 1, 2, and 5 pengős*, there is the royal crown on a decorative pillow, beams of glory at the left side and the equestrian statue of St István at the right side (Figures 548 and 549).

All denominations are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape. The size of the postage stamp area is 18×22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing technology*. Printing forms contained 4×100 postage stamps.

The *indication of the month* took place either on the left margin of the forms between Rows 5 and 6, or next to Postage Stamp 51, or on the right margin next to Postage Stamp 50 or 60. These indications were the following:

1 fillér
42. X. * 42.XII. * 43.III. * 43.III.IV.
43. VI. * 43.VI.XI. * 43.XI.(2) * 44.VII.(2)
2 fillérs
42.XII. * 43.I. * 43.III. * 43.V.(2) * 43.IX.
3 fillérs
42. XI. * 42.XI.XII.* 42.XII.(2) * 43.I.(4)
43. VII. * 43.IX.(2)
4 fillérs
42. XII. * 43.II.(3) * 43.III.(2) * 43.IV.
43. V.(3) * 43.V.VI. * 43.VI. * 43.VII.(2)
43.VIII.(2) * 43.IX. * 43.X.(5) * 43.XI.(4)
43.XII.(4) * 44.II.(2) * 44.VI.(2) * 44.VII.(3)
5 fillérs
42.XII. * 43.in. * 43.III.V. * 43.III.V.VI.
43.IX. * 43.IX.X. * 43.X.
6 fillérs
42. XII. * 43.III. * 43.III.V. * 43.V.
43. VII.(2)
43.VIII.(2) * 43.IX.(2) * 43.X.
8 fillérs
42. XII.(2) * 43.I. * 43.I.V. * 43.V. * 43.VI.(2)
43. VI.IX. * 43.IX. * 43.X. * 43.XII.(2)
44. V. * 44.VI.
10 fillérs
42. XII.(3) * 43.I.(2) * 43.III. * 43.V.
43. V.VI.
43.VI.(2) * 43.VII. * 43.VIII.(4) * 43.IX.(2)
43.X.(6) * 43.XI.(3) * 43.Xn.(2) * 44.II.(2)
44.IV.(5) * 44.VI.(2) * 44.VII.(2)
12 fillérs
42. XI. * 42.XII. * 43.I.(2) * 43.III.(2)
43.III.IV. * 43.IV. * 43.V. * 43.VI. * 43.X.(2)
43. X.XI.(2) * 43.XI.
18 fillérs
43. XI.(7) * 44.II.(5) * 44.III.(2) * 44.IV.(3)
44. V.(2)
20 fillérs
42. XI.(2) * 42.XII.(3) * 42.XU.43I. * .
43. III.(2).
43.V.(3) * 43.VI.(3) * 43.VII. * 43.VIII.(2)
43.X.(3) * 43.XI.(2)
24 fillérs
42. XII. * 43.VII.
30 fillérs
43. XI.(4) * 43.XII.(4)
50 fillérs
43.XI.(2) * 44.III. (3)
80 fillérs
43. XI.(2) * 44.II.(2)
1 pengő

43.XI.(2) * 44.III.(2) * 44.V. * 44.V.VI.(2)
44. VIII
2 pengő
44.XI.
5 pengő
44.XI.

Forms without the indication of the month also occur (example, the forms of 10 fillérs).

Watermark Orientation: X/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 15 teeth, comb.

The size up to perforation is 22x26 mm.

Fraudulently, imperf forms of 30 fillérs were also handed over and to philatelists – the forms are presented on Figure 550.

MILITARY WELFARE, 1943

In order to support military welfare, the Hungarian Post Office issued a series containing nine denominations. The surcharge payable was 27 fillérs.

The designer was Gyula Tóth, who won this assignment in a call for tenders.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 15 March 1943 by Regulation 206.064/3 (P.R.T. 1943/10); the denomination of 4+1 fillérs was introduced as if 27 April 1943 by Regulation 216:919/3 (P.R.T. 1943/23). These postage stamps remained valid until 30 June 1944.

These postage stamps were on sale at all post offices without limitations. Regulation 213.016/3 (P.R.T. 1943/19) made it possible for all private mail item vendors to trade these postage stamps. The sales of the denomination of 3 + 1 fillérs was terminated by Regulation I. ad. 215.517/3 (P.R.T. 1943/21) 8 April 1943. Other denominations were exempted from trade by Regulations 244.023/3 (P.R.T. 1943/53) and 253.262/2 (P.R.T. 1943/60) as of 31 December 1943.

Denominations and Number of Copies

1 + 1 fillérs grey, 3,073 662
3 + 1 fillérs violet, 921,446
4+1 fillérs reddish violet, 1,752,373
8 + 2 fillérs green, 1,198,211
12 + 2 fillérs, yellowish brown, 1,441,042
20 + 2 fillérs reddish violet, 1,769,690
40 + 4 fillérs greyish blue, 1,087,618
50 + 6 fillérs orange brown, 1,103,761
70 + 8 fillérs greyish blue, 1,100,202

On all denominations, the following inscription runs from the left corner upwards and to the right corner: “*A.FELÁR-A.HADIGONDOZÁS. JAVÁRA*” (Surcharge for military welfare). In the bottom part of the postage stamp image, inscription “MAGYAR-KIR-POSTA" appears; under the post-

age stamp image, at the right side, the name of the designer is written: “TÓTH GYULA”.

On the denomination of *1 + 1 fillérs,* there is an ancient Hungarian archer on horseback shooting backwards; in the upper left corner, the inscription reads: “LOVAS-ÍJÁSZ" (Archer on horseback) (Figure 552).

On the denomination of *3+1 fillérs,* there is a Hungarian warrior in a helmet, with a battle axe in his right hand and a shield in his left one. The originally approved design was then modified in the State Printing House (Figure 565), as a result of which an Arrow Cross was depicted on the shield. This was actually the reason why this denomination was exempted from trade shortly after introducing. Under the image, word “CSATABÁRDOS" (Warrior with an battle axe) appeared (Figure 551).

The images on the denominations of *4 + 1 fillérs* and 3 +1 fillérs are identical, with the only difference that in the case of the former there is a cross on the shield. The indication of the value takes place at the left side (Figure 553).

On the denomination of *8 + 2 fillérs*, a warrior in armour is seen, a broadsword in his right hand and a shield in his left one. The inscription reads: “PALLOS-VÍVÓ" (Warrior with a broadsword). The indication of the value takes place in the upper right corner (Figure 554).

On the denomination of *12 + 2 fillérs,* a warrior on horseback is seen, the horse galloping to the left, and a lance in the right hand of the former. The inscription under the image reads: “KOPJÁS-VITÉZ" (Warrior with a lance). The indication of the value and denomination arranged in two lines is seen in the upper left corner (Figure 555).

On the denomination of *20 + 2 fillérs*, there is a Kuruc soldier proceeding to the right, with a rifle on his left shoulder and a broad axe in his right hand. Under the image, the inscription reads: “KARABÉLYOS-KURUC" (Carabineer Kuruc soldier). The indication of the value and the denomination takes place in the upper right corner (Figure 556).

Figure 551

Figure 552

Figure 553

Figure 554

Figure 555

Figure 556

On the denomination of *40+4 fillérs*, there is a Hussar galloping to the right direction, a sabre in his right hand. Under the image, the inscription reads: “SZABLYÁS-HUSZÁR" (Hussar with a sword). The indication of the value and denomination takes place in the upper left corner (Figure 558).

On the denomination of *50 + 6 fillér*, there is a soldier of 1848 in front of a cannon, a bayoneted rifle in his two hands. Under the image, the inscrip-

tion reads: “ÁLGYUS-HONVÉD" (Soldier with a cannon). The indication of the value and denomination takes place in the upper left corner (Figure 557).

On the denomination of 70 + 8 fillérs, there is a coat of arms of the Horthy family; in the background, a larger Hungarian coat of arms appears. Under the image, the inscription reads: “MAGYARI- JELKÉP (Figure 559).

The denominations of 1 + 1, 12 + 2, and 40 + 4 fillérs are of horizontally arranged rectangular shape; their size up to perforation is 30×25 mm. The denominations of 3 + 1, 4+1, 8 + 2, 20 + 2, 50 + 6 and 70 + 8 fillérs are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape; their size up to perforation is 25×30 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House. Printing forms contained 3x50 pieces. The forms of the denominations arranged horizontally and containing 50 types were placed one under the other, while the forms of the denominations arranged vertically were placed one next to the other.

These postage stamps were traded in forms of 50 pieces.

The indication of the month took place on the bottom margin under Postage Stamp 41 on the forms containing vertically arranged denominations; on the forms of the denomination of 4+1 fillérs, it took place under Postage Stamp 98; on the forms of other denominations, it took place on the right-side margin next to Postage Stamp 50. These indications were the following:

1 + 1 fillérs
43.11.(3) * 43.II.IV.(3)
43.V.(3) * 43.VI.(3)
3 + 1 fillérs
43.II.(3)
4+1 fillérs
43.IV.(3)
8 + 2 fillérs
43.II.(3) * 43.II.IV.(3)
43.VI.
12 + 2 fillérs
43.II.(3)
20 + 2 fillérs
43.II.(3)
40 + 4 fillérs
43.II.(3) * 43.II.IV.(2)
50 + 6 fillérs
43. II. (3) * 43.II.IV.(3)
70 + 8 fillérs
43.II.(3) * 43.II.IV.(3)

Watermark Orientation: Denominations of 1 + 1, 12 + 2, and 40 + 4 fillérs X/A. 1 and 2 fillér: other denominations a B. l , and 2.

Figure 657
Figure 558
Figure 559

Perforation: 12 teeth, comb. The size up to perforation is 35.5x30 mm in case of horizontally arranged postage stamps and 30×35.5 mm in case of vertically arranged postage stamps.

AIRCRAFT FUND, 1943 (IV)

In order to support the Hungarian Aircraft Fund, the Hungarian Post Office issued a series containing 4 denominations. The surcharge payable was 100%.

These postage stamps were designed by Erzsébet Z. Szűcs.

These postage stamps originally planned to be introduced as of 1 June 1943 by Regulation 223.400/3 (P.R.T. 1943/29). Later, Regulation 227.800/3 (P.R.T. 1943/33) postponed the introducing of these stamps until the time to be defined later. Eventually, these postage stamps were introduced as of 16 July 1943. They were then withdrawn as of 31 December 1943 by Regulation 253.262/3 (P.R.T. 1943/60).

These postage stamps were on sale at Treasury post offices. One customer could buy five series at most.

Number of Copies: The issuing regulation provided for producing 400 000 perforated series.

Denominations

8 + 8 fillérs green
20 + 20 fillérs brown
12+12 fillérs blue
30 + 30 fillérs red

On all denominations, the indication of the value and the denomination takes place in the bottom left corner; next to it, there is an inscription arranged in two lines, which reads: “HORTHY MIKLÓS NEMZETI REPÜLŐ ALAP" (Aircraft Fund of Miklós Horthy). Next to it, another inscription reads: “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office); under the image, the name of the designer appears: “Z. SZŰCSERZSÉBET".

Figure 560
Figure 561
Figure 562
Figure 563

Image

8 + 8 fillérs: an aircraft model in a right hand (Figure 560);

12 + 12 fillérs: four gliders under cloudy sky (Figure 561);

20 + 20 fillérs: four aircraft under an eagle with extended wings (Figure 562);

30 + 30 fillérs: an aircraft heading down with three gliders over it (Figure 563).

These postage stamps are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape. The size is 22×33 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 2x100 pieces. They were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

The indication of the month took place on the bottom margin of the form under Postage Stamp 95. It was always 43. VI.

Watermark Orientation: X/B 2.

Perforation: 12 1/2:12 teeth, comb. The size up to perforation is 26x37 mm.

AIRCRAFT FUND, 1943 (V)

The Hungarian Post Office issued a postage stamp denomination with the surcharge of 20 fillérs to support the National Aircraft Fund.

The designer was Tibor Gönczi Gebhardt.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 16 August 1943 by Regulation 231.817/3 (P.R.T. 1943/40). They were withdrawn from circulation as of 31 December 1943 by Regulation 253.262/3 (P.R.T. 1943/60).

These postage stamps were on sale at all post offices until 30 September 1933.

Number of Copies: 1 847 000 pieces

30 + 20 fillérs dark violet

The *image* is similar to that of the Horthy mourning postage stamp with the following differences: instead of the black frame (mourning), the frame of these postage stamps is of the same colour as the image itself (dark violet); the bust is bigger; there are three horsemen behind Prince Csaba; there are 10 stars above and among them; there are seven aircraft below them (Figure 564). The postage stamp is of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape. The *size* is 34×23 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 2×100 postage stamps. These postage stamps went on sale in forms of 100 pieces.

There were numerous printing deficiencies, which were listed by Debreceni Bélyeggyűjtők Egyesülete (Association of Postage Stamps Collectors of Debrecen) in "*A Bélyeggyűjtő*" Volume 1943/10. Out of these, it is worth mentioning the vertical line starting from the end of the first aircraft on Postage Stamps 11 of the form.

The indication of the month took place on the left margin next to Postage Stamps 41 or 51. It was always 43. VII. (2).

Watermark orientation: X/A. 2.

Perforation: 12:12 1/2 teeth, comb. The size up to perforation is 37×26 mm.

Figure 564
Figure 565

CHRISTMAS, 1943

Upon the initiative of the Hungarian Bethlehem Movement, the Hungarian Post Office issued a series of three denominations to commemorate Christmas.

These postage stamps were designed by Gyula Tóth.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 December 1943, with the validity lasting until 30 June 1944 by Regulation 247.620/3 (P.R.T. 1943/55).

These postage stamps were on sale without any limitations at all post offices, in the Postage Stamps Sales Agency, and at private vendors' until 31 January 1944. As of 1 February 1944, they were used for internal handling within the Post Office, as was provided by Regulation 202.618/3. (P.R.T. 1944/5).

Denominations and Number of Copies

20 fillérs, blue, 9 910 000
4 fillérs, green 18 189 000
30 fillérs, brownish orange, 18 067 000

Image

On all denominations, inscription "MAGYAR/KIRÁLYI/POSTA" appeared at the bottom; the name of the designer appeared under the image at the right side: "TÓTHGYULA".

On the denomination of 4 fillérs, in the middle, two angels playing music are seen. They are announcing the birth of Baby Jesus to the three shepherds, with the sheep around and stars in the sky above. The indication of the value and denomination takes place in the upper left corner (Figure 566).

On the denomination of 20 fillérs, there is Baby Jesus in his cradle playing with sheep, St Joseph and Madonna behind him. At the left side shepherds are standing, while at the right side kneeling. The indication of the value and denomination takes place in the upper right corner (Figure 567).

On the denomination of 30 fillérs, Madonna is seen with Baby Jesus in her lap, St István in front of her kneeling and offering to her the royal crown, while St László and St Imre are standing behind her with a battle axe and a lilac. On the left side, there is a kneeling shepherd with a sheep in front of him. The indication of the value and denomination takes place in the upper left corner (Figure 568).

All denominations are of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape. The size of the image is 33x22 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House with raster intaglio printing technology. Printing forms contained 2x100 postage stamps. These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

Figure 566

Figure 567

Figure 568

The indication of the month took place on the left margin next to Postage Stamp 41 or on the right margin next to Postage Stamp 60. On the forms of the denomination of 4 fillérs, the cancelled date took place next to Postage Stamp 60, while the valid one next to his Postage Stamp 50. The indications of the data were the following:

4 fillérs
43.XI.(4) * 43.XII.(5) * 43.XII.44.I.(2)
20 fillérs
43.XI.(2) * 43.XII.(2)
30 fillérs
43.XI.(4)* 43.XII.(5) * 44.I.(2)

Watermark Orientation: X/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12:12 ½ , comb. The size of the perforation is 37x 26 mm.

SZENT MARGIT, 1944 (ST MARGARET)

In order to commemorate the proclaiming Margit from the Hungarian Royal Dynasty Árpád saint on 19 November 1943, the Hungarian Royal post offices issued a postage stamp.

These postage stamps was designed by Béla Kontuly ervezte.

This postage stamp was introduced as of 19 January 1944, originally with the validity lasting until 31 December 1944, by Regulation 255.200/3 (P.R.T. 1944/2). The period of its validity was then extended until 31 December 1947 with Regulation 233.040/3 (P.R.T. 1944/37). It was eventually withdrawn from circulation as of 15 August 1945 by Regulation 113.566/A. 4 (P.R.T. 1945/ll.sz.).

This postage stamp was traded at all post offices and private vendors' without any limitations. The period of sales originally lasted until 30 June 1944; it was then extended by Regulation 226.287/3 (P.R.T.1944/28) until 31 August 1944, then by Regulation 230.837/3 (P.R.T. 1944/33.sz.) until 30 November 1944, and eventually by Regulation 247.294/3 (P.R.T. 1944/53) until further provisions.

30 fillérs, red

Image

On the postage stamp, Nun Szent Margit is seen while denouncing the princess crown in front of her by the movement of her right hand, in favour of the cross which she is holding in her left one. At the right side of the postage

stamp area, from top to bottom, the following inscription appears: „MAGYARORSZÁGI SZENT MARGIT" (St Margaret of Hungary). Under this two-line inscription, the indication of the value and denomination appears, while at the bottom of the image, there is inscription “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office). Under the image, in the right side, the name of the designer appears: “KONTULY" (Figure 570).

This postage stamp is of a vertically arranged rectangular shape. The size of the image is 18×22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with raster intaglio printing technology. Printing forms contained 4x100 postage stamps. These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

Figure 569

Figure 570

Figure 571

The indication of the month took place on the left margin next to Postage Stamp 51 or 60. These indications were the following: 44. I. (7)* 44. I. II. (2)44. II. (2)* 44. III. (8)* 44. IV. (2).

Watermark orientation: X/A. 1 and 2

Perforation: 15 teeth, comb. The size up to perforation is 22x26 mm.

RED CROSS (III), 1944

The Hungarian Post Office issued a series of 4 denominations in order to support the Hungarian Red Cross. The surcharge payable was 100%.

The designer was Tibor Gönczi Gebhardt, who won this assignment in a call for tenders.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 March 1944, originally with validity lasting until 34 on December 1944, by Regulation 203.100/3 (P.R.T. 1944/6). The period of validity was then extended until 31 December 1947 by Regulation 233.040/3 (P.R.T. 1944/37). However, this postage stamp was withdrawn from circulation as of 15 of August 1945 by Regulation 113.566/A. 4 (P.R.T. 1945/11).

These postage stamps were on sale either as series or as individual pieces without limitations at post offices and vendors’. Sales were planned to last until 31 may 1944, which was then extended by Regulation 222.534/3 (P.R.T. 1944/24) until further provision; it was then extended by Regulation 241.264/3 until 31 October 1944.

Denominations and Number of Copies

20 + 20 fillérs brown/red 1,990,000
30 + 30 fillérs brownish red/red 1,927,200
50 + 50 fillérs violet/red 1,473,000
70 + 70 fillérs blue/red 1,456,000

Image

On the denomination of *20 + 20 fillérs*, busts of a Red Cross nurse and a soldier in a helmet are seen. At the left side, in an oval white area, the Red Cross and the royal crown appear, with inscription “MAGYAR KIR.POSTA" next to them, and the indication of the denomination and value in the right upper part of the postage stamp. The name of the designer appears below the image at the right side: “GÖNCZI GEBHARDT" (Figure 569).

On the denomination of *30 + 30 fillérs*, there is a soldier with the bayonet standing guard. In the background, at the left side, there is a woman with a baby at her arm being protected by a Red Cross nurse. The Red Cross, the crown, the inscriptions, and the indication of the value and denomination appear in the same manner as on the previous denominations (Figure 571).

On the denomination of *50 + 50 fillérs*, a Red Cross nurse is kneeling, protecting with her left hand the flame of the candle in her right one. In the background, at the left side, a double cross appears. The Red Cross and the crown appear at the bottom right part of the image; to the left of it, inscription „MAGYAR KIR. POSTA" appears. The indication of the value and denomination and the name of the designer appear in the same manner as on the previous denomination (Figure 572).

Figure 572

Figure 573

On the denomination of *70 + 70 fillérs*, a soldier is sitting on a rock, a crunch in his right hand, his left hand on his knee, his left leg partly missing, looking at a new shoot sprouted from a tree branch, which a Red Cross nurse is showing to him. The Red Cross, the crown, the inscriptions, and the indication of the denomination and the value appear in the same manner as on the previous denomination (Figure 573).

All denominations are of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape. The size up to perforation is 33×22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed at the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology in two colours and crowns. Printing forms contained 100 postage stamps.

On the forms of the denomination of 20+20 fillérs, the shift of the Red Cross and the crown to the right side occurred.

These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

The indication of the month appears on the left margin next to Postage Stamp 41 on the forms of the denomination of 20+20 fillérs; on all other denominations, it appears next to Postage Stamp 51. These indications were the following:

20 + 20 fillérs 44.I.
30 + 30 fillérs 44.II.(2)
50 + 50 fillérs 44.I.

70 + 70 fillérs 44.I.

Watermark Orientation: X/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 12:12 1/2, comb. The size of the perforation is 37×26 mm.

KOSSUTH (I), 1944

In order to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of Lajos Kossuth, the Hungarian Post Office issued a general-use series of four denominations.

The designers were: Tibor Gönczi Gebhardt - the denomination of 4 fillérs; Sándor Légrády - the denominations of 20 and 30 fillérs; Gyula Tóth - the denomination of 50 fillérs.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 20 March 1944, originally with validity lasting until 31 December 1944, by Regulation 209.952/3 (P.R.T. 1944/11). The period of validity was extended by Regulation 233.040/3 (P.R.T. 1944/37) until 31 December 1947. However, they were withdrawn from circulation as of 30 June 1946 by Regulation 233.703/4 (P.R.T. 1946/38).

These postage stamps were traded without any limitations, either as series or individual pieces at all post offices and private vendors'. They were traded "until further provision", which was never issued.

Figure 574

Figure 575

Figure 576

Denominations and Number of Copies

4 fillérs, brown, 8,316,000
20 fillérs, olive green, 5,081,000
30 fillérs, brownish red, 8,000,000
50 fillérs, greyish blue, 5,198,000

Image

The drawing of the denominations of 4 fillérs symbolises the emancipation of serfs. Lajos Kossuth, in the presence of an aristocrat, has summoned a family of three serfs. In the background, there is the contemporary coat of arms amidst the rays emitted from the royal crown. In the upper left corner of the image, inscription „KOSSUTHAPÁNK" (Our father Kossuth) appears. Under it, the two-line inscription „MAGYAR KIRÁLYI POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office) takes place. The indication of the value and denomination is at the right side. The name of the designer is also at the right side under the image: "GÖNCZI GEBHARDT" (Figure 575).

On the denomination of 20 fillérs, the image symbolises the Hungarian patriotic Army born at the time of the War for Independence. In the foreground, there is a drummer beating the drums and soldiers starting an attack with flanks. In the upper right corner of the image, the two-line inscription reads: "KOSSUTH LAJOS AZT ÜZENTE..." (LAJOS KOSSUTH'S SENT A MESSAGE…); in the bottom left part, inscription "MAGYARKIRÁLYI

POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office) takes place; the name of the designer takes place outside the image area, in the right bottom corner: “LÉGRÁDY SÁNDOR" (Figure 574).

On the denomination of 30 fillérs, Kossuth is seen, giving a lecture to a foreign audience; in the upper left corner, inscription “KOSSUTH IGAZSÁGUNK APOSTOLA" (Kossuth is our apostle of truth) arranged in three lines is seen; the rest of the inscriptions is similar as on the previous denomination (Figure 576).

On the denomination of 50 fillérs, the bust of Kossuth in the Hungarian national attire is seen; at the left side of it, the years “1802” and “1894” are seen; at the top of the image, inscription “KOSSUTH LAJOS" appears. The rest of the inscriptions and the indication of the value and denomination are similar to the denomination of 4 fillérs, with the only difference that the name of the designer is “TÓTH GYULA" (Figure 578).

The denominations of 4 and 50 fillérs are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape. The size of the postage stamp area is 22×33 mm. The denominations of 10 and 20 fillérs are of a horizontally arranged rectangular shape. The size of the postage stamp area is 33×22 mm.

These postage stamps were produced at the State Printing House with raster intaglio printing technology. Printing forms contained 2×100 postage stamps. These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

Figure 577
Figure 578
Figure 579

The indications of the month took place on the bottom form margins under Postage Stamp 95 in case of vertically arranged postage stamps, and on the right margin next to Postage Stamps 50 or 60 in case of horizontally arranged postage stamps.

4 fillérs: 44.III.(4)
20 fillérs 44.III.(5)
30 fillérs 44.III.(7)
50. fillérs 44.III.(4)

Watermark Orientation: 4 and 50 fillérs: X/B. 1 and 2; 10 and 20 fillérs: X/A. 1 and 2 is

Perforation: 4 and 50 fillérs: 12 1/2:12, comb; the distance up to perforation is 26×37 mm. 20 and 30 fillérs: 12:12 1/2, comb; the distance up to perforation is 37×26 mm.

These postage stamps were postmarked by the *commemorative hand stamps*.

This was a general-use series, containing six denominations. The designer was György Konecsni.

These postage stamps were introduced as of 1 August 1944 by Regulation 230.200/3 (P.R.T. 1944/32). They were withdrawn from circulation as of 30 June 1946 by Regulation 233.703/4 (P.R.T. 1946/38).

Denominations

20 fillérs brownish olive
24 fillérs violet
30 fillérs red
50 fillérs dark blue.
70 fillérs brownish orange
80 fillérs violet brown

Image

On all denominations, the indication of the value and termination takes place in the upper left corner; at the bottom, inscription “MAGYAR • KIR• POSTA" (Hungarian Royal Post Office) takes place; under the image, at the right side, the name of the designer takes place: “KONECSNI GYÖRGY".

On the denomination of *20 fillérs*, the bust of Szent Erzsébet (St Elizabeth) is seen with a prayer book in her right hand and a double cross on her left one. At the left side of the image, the inscription reads: „SZENT ERZSÉBET" (St Elizabeth) (Figure 577).

On the denomination of 24 fillérs, the bust of Szent Margit (St Margaret) in nun attire is seen, a lilac in her lifted right hand. At the left side, from top to bottom, inscription “SZENT MARGIT" is seen (Figure 579).

On the denomination of *30 fillérs*, the bust of Erzsébet Szilágyi is seen in the contemporary attire, in a veiled hat. In the background at the left side, the towers of Castle Vajdahunyad appear. The inscription running from bottom to top reads: “SZILÁGYI-ERZSÉBET" (Figure 580).

Figure 580
Figure 581
Figure 582
Figure 583

On the denomination of *50 fillérs*, the bust of Dorottya Kanizsai in contemporary attire is seen, with veiled headdress on her head. At the left side, the inscription running from bottom to top reads “KANIZSAI-DOROTTYA" (Figure 581).

On the denomination of *70 fillérs*, the bust of Zsuzsanna Lorántffy in contemporary attire is seen, with a kerchief on her head. At the left side, the inscription running from bottom to top reads “LORÁNTFFY-ZSUZSANNA" (Future 582).

On the denomination of *80 fillérs*, the bust of Ilona Zrínyi (1643 - 1703) in contemporary attire is seen. At the left side, the inscription running from bottom to top reads “ZRÍNYI ILONA" (Figure 583).

All denominations are of a vertically arranged rectangular shape; the size of the postage stamp area is 18x22 mm.

These postage stamps were printed in the State Printing House with *raster intaglio printing* technology. Printing forms contained 4x100 postage stamps. These postage stamps were traded in forms of 100 pieces.

The indication of the month took place either on the left margin next to Postage Stamp 51 or on the right margin next to Postage Stamp 60.

20 fillérs 44.VI. * 44.VII.(2)

24 fillérs 44.VI. * 44.VII.(2)
30 fillérs 44.VI.(2) * 44.VII. * 44.IX.(2)
50 fillérs 44.VII.(3)
70 fillérs 44.VI.(2) * 44.VI.IX.
80 fillérs 44.VI.(2)

Watermark Orientation: X/A. 1 and 2.

Perforation: 15 teeth, comb. The size up to perforation is 22x26 mm.

POSTAGE STAMP DESIGN, 1944

Postage stamps to support the Aircraft Fund were planned to be issued also in 1944. However, only proofs were produced. The designer of these was Gyula Tóth.

20 + 20 fillérs, yellowish brown/yellow base print; image: aircraft model in a right hand
30+ 30 fillérs wine red/pink base print; image: three gliders
50 + 50 fillérs blue /light blue base print; image: biplane
70+ 70 fillérs green/yellowish green race print; image: monoplane with Madonna and Jesus in the background

	A díjszabás változás sorszáma	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rendelet száma	203.705/1940. (P.R.T. 1940/7. sz.)	I.ad 248.500/4. 1941. (P.R.T. 1941/44. sz.)	238.382/IV. I./1942. (P.R.T. 1942/29. sz.)	I. ad 206.200/4./1943. (P.R.T. 1943/10. sz.)	I. ad 211.654 1943. (P.R.T. 1943/17. sz.)	I. ad 226.600/4/1943. (P.R.T. 1943/32. sz.)
	Érvényesség időpontja	1940. február 13-tól	1941. szeptember 15-től	1942. július 1-től	1943. március 1-től	1943. április 1-től	1943. július 1-től
Levél		1942. július 1-től 1 aranyfrank = 1,42 pengő					
	helybe 20 g-ig	—	12 fillér	12 fillér	12 fillér	—	20 fillér
	helybe 40 g-ig	—	16 fillér	16 fillér	—	—	—
	helybe 250 g-ig	—	20 fillér	20 fillér	20 fillér	—	36 fillér
	helybe 500 g-ig	—	30 fillér	30 fillér	30 fillér	—	50 fillér
	vidékre 20 g-ig	—	—	20 fillér	20 fillér	—	30 fillér
	vidékre 40 g-ig	—	—	28 fillér	—	—	—
	vidékre 250 g-ig	—	—	36 fillér	36 fillér	—	60 fillér
	vidékre 500 g-ig	—	—	50 fillér	50 fillér	—	80 fillér
	külföldre 20 g-ig[2)]	32 fillér	40 fillér[5)]	20 fillér[5)]	—	—	30 fillér[5)]
	250 g-ig	—	—	36 fillér	—	—	60 fillér
	500 g-ig	—	—	50 fillér	—	—	80 fillér
	1000 g-ig	—	—	80 fillér	—	—	120 fillér
	1020 g-ig	—	—	15 P 50 fillér	—	—	15 P 50 fillér
	további 20 g-ként	16 fillér	24 fillér	30 fillér	—	—	30 fillér
	külföldre 20 g-ig[2)]	32 fillér	40 fillér[6)]	40 fillér[8)]	—	30 fillér[9)]	—
	250 g-ig	—	—	60 fillér	—	66 fillér	—
	500 g-ig	—	—	90 fillér	—	80 fillér	—
	1000 g-ig	—	—	140 fillér	—	120 fillér	—
	1020 g-ig	—	—	15 P 50 fillér	—	15 P 50 fillér	—
	további 20 g-ként	20 fillér	30 fillér	30 fillér	—	30 fillér	—
	külföldre 20 g-ig[3]	40 fillér	50 fillér	—	—	—	—
	további 20 g-ként	20 fillér	30 fillér	—	—	—	—
Levelezőlap	helybe	—	8 fillér	—	—	—	12 fillér
	vidékre	—	12 fillér	—	—	—	18 fillér
	külföldre	16 fillér[1, 2)]	24 fillér[5, 6)]	12 fillér[5, 6)]	—	12 fillér[5)]	18 fillér[5)]
	külföldre	—	—	24 fillér	—	18 fillér[9)]	—
	külföldre[4]	20 fillér	30 fillér	30 fillér	—	30 fillér	—

	A díjszabás változás sorszáma	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rendelet száma	203.705/1940. (P.R.T. 1940/7. sz.)	I.ad 248.500/4. 1941. (P.R.T. 1941/44. sz.)	238.382/IV. I./1942. (P.R.T. 1942/29. sz.)	I. ad 206.200/4./1943. (P.R.T. 1943/10. sz.)	I. ad 211.654 1943. (P.R.T. 1943/17. sz.)	I. ad 226.600/4/1943. (P.R.T. 1943/32. sz.)
	Érvényesség időpontja	1940. február 13-tól	1941. szeptember 15-től	1942. július 1-től	1943. március 1-től	1943. április 1-től	1943. július 1-től
Levél		1942. július 1-től 1 aranyfrank = 1,42 pengő					
	helybe 20 g-ig	—	12 fillér	12 fillér	12 fillér	—	20 fillér
	helybe 40 g-ig	—	16 fillér	16 fillér	—	—	—
	helybe 250 g-ig	—	20 fillér	20 fillér	20 fillér	—	36 fillér
	helybe 500 g-ig	—	30 fillér	30 fillér	30 fillér	—	50 fillér
	vidékre 20 g-ig	—	—	20 fillér	20 fillér	—	30 fillér
	vidékre 40 g-ig	—	—	28 fillér	—	—	—
	vidékre 250 g-ig	—	—	36 fillér	36 fillér	—	60 fillér
	vidékre 500 g-ig	—	—	50 fillér	50 fillér	—	80 fillér
	külföldre 20 g-ig[2)]	32 fillér	40 fillér[5)]	20 fillér[5)]	—	—	30 fillér[5)]
	250 g-ig	—	—	36 fillér	—	—	60 fillér
	500 g-ig	—	—	50 fillér	—	—	80 fillér
	1000 g-ig	—	—	80 fillér	—	—	120 fillér
	1020 g-ig	—	—	15 P 50 fillér	—	—	15 P 50 fillér
	további 20 g-ként	16 fillér	24 fillér	30 fillér	—	—	30 fillér
	külföldre 20 g-ig[2)]	32 fillér	40 fillér[6)]	40 fillér[8)]	—	30 fillér[9)]	—
	250 g-ig	—	—	60 fillér	—	66 fillér	—
	500 g-ig	—	—	90 fillér	—	80 fillér	—
	1000 g-ig	—	—	140 fillér	—	120 fillér	—
	1020 g-ig	—	—	15 P 50 fillér	—	15 P 50 fillér	—
	további 20 g-ként	20 fillér	30 fillér	30 fillér	—	30 fillér	—
	külföldre 20 g-ig[3]	40 fillér	50 fillér	—	—	—	—
	további 20 g-ként	20 fillér	30 fillér	—	—	—	—
Levelezőlap	helybe	—	8 fillér	—	—	—	12 fillér
	vidékre	—	12 fillér	—	—	—	18 fillér
	külföldre	16 fillér[1, 2)]	24 fillér[5, 6)]	12 fillér[5, 6)]	—	12 fillér[5)]	18 fillér[5)]
	külföldre	—	—	24 fillér	—	18 fillér[9)]	—
	külföldre[4]	20 fillér	30 fillér	30 fillér	—	30 fillér	—

1) Germany
2) Bohemia and Moravia, Poland, Italy and colonies, Slovak Republic, Vatican City
3) Other overseas
4) Single rates of rate zones I— had been published.

5) Germany, Bohemia and Moravia, Poland, Croatia
6) Slovak Republic, Italy and colonies, Vatican City
7) Regulation I. ad 270.600/4 (P.R.T. 1941/60) stipulated that Zone V, which formerly had covered distances over 150 km, from 1 January 1942 was limited to the range of 150—350 km. For distance longer than 350 km Zone VI was set up.
8) Slovakia from 1 September 1942 (Regulation 242.040/1942 - P.R.T. 1942/39).
9) Slovakia, Croatia, Italy and its colonies, Albania, Bulgaria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Norway, Romania, and San Marino.

Chapter IX POST OFFICE SAVINGS STAMPS OF 1916

This issue contained only one denomination, which served to cover postal savings accounts. They were used in irregular manner for covering postage rates too. The designer was Vilmos Brandmayer.

These stamps were introduced by Regulation 7.800 (PTRT. 31 May 1916, Volume 73) dated on 27 May 1916. They entered circulation as of 1 July 1916, which was provided by a regulation dated on 27 May 1916.

In 1897, postal savings formlets were issued, which served for saving up of the smallest amount possible to put on a saving account. A certain number of letter postage stamps had to be affixed to these forms. However, it happened ever more frequently that people used letter postage stamps which had been already used up but not cancelled due to negligence or any other reason. To avoid this kind of fraud, it seemed reasonable to introduce such stamps which could be used exclusively for the purpose of saving. The introducing regulation stipulated as follows, “As of 1 July 1916, for the saving of amounts smaller than the minimal savings account amount of 1 crown, the missing 90 filléres shall be collected in the form of the violet savings denomination of 10 filléres produced specifically for this purpose".

The regulation, however, missed the provisions specifically aimed at the elimination of the reason why this measure was important. Although not too fast, but four months later, this was made up for by Regulation 16.824 (PRT. 29.09.1916, Volume 131). This regulation reads as follows,

“It is hereby provided that the violet savings stamp of 10 filléres shall not be used for covering postage of any type of mail. These stamps shall be used exclusively for saving the missing 90 filléres of postal savings formlets. If any of such stamps were affixed to mail, they shall not be cancelled, and the mail items shall be considered as not paid for.”

It is true that during the period of validity of the savings stamps, this regulation was not made ineffective or amended. Notwithstanding, we may still come across sent mail covered by such stamps. The reason might be the insufficiency of the postage stamps in the 1920s, due to which the use of this kind of stamps was tolerated by the Post Office even though there were no corresponding regulations. Most frequently these stamps were used for internal handling (money transfer, documents accompanying parcels, telegram documents), while for letter mail sent by private persons they were used less frequently.

These postage stamps were withdrawn by Regulation 28.045 (PTRT. 5.12.1923, Volume 85) dated on 1 December 1923, as of 31 December 1923. The part of the regulation quoted below shows that these stamps were not considered postage stamps, even at the time when they were withdrawn, because there was no period of time provided for people to exchange the stamps for valid ones in the Post Office, which was usual in case of postage stamps.

“Saving formlets and stamps are hereby withdrawn from use. Post offices shall deliver the remaining stock to the Mail Item Warehouse. The stock delivered after 23. December 1923 shall not be accepted.

“The Warehouse shall forward the saving stamps to the Post Offers Postage Stamp Sales Office, while the saving formlets to the central material warehouse.”

Image

It is a vertically arranged stamp with a circular white area surrounded by a decoration consisting of the Hungarian-style flowers. This area was surrounded by a circular band with the words inside: “M.KIR.POSTATAKARÉKPÉNZTAR" (Hungarian Royal Post Office Savings Bank). In the area inside the band, the image of the Hungarian royal crown takes place. Over it, the indication of the value and denomination “10 f" takes place, while below it a wicker beehive symbolizing saving (Figure 584).

Size of Image: 19x23 mm.

Printing Means: For printing, 2x100 printing plates were used.

Proofs: In order to select the final colour, 5 proofs were produced on paper with Watermark VIIB, gummed, with line perforation 11 ½. The selected colour is typed in italics.

10 fillér: Light olive green, greyish green, blueish green, *brownish violet and red violet.*

Colour, Number of Copies, Printing Technology Marks

Several shades may be distinguished. There were no printing technology marks due to the composition of the printing plates. In case of form-edge postage stamps, we may distinguish Forms A and B on the basis of the punch holes.

10 fillér brownish violet, light violet brown, dark brown violet, greyish violet brown, read, brownish violet, 3.519.500 pieces.

Paper and Watermark

These stamps were printed on *Paper* „*z*” (war-time thin, smooth, without bands), with *Watermark* VII. As a curiosity, it should be mentioned that this stamp has not yet turned up on watermarked paper (with bands), although it was still produced at the time of the first issues of 1916.

Perforation: 15 teeth, comb.

Size: 21x25 mm.

Imperf (□) pieces were phase prints II introduced into trade later.

Chapter X

POSTAL FORMS WITH IMPRINTED POSTAGE STAMPS 1900-1967

In 1969, the 100th anniversary of the first Hungarian language postcard on which postage stamps were imprinted was celebrated. Within a few years, other stationary items of the Austrian mail service were replaced by their Hungarian counterparts – with Hungarian wording and Hungarian postage stamps imprinted upon them. In the German research, the general term for these was „Ganzsache". The Hungarian research used word „teljesek" (Literal translation: complete items). The debate over the term has lasted for almost nine decades. Quite a few both good and bad options have come up, but the final version is still missing. This Monograph has so far used expression „díjjegyes értékcikkek" (Value items with preprinted postage stamps). This expression, however, is deficient because postage stamps are also „value items".

These items were mostly printed forms containing partly instructions on how to fill these forms and partly printing marks. Apart from the Post Office, other official institutions used forms with imprinted stamps, in order to collect fees – for example, bills, railway shipping documents. We believe that the best Hungarian term would be „díjjegyes postai nyomtatványok" (postal forms with fee stamp). These items belonged to two big groups: on some of them there were imprinted or embossed postage stamps, while on the others the fee was indicated. Those with postage stamps could be divided in further two groups. The face value either included the postal transportation fee or only represented the price of the item. To distinguish between the two from the stamp collectors' point of view, the former is being referred to as „fee stamp" (díjjegy), while the latter „price stamp" (értékjegy). The words can be found in the usage of the Post Office too, although there is no difference between the two terms in their understanding.

Certain form kinds can be divided into further groups. For example, such are surcharge stamps overprinted on charity or definitive postcards. Revenue stamps are stamps imprinted on shipment documents and lists.

All which has been mentioned above justifies the fact that the terminology of this chapter is different from the terminology of Volume III.

On the other hand, the categorisation and the general statements of Volume Chapter VII stands for the period 1900-1967 too.

HISTORY OF THE ISSUES

After the Minister of Commerce had issued the switch to the *crown* currency in his regulation no. 52.574, the preparations began already in 1892. The regulation and the preparation of the State Printing House for the *crown-fillérs* denomination postage stamps have been described in detail in Chapter 2. Three out of the four draft designs made by the printing house had been

described in detail, while regarding Draft 4 we had only mentioned that it had been made for postal forms. All postal forms were planned to have the same stamp image but different face values. The galvanized matrix was produced from the original steel-engraved gravure. They needed printing types with a cliché for the printing plates, and the cliché was made based on the matrix with the similar method. The proofs were made in two phases: stamp image and face value (Figures 584, 585, and 586). Five different printing proofs were made of the planned forms (Figure 585). The size of the stamp image is 19.5x22 mm.

4 fillér violet blue second class matter

4 fillér brown postcard

6 fillér yellowish green local closed postcard

10 fillér red envelope, international postcard, postal savings bank form-let, and

10 fillér maroon for provincial closed postmarks

Although the Minister of Commerce had accepted all versions after the first presentation, they were not produced, due to the reasons discussed in connection with postage stamps.

The postal stationery items released as of January 1900 were based on the essays of the winner of the 1898 tender. Essay no. 23 was used for all postal stationery forms (with the exception of the bill of delivery) without alterations (Figure 586) The design of the stamp was created by Tivadar Dörre. The proofs were produced with the final colours and on the final papers. They feature number “98” (the last 2 numerals of the year of the proof) printed in the bottom left corner of the front side, 10-15 mm from the edges.

The release of the first *fillér* postal stationery forms was provided for by Paragraphs 7-10 of Point 3 in the Regulation 84.096 (PTRT. 18 December 1899, Volume 48) issued by the Minister of Commerce for the implementation of Article XXXVI of the year 1899 on the “introduction of the mandatory use of the crown value”.

“Postal stationery forms, ordinary and closed postcards, closed telegram forms, letter envelopes, and postal savings bank forms shall be provided with a stationery stamp. The image of the stationery stamp is framed by drawing ornaments and a string of pearls. It shows the Hungarian Holy Crown in a white circle. The numeral of the value shall be of the same colour as the Crown. Below the crown, the inscription “Magyar kir. posta” shall appear horizontally on the upper edge of the colour print. The inscription “Fillér” shall be written on the lower edge of the colour print.

“The new stationery forms shall be the following:

“a/ Domestic simple (4-fillér) and response cards (4-fillér) on brownish yellow paper, with brown inscription and imprinted stamp of the same colour;

“b/ Simple (5-fillér) postcards intended for sending to Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Serbia, and Montenegro, on pale pink paper, with green inscription, and imprinted stamp;

“c/ International simple (10-fillér) postcards on greyish green paper, with red inscription and imprinted stamp;

d/ Closed postcards on bluish grey paper for local circulation (6-fillér) with green inscription and imprinted stamp, and with red inscription and imprinted stamp for non-local circulation (10-fillér);

“e/ Closed telegram forms (62-fillér) on white paper, with blue inscription and brown imprinted stamp;

“f/ Letter envelopes in 2 sizes on white paper (10-fillér), with red imprinted stamp, and

“g/ postal savings bank forms on brownish white paper, with black inscription, and 10-fillér red postmark.

“The paper of ordinary postal transportation letters shall be yellowish, while that of c.o.d transportation letters is green. Both shall have blue inscription and blue 10-fillér imprinted revenue stamp.

“No cross tapes for forms shall be released with crown denomination.”

We shall not come across *cross tapes* from this time on. Stationery forms relating to money handling are provided for by Paragraph 13 of the aforementioned regulation.

As of 1 January 1900, additional postal transfer forms for *crown* and *fillér* denominations, postal orders, and envelopes for letters containing money shall be released.

Although the regulation does not provide for tax and duty warning postcards and police declaration forms, these postal stationery forms were also released with the appropriate crown denominations. Tax and duty warning postcards were only released with 4-fillér imprinted stamps. Thanks to the release of police declaration forms in 1897, the loan storage of State Printing House could further increase its stock. The reason for this was that this was the only stationery form of which new versions had not been produced. Instead, the 2-kereuzer face value on the second and third pages of the remaining stock was overprinted by “*4 fillérs”*.

Bills of lading without revenue stamps were used by public offices which were not subject to revenue in accordance with Chapter 85, Article 2 of “Illetéki díjjegyzék” (Revenue Rates). The use of revenue stamp-free bills of lading is independent from whether the mail was exempted from “postage due” handling or not. Accordingly, the exemption from the obligation of using revenue stamps is associated with the *sender,* not the mail. With the introduction of the obligatory use of the crown denomination, the *authorities, offices, and mediums* formerly exempted from “postage due” handling be-

came entitled to use revenue stamp-free bills of lading. These bills of lading might have been released at the same time as those with imprinted revenue stamps. No contemporary regulation was found on this issue, at least among those issued in the PTRT. The above conclusion was based on the contemporary regulations extending the number of those offices and bodies which were entitled to use these documents. The aforementioned regulations shall be discussed in more detail, in their chronological order.

Some postal fees were modified at the beginning of 1902. As a result, the fees of some mail types increased by 25%, while the fees of postal stationery items by 100%. These provisions also concerned some of the postal stationery forms. The regulation of 17 December 1901 no. 66.240 (PTRT 21 December 1901, Volume 67) provides for stationery forms in the following way:

"According to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers, as of 11 January 1902, the fee of domestic postcards shall be 5 fillérs a piece, and the fee of response postcards shall be 10 fillér. The fee of both domestic and international mail transfer forms shall be 2 fillérs a piece.

"In place of the currently used 4-fillér postcards and 8-fillér postcards (response postcards), new postcards shall be released: 5-fillér simple postcards and 2x 5-fillér postcards with space for replies on yellow paper with brown print; domestic (rose) and international (yellow) postal transfer forms shall cost 2 fillérs.

"The selling of the former postcards and postal transfer forms shall be terminated from 10 January 1902. From 11 January 1902, only the new 2-fillér postal transfer forms and the new 5-fillér postcards are allowed to be sold. Only the remaining stock of the already opened boxes of the old 4-fillér postcards are allowed to be sold, and only if provided with a 1-fillér postage stamp.

"The already purchased old postal transfer forms (which are allowed to be used for sending amounts of money) and the old postcards are allowed to be used at post offices until the end of April 1902, as long as the price difference is compensated with a 1-fillér stamp by the sender.

"After 10 January 1902, postcards of 4 fillérs sent without additional postage shall be delivered subject to the payment of the 2-fillérs postage due by the recipient.

"As of 1 May 1902, post offices shall not consider any postal transfers and postcards on old forms, neither those with additional postage stamps. These items shall be considered as if lacking postage whatsoever, due to which regular surcharge shall be payable for them (10 fillérs).

"The postal transfer forms (even with embossed address) and old postcards (if not spoiled) shall be completely exchanged. Postcards shall be considered spoilt if there is handwriting on their rear side. The cards with em-

bossed inscriptions, which are usually sent by merchants, shall be exchanged, if they do not bear handwriting.

"As of 31 May 1902, old postal stationery items shall not be exchanged."

Figure 584

Figure 585

Figure 586

Domestic postcards of 4 fillérs and domestic response postcards of 2x4 fillérs supplemented with 1-fillér stamp featuring Turul (mythical Hungarian eagle) from the period 11.01.1902 - 30.04.1902 are considered as auxiliary postcards. Presumably, the stock of the postal transfer forms was bigger, because Regulation 94.23 dated on 23 April 1902 (PTRT 1 May 1902, Volume 15) repeated previous provisions on the postcards of four fillérs, while extending the period of use of old transfer forms.

"The period of validity of old 1-fillér postal transfer forms is hereby extended until the end of June of this year. Royal post offices therefore shall accept transfers administered on such forms, subject to 1-fillér surcharge postage stamp. As of 1 June, these forms shall not be used for transfers or exchanged."

Therefore, 1-fillér postal transfer forms with 1-fillér Turul (mythical Hungarian eagle) stamps shall be considered auxiliary postal transfers.

Interestingly enough, neither of the regulations mentioned tax and revenue warning cards of 4 fillérs or police declaration cards (to register moving in or out of an address). The deficiencies of the first regulation, at least regarding tax and revenue warning cards, were soon made up by Regulation 6586 dated on 31 January 1902 (PTRT 15 February 1902, Volume 6). According to this regulation,

"As of 11 January 1902, postcards for economic purchases or those of tax or revenue warning shall be subject of 5-fillér rate.

"Royal Post and Telegraph offices are hereby notified that – with regard to large stock – the postcards with imprinted 4-fillér postage stamps shall be exempted from the scope of the above-mentioned regulation, which stated that these 4-fillér postcards should not be accepted as of 30 April 1902 or should be considered as lacking postage whatsoever and subject to 10-fillér postage due.

"Instead, these special postcards with imprinted 4-fillér postage stamps shall be accepted until the stock runs out, subject to adding the surcharge of 1-fillér postage stamp.

"According to the provision issued by the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Finances, 1-fillér surcharge postage stamps shall be affixed to the front and to the rear sides of the cards for economic communication or those of tax or revenue warning."

It seems that the stock of police declaration cards was running out, because the cards with imprinted 5-fillér postage stamps were introduced as of 1 January 1902. Interestingly enough, for printing of these, the plate of the issue of the year 1897 was used. On it, only the type for the postage stamp was exchanged; the street and the number of the building were not written; instead, there was a dotted line for these. As a result, penalty up to 50 forints was payable if the regulation on the use of the cards with word „Figyelmeztetés" (Warning) was breached, whereas the use of crown-fillér denominations was obligatory as of 1 January 1900.

The above-mentioned modification of the rates concerned closed telegram forms as well. According to Regulation 40.299 dated on 16 June (PTRT. The 28 June 1902, Four, Volume 22),

“With regard to the fact that at locations outside the Telegraph network, 1 crown worth surcharge is payable for XP telegrams upon sending, post offices (as well as Telegraph offices) shall exchange “80 fillér” (80 fillérs) appearing in the third paragraph of the text “Figyelmeztetés" (Warning) on the rear sides of the cards which cost 62 fillérs and which still remain on stock for „1 korona” (1 crown).”

This measure resulted in the fact that three groups of closed telegram forms of the edition of the year 1900 were created.

According to Paragraph 7 of Telegraph Rules, post and telegraph offices had to postmark a space on the sold telegram cover forms, on their front side, in order to verify that the customer had paid the price of the telegram cover forms. Many offices neglected this provision. Moreover, quite a few offices accepted telegram forms produced by private parties, naturally without the postmark testifying to the payment of the price. These breaches of provisions resulted in financial losses for the Post Office Treasury. In order to eliminate these, a regulation was issued on 22 August 1903 (PTRT 11/9/1903, Volume 35). This regulation mentions many pieces of data so far not included in PTRT. These pieces of data are very much relevant to telegram cover forms, due to which a quotation from this regulation stands below:

“1/Post Offices shall apply location and date hand stamps in the right bottom corner of the front side of the telegram cover forms in their possession within 14 days of publication of this provision. The telegram cover forms to be postmarked are those of 2 fillérs (white and green), as well as those of 10 fillérs.

“2/ Post Offices 1 and 4 of Budapest have to continue punch the telegram cover forms by a star-shaped punching equipment.

“3/ Response telegram cover forms (blue and green) and pink telegram cover forms for public telegrams are paid upon sending, due to which, naturally, they do not have to be postmarked or punched.

"5/ In the future, telegram cover forms shall be produced on the watermarked paper with watermark featuring a combination of the post horn, a lightning, and the Hungarian Crown, to verify that the telegram cover forms were produced by the state. Telegram cover forms on watermarked paper shall start to be used after the previous stock runs out.

Regulation 21.332 dated on 27 March 1906 (PTRT.5/4/1906) contained several interesting provisions referring to the modification of the watermark and the period of use.

"As of the beginning of the April of the current year, new edition of the following items shall be released on watermarked paper of the same colour as previously released postal transfer forms, telegram sending cards, postal orders, postage stamp labels, and merchandise statements.

"The watermark of this paper shall feature a telegraph line, with letters "M.T. T." above and a post horn below.

"The selling price of the newly released postal order forms (with the exception of the international ones) and telegram sending forms shall be their face value. On the other hand, on the international postal transfers, postal orders, postage stamp labels, and merchandise statement, the selling price shall be indicated by inscriptions "ára 2 fillér" and "ára 1 fillér" (Price: 2 fillérs; Price: 1 fillér)."

According to this regulation, previously released postal stationery items listed above could be used until 13 June 1906. After this deadline, they would not even be exchanged at post offices.

On the postal Congress held in Rome in 1907, the procedure of postal assignment service was modified. From the point of view of collectors, changes relevant to postal assignments are interesting. The relevant provisions of Regulation 54.966 dated on 15 September 1907 (PTRT.19/9/1907, Volume 41) read as follows:

"…2/As of 1 October of this year, for postal assignments exclusively the forms with the title "Jegyzék" shall be used. They can be purchased at any Hungarian Royal post or telegram office or postal stationery vendor for 2 fillérs.

"Post and telegraph offices may exchange the old stationery before 31 December of this year. After this deadline, old forms for postal assignments shall not be exchanged."

While describing the period starting from the time when the new crown currency was introduced, advertising postcards have not yet been mentioned. Presumably provisions released in 1888 and 1892 had not been changed – this is why there was no need for issuing further provisions. However, in 1907 new provisions were introduced by Regulation 83.474 dated on 29 October (PTRT.15/11/1907, Volume 53):

Hereafter, it shall be allowed that private enterprises order 5-fillér letter cards for advertising purposes, on which they can print adverts on the left part of the front side.

"1/ Such letter cards shall be printed by Postal Directorate, whereas the printing of the adverts and the trade shall be the task of private parties.

"Parties interested in such printing of letter cards shall approach the district post and telegram directorate. The price of these letter cards shall be paid simultaneously with the placing of the order at the cashier desk of the Directorate.

"The smallest amount which may be ordered of such letter cards with a dividing vertical line on the front side is 500 forms, 32 pieces on each form, which is totally 16,000 pieces. In case a bigger stock is required, it shall always be the multiple amounts of 500 forms, namely 1000, 1500, 2000, etc. Each 500 forms cost 800 crowns.

"2/ The parties which have placed orders for letter card forms shall take them over the at the location, designated by the Post and Telegram Directorate; the shipment shall also be the responsibility of the parties which placed the order. The State Printing House delivers these letter card forms in bulks sealed by lead seals. The ordering parties shall have the adverts printed on the letter cards.

"3/ Parties which ordered the letter cards may sell them with adverts on them at lower price at postal vendors', stock exchange, or other selling points. However, post and telegram offices shall not trade such letter cards.

"4/ These letter cards produced for advertising purposes shall not be traded without adverts on them; nor should the parties ordering these letter cards use them without adverts.

"Post and Telegraph offices shall not accept these letter cards produced for advertising without adverts on them (letter cards with vertical dividing line on their front side). If such letter cards still get accepted, they shall be handled as pieces excluded from delivery; they shall be returned to sender.

"In case such letter cards may not be eventually used for advertising, the remaining stock may be returned in the manner damaged postal stationery is returned and exchanged for regular letter cards, subject to the permission of the Directorate."

The line which divides the front side into two parts is called dividing line. Six years had to pass before such line was applied to all letter cards, thus providing 50% more of space for writing messages.

The imprinted postage stamp on the postal transfer and telegram sending forms contained only the selling price – it then did not have to be included when paying for postage. This is exactly why the face value of these forms did not have to be paid upon sending. This conclusion has been drawn from

Regulation 2771 dated on 15 January 1908 (PTRT.27/1/1908, Volume 7). It reads,

"Hungarian Royal post and telegraph offices quite usually cancel the 2-fillér postage stamps imprinted on postal transfer and telegram forms.

"Since the above-mentioned imprinted postage stamps do not have to be cancelled, the post and telegraph offices are hereby requested to avoid their cancelling, as this is not required."

When crown currency was introduced, new money letter envelopes were introduced too. Their description, however, comes only from 1908, when the new envelopes were made regular. The details were provided by Regulation 56.316 dated on 14 July (PTRT.30/7/1908, Volume 35):

"For closed letters containing money, two-sealed envelopes produced from hemp paper are hereby introduced, their size being 170×125 mm, their colour yellowish brown.

"The price of such envelopes shall be 3 fillérs.

"Hereof post and telegraph offices shall accept for mailing two-seal money envelopes if they are closed, subject to them having been produced by the Treasury. On the other hand, post and telegraph offices shall not accept two-seal closed envelopes if they were produced by private industry.

"The five-seal envelopes used so far shall remain in use – open money letters shall be sent exclusively in these.

"The price of the letter envelopes shall be 4 fillérs for the still remaining stock of the already purchased envelopes; after this stock runs out, the price shall increase to 5 fillérs, which shall be indicated by inscription below the Hungarian Crown in the upper left corner of the front side of the envelope."

When the dividing line was introduced on the letter cards, the perforation of the closed letter cards was modified as well. The relevant section of Regulation 701 dated on 27 January 1913 (PTRT 11/2/1913, Volume 9) reads as follows,

"After the stock of the currently used letter cards runs out, new letter cards shall be introduced gradually.

"The newly released letter cards shall be of the same size as the previous ones. However, both domestic (simple and response) and international letter cards shall be divided in the middle by a vertical line, so that the space to the left of this dividing line is used for written messages.

"The base colour of the above listed letter cards shall be light yellow; on the front side, the crown shall appear; the inscriptions and the imprinted postage stamp shall be light green for the domestic and bright red (as previously) on international letter cards.

“The base colour of 6-and the middle 10-fillér closed letter cards shall remain blueish grey. However, their perforation lines shall not intersect each other on the edges, unlike the currently used ones.

“On the 6-fillér closed letter cards, the imprinted postage stamp, the crown, and the inscriptions shall be of the same, greyish olive green colour as the 6-fillér postage stamps; on 10-fillér denomination, the crown, the inscriptions, and the imprinted postage stamp shall remain bright red, just as on the previous edition.

“One all newly released domestic letter cards, inscription “Magyar királyi posta” shall be omitted, since it appears on the imprinted postage stamp anyway.”

From the beginning of April, the collection of registered letters and other registered mail by dropping into mailbox was introduced. In order to facilitate the handling of this mail at the post offices (selection, categorising, sticking registered mail label, etc.), *registered mail envelopes* were introduced. The relevant sections of Regulation 6390.v.I dated on 8 April 1913 (PTRT 15/4/1913, Volume 22) stand below:

“Sending registered mail by dropping it into mailboxes as of 1 May 1913 shall take place according to the following rules:

“1/ The Post Office shall introduce registered mail envelopes with red frame and imprinted postage stamps of 16 and 35 fillérs, in order to facilitate the separation of this mail from other mail items, and ensure easier handling.

“The purchasing price of such envelopes at the post offices and postal stationery vendors’ shall be 17 or 36 fillérs for domestic and international and flops respectively. This price includes the cost of the envelope and the postage of simple mail (up to 20 g), as well as the registered mail fee.

In case a registered mail item costs more than 16 fillérs for domestic and more than 35 fillérs for international destination, either due to its weight or for any other reason, the additional price shall be paid by way of adhering of postage stamps to the mail item.

“2/ In the upper part of the front side of the envelopes, there is space for the name, the job (profession), and the address of the sender, to ensure that later the verification of sending may be issued, if required…

“…12/ It should be mentioned that the registered mail and the envelopes with red frame may be used not only for sending mail by dropping it into mailboxes but for sending mail in regular way at post offices.”

Only a couple of weeks after registered mail envelopes had been introduced, postal transfers were also optimised. Regulation 7620 dated on 3 May 1913 (PTRT 12/8/1913, Volume 43) provided as follows:

“In order to ensure easier separation of the coupon of the postal transfers, the dividing line between the forms in the coupon shall hereafter be per-

forated; these new transfer forms shall start to be used after the current stock runs out.

"The Hungarian Royal post and telegraph offices are hereby notified that there is no other difference between the old and the new letter cards than the following: the space left for the indication of the amount in numbers does not take place directly next to the coupon but under word "Postautalvány", to ensure that after the separating of the coupon the numbers do not get damaged."

It seems that the two-seal money transfer envelopes introduced experimentally in 1908 lived up to the expectations, because their area of use was extended in 1913. Regulation 6131 dated on 4 August (PTRT 12/8/1913) communicated as follows: "Financial contributions and allowances forwarded by post offices may be hereinafter sent in to-seal money letters. However, envelopes for money letters shall be provided only by the central material warehouse of the Hungarian Royal Post Office."

It was in 1915, that the first charity postal letter cards were produced. Regulation 6823 dated on 24 February (PTRT 1/3/1915, Volume 22) provided as follows:

"Hereinafter postal letter cards and closed envelopes with inscription "Military aid. Özvegyeknek és árváknak két (2) fillér" (Military aid of 2 fillérs for widows and orphans) shall be introduced. In case of all such mail items, just like in case of the postage stamps with the surcharge for militarily aid, 2 fillérs shall be collected from the customers upon selling, on top of the price of the letter cards.

"Letter cards with the surcharge for military aid shall be sold in the following way:

"a/ 5-fillér response letter cards and 10-fillér closed letter cards shall go on sale at all post offices and postal stationery vendors';

"b/ 5-fillér response letter cards, 10-fillér international letter cards, and 6-fillér closed letter cards shall go on sale only at Treasury post offices and non-Treasury post offices operating at the premises of the Treasury ones."

It was in that same year that the paper of the letter cards was substituted by another kind, presumably due to the financial difficulties of the wartime period and the consequent intention to reduce costs. At the same time, there were several changes in the colour of the imprinted postage stamps. Regulation dated on 26 July 1915 (PTRT 30/7/1915, Volume 79 reads as follows:

"The post offices are hereby notified that after the stock of the 5-fillér simple and response letter cards and that of 10-fillér international letter cards runs out, the Hungarian Royal State Printing House will substitute the so far used light yellow glued cardboard by light non-glued cardboard. At the same time, the present light green colour of the domestic 5-fillér simple and response letter cards will be substituted by steel green colour.

“However, the present letter cards shall be used until their stock runs out completely.

“… paper and printing of closed letter cards will not change.”

The first wartime change of the postal rates influenced greatly the rates of the postal stationery. Regulation 70.987 dated on 27 September 1916 (PTRT 27/9/1916, Volume 129) described in detail the changes of the postal stationery rates, which resulted from the introduction of the new postal tariffs on 1 October:

“As of 31 December 1916, the following shall be exempted:

“…b/ 6- and 10-fillér closed letter cards, 5-fillér simple and response letter cards, 5-fillér tax warning letter cards, 5-fillér police address declaration cards, 5-fillér Red Cross enquiry forms, 10-, 16-, and 35-fillér letter envelopes, as well as 62-fillér closed telegram forms;

“d/. All military aid … postal cards, closed postal cards.

“2 The following shall be introduced:

“b/ 10-and 15-fillér closed letter cards, 8-fillér simple and response letter cards, 8- and 16-fillér police cards for address declaration, 102-fillér closed telegram cards, 15-fillér letter envelopes (purchase price: 17 filléres);

“… In order to be able to use the already purchased postal stationery, customers shall adhere additional postage stamps to the items already purchased, in order to provide the necessary postage. Post offices and postal stationery vendors shall provide the following: postage stamps of 3 filléres when selling 5-fillér letter cards, 3+3-fillér postage stamps when selling 1- and 2-fillér letter cards, response letter cards, or police cards for address declaration; 2- or 5-fillér postage stamps when selling 6- or 10-fillér closed letter cards; 5- or 19-fillér postage stamps when selling 10-, 16-, or 35-fillér envelopes; 40-fillér postage stamps when selling closed telegram cards.

The items listed in Point 1 may be used until 31 December 1916 inclusively; after this deadline, these items shall not be used for postage or exchanged for new ones.

Special attention shall be paid to certain deficiencies of this regulation. No new cards were introduced by it to substitute the exempted tax and revenue cards; neither were cards for economic communication even mentioned. This deficiency was fixed two months later by Regulation 19.162 dated on 25 November (PTRT 4/12/1916, Volume 160). The introduction to this regulation drew the attention of the post offices to the fact that the new rate of 8 filléres was relevant for all letter cards with imprinted postage stamp of 5 filléres, including tax and revenue cards, as well as economic communication letter cards. Referring to Article 2 of the formerly mentioned to regulation, it stipulated: “…therefore, additional stamps of 3 filléres shall be affixed to these

cards as well; if they are sent without additional postage stamps, they shall be forwarded in accordance with “postage due” handling.

However, neither this additional regulation specifically introduced the letter cards stamped with 8-fillér postage stamp, notwithstanding the fact that both versions were issued.

The measure regarding the exemption from circulation of the 5-fillér stamped Red Cross enquiry forms was even more interesting, because formerly there had been no provision for introducing these forms.

Presumably, domestic and local registered mail envelopes did not live up to the expectations, because there were no plans whatsoever to introduce similar envelopes corresponding to the new rates (21 and 54 filléres).

Postal stationery items exempted as of 31 December 1916 turned up in mail traffic even at the beginning of the 20s, especially envelopes, letter cards, and closed envelopes (naturally, with additional postage stamps affixed to these items). Partial explanation to this may be found in Regulation 94.879 – 1916 dated on 2 January 1917 (PTRT 4/1/1917, Volume 2): “All postage stationary items, postage stamps, military aid stamps, and letter cards, the exemption of which had been provided for, shall remain in use until further provision.”

Postage stamps mentioned in the regulation (which featured *Turul*, legendary Hungarian eagle) were exempted by Regulation 77.921/917 dated on 8 November 1917. The same regulation provided for the introducing of the last denominations of the series of *Harvesters* and *The Parliament*. The last paragraph of the regulation is very interesting from the point of view of the postal stationery. It reads, “All stationery items (letter cards, closed letter cards, letter envelopes, etc) shall continue to be used until further provision; post offices and postal stationery warehouses shall try to sell them out as quickly as possible.”

The first wartime rates were announced by Regulation 69.380 dated on 21 September 1916 (PTRT 24/9/1916, Volume 125). Article 7 of this regulation stipulates as follows,“7. In case of postage due letter and parcel mail, as well as assignment letters sent to the destinations in Hungary, 2 filléres are payable when purchasing the postage due form.” Later Article 15, Paragraphs 17 and 18 stipulated,

“The 2 filléres mentioned in Article 7 shall be subtracted from the postage due rates, and affixed to the forms in the form of postage stamps.

“In the future, shipping documents of postage due mail shall be released with the imprinted postage stamp of 2 filléres – from that time on, subtraction of two filléres from the amount collected will take place only in case of letter and postage due mail and assignments.

When postal savings postage stamps were introduced and made obligatory as of 1 July 1916, new postal savings formlets were introduced too. The relevant part of Regulation 7800 dated on 27 May 1916 (PTRT 31/5/1916) reads as follows: “New postal savings formlets shall also their violet imprinted 10-fillér stamps. Until further provision, however, new violet 10-fillér postal savings stamps may be affixed to the currently used 10-fillér red stamped savings formlets.”

The “further provision” mentioned above was never issued. Presumably, as old stocks had ran out, it did not seem necessary to issue a further legal measure.

Regulation 68.055 dated on 15 September 1916 (PTRT 15/9/1916, Volume 120) provided for a change in the assignment service. The point of it was that liabilities of less than 20 crowns and not based on public documents could be collected via postal assignment forms handled in the same way as regular letters, instead of the previous handling as closed registered mail. This was valid for the whole territory of Hungary, Austria and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The forms contained two separable parts. The upper part was the assignment form, its columns provided space for the address, the amount collectable, the sender, the recipient and his respective post office. The bottom part was the assignment postal transfer – its front side similar but with the columns corresponding to the assignment handling, while its rear side was identical to the postal transfers. It was only the last sentence of Paragraph 8 of the regulation which revealed that this form came with an imprinted stamp: “Assignment forms which prove impeccable have to be postmarked on two spots by the post office accepting it, these two spots being the upper left corner of the assignment form and the imprinted postage stamp of 20 fillérs in the right corner of the assignment form.

Out of the novelties of 1916, the forms with columns should be mentioned. The following lines of Regulation 2798 dated on 20 June 1917 (PTRT 25/6/1917, Volume 81) are of interest:

“Producing of letter forms with separable columns divided by perforation and fit for typing on them shall take place, in line with the wishes of the commercial circles. Each column shall contain six pieces of 8-fillér letter forms. The smallest amount to be ordered is 100 columns, which means 600 letter forms, their price 46 crowns. The amount is payable when the order is placed.”

Resulting from the production process, three versions of these letter cards are known. The most frequent version is the one perforated at the top and at the bottom. These were the two middle cards of the column. The cards at the top of the column were perforated at their bottom, whereas the cards from the bottom of the column were perforated at their top. The rest of the forms was cut. These letter cards are the rarest among the Hungarian postal

stationery. Marcell Bíró in 1938 in his research "A Magyar postai teljesek (Ganzsachen) kibocsátási sorrendje" (Order of issues of the Hungarian postal stationery with imprinted stamps) wrote the following: "These cards are so rare that a piece of these is worth at least one 3-kreuzer litho." We can definitely join his 30 years old opinion.

There was a new item which entered the category of postal stationery in 1917: cover forms belonging to telegraph postal transfers. Regulation 13.071 dated on 24 February this (PTRT 26/2/1917, Before the fuel 24), stipulates the following:

"As of 10 March 1917, the cover forms, which belonged to the Telegraph postal transfers shall not be filled in by the Post Office but by the customer, from shoot fill it in properly.

To ensure that the customers can buy these forms not only at the post offices barked also postal stationery vendor's, such forms. The imprinted postage stamp of two fillérs shall be issued and introduced.

For the use in Croatia, special forms with Croatian inscriptions are hereby issued. The post and Telegraph office in Zagreb may order only such cover forms."

Until the current forms, They shall be sold to customers and postal stationery vendor's of term. 2-fillér postage stamps are affixed to them.

A very interesting provision was issued regarding postal regular and postage due documents of lading, without any justification. As it is widely known, until this time Hungarian-language forms were used for domestic mail, while for international mail Hungarian-French inscriptions were used. Now the Hungarian-language forms were temporarily exempted. What made the Post Office take this measure remains a mystery, as no data were found on this.

Yet another measure was taken in 1917 – the issuing of the first auxiliary postal service letter cards for internal handling. Their contemporary name was postage free letter cards. Regulation 24.813 dated on 18 April 1917 (PTRT 24/4/1917, Volume 52) provided for the introducing the 40-fillér military aid postage stamps and the termination of the sales of all military postage stamps and letter cards. After the trade of the otherwise large stock of military aid letter cards was terminated on 1 June 1917, the regulation provided for the following measures, in order to ensure better utilisation of this stock:

"Those non-Treasury post offices which still have military aid letter cards before the end of May of this year, should send this stock back to the Treasury Post and Telegraph Office from which they receive the cash supplies.

"Treasury post offices shall apply, in front of a commission, oval hand stamps to the imprinted postage stamps of the following postal stationery

items they still have on stock at the end of the May of the current year: military aid letter cards, military aid response cards, and military aid closed letter cards.

"The letter cards and closed letter cards cancelled this way shall be used by the post offices for the internal postage free correspondence.

"On such letter cards, when sent, location and date hand stamps shall be applied next to the overall postmarks.

"In May, the Hungarian Royal State Printing House shall send the military aid letter cards, etc. which it has on stock to postal stationery warehouses of the Post and Telegraph Directorate. The postal stationery warehouses shall apply, in front of a commission, their oval hand stamps to the military aid letter cards, military aid response letter cards and military aid closed letter cards.

"Thus cancelled pieces shall be supplied to the Treasury post and telegraph offices exclusively, instead of the postage free service letter cards."

Therefore, all three kinds of military aid letter cards the imprinted stamps of which were postmarked by any of the Treasury post offices or any of the nine directorate postal stationery warehouses by their oval hand stamps qualify as *unused postal service letter cards*. They can be considered as used only in case there was any official statement with which they were sent, next to the oval postmark. There also has to be a location and date postmark.

The procurement difficulties forced the Post Office to change the paper quality of the 5-seal money letter envelopes with cotton lining. Regulation 20.983 dated on 18 December 1917 (PTRT 24/12/1917, stipulated the following: "Money letter envelopes of 5 fillérs for the general public shall hereafter be produced from the paper used for 2-seal money letter envelopes, as soon as the current stock runs out. The shape and the price of the five-seal money letter envelopes shall not change."

The year 1918 presented collectors with loads of postal stationery items. The first one was the first letter card with an advert. Regulation to 9.861 dated on 20 April 1918 (PTRT 23/4/1918, Volume 39), stipulates:

"Post offices are hereby notified that a greater amount of simple 8-fillér postal letter cards shall be produced with inscription "Jegyezz hadikölcsönt, megrövidíted a háboút" (Take a military loan, make the war short).

"Furthermore, letter cards shall be published without any inscriptions next to the frame and the dividing line during the war."

The most interesting provision from the collectors' point of view was published in the April 1918. The period of use of *Turul* (Hungarian legendary eagle) postage stamps was discussed in detail in Chapter II. Eventually, they were exempted from circulation as of 31 December 1917. It has already been mentioned, when discussing the new rates of the year 1916, that it was pro-

vided to affix 3-fillér additional postage stamps to the 5-fillér tax and revenue forms, in order to make them possible for use with the new rate. With reference to this measure, Regulation 30.916 dated on 23 April 1918 (PTRT 26/4/1918, Volume 40) provided as follows (unprecedented measure in the history of the Hungarian postage stamps):

"In the past, the Hungarian Royal Stayed Printing House used 3-fillér *Turul* postage stamps to this end.

"Since the letter cards had not been used up until the end of the last year, and there are still large stocks of them available, and considering the huge shortage of paper, the post offices are hereby called to accept and forwards these tax and revenue forms without postage, in spite of the fact that they bear already exempted postage stamps. This situation shall remain until further provision."

This was how the following unprecedented situation emerged: the 3-fillér denomination of the issue of 1913 remained in use even after its exemption, but only for tax and revenue forms. The use of this denomination certainly took place in 1918, and presumably also in 1919.

Probably due to political reasons, the second wartime postal rates modification was called "*wartime surcharge collection*" instead of price increase. The surcharge was payable only for the mail within the territory of the Monarchy, Germany, Bulgaria, in the territories occupied by the Austrian-Hungarian army, as well as the eastern territories occupied by the Germans. To the mail sent to any other foreign country, the old rates applied. The relevant provisions may be read in Regulation 41.2122 dated on 25 May 1918 (PTRT 29/5/1918, Volume 53). Article 7 revealed the increased rates disguised as "surcharge":

"7/ Surcharge postage of 2 fillérs shall be affixed to 8-fillér letter cards and 16-fillér response letter cards, already before handing them over to customers – they shall be sold at 10 and 20 fillérs for simple and response letter cards respectively.

"New supplies will arrive with the imprinted postage stamp of 10 fillérs."

When 10-fillér letter cards were introduced, general public was not aware if the amount of 10 fillérs was the delivery fee or was composed from the delivery fee and the surcharge. As regards other postal stationery, the regulation only stipulated that the surcharge had to be paid in the form of postage stamps. Quarter a year later, Regulation 74.384 dated on 26 August 1918 (PTRT 27/8/1918) already did not intend to conceal the fact that these were increased rates, because it plainly talked about "rates increased by wartime surcharge". The two last paragraphs of the relatively long regulation are relevant for the postal stationery:

“It needs to be mentioned that the simple and response letter cards, as well as the address declaration police cards, which so far cost 8 fillérs, shall be produced with the imprinted stamp of 10 fillérs; closed letter cards, which so far cost 15 fillérs, shall be produced with the imprinted stamp of 20 fillérs; the closed letter cards, which so far cost 10 fillérs, shall be produced with imprinted stamp of 15 fillérs; finally, in the closed telegram forms, which so far cost 102 fillérs, shall be produced with the imprinted stamp of 122 fillérs.

“Post and Telegraph offices are hereby notified that they shall try to sell the old postage stamps and postal stationery in the first place, while the latter needs to be supplemented by additional postage stamps, in order to meet the requirements of new rates.”

Regarding the quote above, it needs to be mentioned that the letter cards of 20 fillérs and the telegraph forms of 122 fillérs eventually were not introduced.

Regulation 105.100 dated on 15 November 1918 (PTRT 15/11/1918, Volume 108) (Chapter III) contained the following provisions regarding postal stationery: “All postal stationery shall be produced in the future without the Hungarian Crown or inscription “Magyar posta”; however, the existing stock may be used up without any problems.”

The description of which embossed postal stationery items were produced on the basis of this regulation and what the specific printing means were will take place at the description of individual postal stationery items.

The majority of the provisions of the year 1919 were triggered by the paper supply situation in the aftermath of the war in the first place. These provisions influenced the paper quality, the colour, and the function of these items.

In the State Printing House, large quantities of Hungarian-Croatian and Hungarian-Italian language postal stationery remained on stock. The directorate warehouse distributed these among post offices, advising them to sell and use these up in the first place (Regulation 233/1919 dated on 23 January 1919; PTRT 30/1, Volume 10). On top of the pink paper for Hungarian-language, domestically used postal transfer forms, green and greyish white paper started to be used for these (as provided by Regulation 6106 dated on 20 March 1919;PTRT 3/4/1919, Volume 28).

Response telegram forms had formerly been produced on blue paper. Now they were produced on the greyish one. However, to decisively separate them from other telegram forms, they had a *blue slanting line* on them (as provided by Regulation 4330 dated on 3 May 1919; PTTHL 12/5/1919, Volume 39).

Due to the shortage of paper, presumably at the end of the April 1919, the following postal stationery items seized to exist until further provision: response letter cards, closed letter cards, envelopes with imprinted stamps,

address declaration police cards, closed telegram forms. However, until running out of their stock, post offices had to sell the items which they still had on stock, after applying to them additional postage stamps to meet the rate requirements. The "stock" included the stock of the directorate and that of the warehouses, as well as the warehouse of the State Printing House (Regulation 6322 dated on 7 May 1919; PT and THL 12 May, Volume 39).

After the failure of the Proletarian Dictatorship, Regulation 18.892 dated on 24 September 1919 (MPHL 19/9/1919, Volume 57) regulated the telegram rates for domestic and Austrian destinations. This regulation modified the price of the forms as well:

"5/The forms of private (regular and urgent), state, and response telegrams shall cost five fillérs; telegram forms with coupons shall cost 35 fillérs.

"Care will be taken for producing or overprinting (of the stock of the postal stationery warehouse). Before receiving these supplies, post offices shall apply postage stamps of 3 fillérs to the forms of private and public telegrams or 25 fillérs to forms with coupons".

However, the inflation was already around the corner – price and rate increase was coming. This was exactly the reason why the above-mentioned overprinting was eventually discarded; instead, additional postage stamps were provided for (Regulation 24.547 dated on 31 December 1919; PTRT 2/1/1920, Volume 1).

The first wave of the inflation, which started in 1920 and ended in 1926 by introducing the new currency, influenced profoundly the history of the postal stationery. The ever more and more frequent new issues of postage stamps were at least announced by regulations, while postal stationery items were only very rarely mentioned. In the best case, the new purchase price of these items was announced, which had to be paid by sticking additional postage stamps; later cash was used to this end. The issuance of new postal stationery corresponding to the new rates was declared in regulations very rarely. Regulations rather contained instructions as to how the old items of postal stationery should be used. The State Printing House scarcely had any time for producing postal stationery items corresponding to new rates and supplying them to post office. These items will be mentioned when discussing the historical data of the corresponding years. Out of the postal rates of the inflation period, only those will be discussed which were reflected in postal stationery.

Regulation 3650 dated on 20 February 1920 (PTRT 2/3/1920. Volume 15) increased the price of telegram forms from 5 to 10 fillérs as of 1 March. Until the new stamped forms were supplied, price difference had to be paid by way of postage stamps.

Regulation 13.089 dated on 30 May 1920 (PTRT 5/6/1920. Volume 46) provided for colour modification of the denominations of 5 and 10 fillérs of *Harvesters* and for resuming inscription "Magyar kir. posta" on the postage

stamps (see Chapter V). Although this regulation did not specify postal stationery, it was still obvious that it referred to the imprinted postage stamps. Immediately after issuing this regulation, 10-fillér letter cards were issued with the above-mentioned inscription. Further postal stationery items were also produced with former inscriptions from this date on.

New postal regulation, which became effective as of 1 June 1920 (PTRT 28/5/1920,Volume 43, stipulated as follows: "The postage of simple domestic letter cards was 60 fillérs, while the postage of the response letter cards was 1 crown 20 fillérs. The postage of private (regular and urgent), public, and response transfer telegrams was 20 fillérs; the price of forms with coupons was 50 fillérs."

On the basis of this, 60+60-fillér tax and revenue cards, as well as 20-fillér telegram forms were produced.

Regulation 16.001 dated on 25 June 1920 (PTRT 28/6/1920. Volume 52) provided for the new prices of postal stationery items, as of 1 July:

		Crowns	Fillérs
1	Postal transfer	20	
2	Simple bill of lading with imprinted stamp	30	
3	Postage due bill of lading with imprinted stamp	40	
4	Postal assignment form, postage included	20	
5	Postage assignment	20	
6	Statement of merchandise	20	
7	Postage label	20	
8	Cover form (in the future: telegram transfer form)	20	
9	Pest letter envelopes with postage larger than the imprinted stamp	30	
10	Address declaration police cards with fee larger than the imprinted stamps	24	
11	Money envelopes	30	
12	Letter mail postage due form, which had been free of charge earlier	20	

Until new supplies were delivered, the price difference had to be paid by cash. As far as our knowledge goes, only 20-fillér postal transfers and 30-and 40-fillér bills of lading were eventually introduced.

The phenomenon which had already occurred with the 3-fillér *Turul* letter postage stamp, namely that these postage stamps were used well after they had been withdrawn, occurred once again in 1921 with postage stamps with inscription "Magyar Posta". These postage stamps were definitely withdrawn as of 30 June 1921 (See Chapter III). As regards prehistory, it is also relevant that the letter cards of 8 fillér as issued in 1916/18 were still largely on stock at the Post Office. Regulation 4774 dated on 5 March 1921 (PTRT 14/3/1921, Volume 15) provided for their use:

"In order to ensure the quickest possible use of the letter cards with the imprinted stamp of 8 fillérs, it is hereby provided that these letter cards re-

ceived from the warehouses of the Post and Telegraph Directorate shall be sold in the first place; letter cards with imprinted 10-fillér stamps shall be ordered only after this stock of the 8-fillér ones has run out.

"Naturally, along with these letter cards, postage stamps of 2 and 50 fillérs have to be sold too, so that they be stuck to the letter cards to ensure sufficient postage".

However, this stock did not run out before the end of June, which resulted in Regulation 5505 dated on 30 June 1921 (PTRT 8/6/1921, Volume 50), which provided as follows:

"With regard to the high production costs, it shall hereafter be allowed that 8-fillér letter cards not bearing inscription "Magyar Posta" be used if additional postage stamps of 2 fillérs or, within the postage due handling procedure, 50 fillérs to be applied to these letter cards bear this inscription. Using these letter cards shall be possible in spite of withdrawing of the postage stamps without this inscription as of today – until the stock runs out, these letter cards should not be handled as postage due".

As a result of this measure, the 2- and 50-fillér postage stamps of *Harvesters* and *The Parliament* series of the issue of 1916/18 (exclusively) were in use until 1921, or even the beginning of 1922.

The second inflation postal tariff became effective as of 1 January 1922 (PTRT 20/12/1921, Volume 101). Due to the already mentioned reasons, only the most interesting aspects can be mentioned, namely the new prices of the following: domestic (national and local) letter cards of 1 crown and 50 fillérs; private (simple and urgent), public, and response transfer telegram forms of 50 fillérs; forms with coupons of 1 crown.

As a consequence to the new tariff, the following were issued too: 1 ½ crown domestic letter cards; 1 ½+ 1 ½ crown tax warning cards; 1 ½ crown postal assignment forms; telegram forms; 1-crown telegram forms with coupons (credit). All of these items had imprinted stamps on them. However, no legal provision was found recording the issuing in 1922 of the money transfer form with the imprinted stamp of 50 fillérs and the telegram form with the imprinted stamp of 1 crown.

Some information has to be provided on the postal bills of lading. When the new price was communicated in the period of inflation, it was always quoted "with imprinted postage included". Naturally, due to ever more frequent price and revenue increases, each face value was not produced. However, we do not have any reliable source for identifying when these were introduced, because in this period they were produced without printing marks. (Otherwise, printing marks included the year of the printing.) Consequently, the date of the issuance of these may be defined only by comparison to other items. Of course, some exceptions occur in this field too. Big and small postal bills of lading with the imprinted stamp of 1 crown were produced probably

at the end of 1921, since the second inflation-period tariff becoming effective on 1 January 1922 provided for the price of simple forms be 1 crown 20 fillérs, whereas that of the postage due ones – 1 crown 30 fillérs. On the small forms, even the purchase price appears. This assumption is also supported by the year of the printing mark, which is 1921.

In 1923, the pace of the inflation speeded up dramatically, which shows also in the fact that the rates of the postal stationery increased *fivefold*. The new postal tariff resulted in significant changes in the field of postal stationery. The first fact to be mentioned is that several postal stationery items ceased to exist. Regulation 26.351/1922 dated on 13 January 1923 (PTRT 30/1/1923, Volume 7) summarized the new purchase price of the postal stationery items, which was payable on top of the imprinted stamp. Paragraphs 5 and 6 of the regulation specify which items of postal stationery will cease to exist: "Those post offices which still have closed telegram forms, letter envelopes with imprinted stamps, address declaration police forms, or, possibly, Red Cross letter cards on stock, shall hand in these to the central warehouse of the Hungarian Royal Post Office."

The last instance of the use of the already withdrawn postage stamps took place in this period. Along with several other postage stamps, the brown denomination of 20 fillérs of *Harvesters*, the green denomination of 50 fillérs of *Harvesters*, and the denomination of 50 fillérs of *The Parliament* were withdrawn (see Chapters III and V). Regulation 8705 dated on 20 March 1923 (PTRT 28/3/1923, Volume 23) stipulated as follows:

"According to the information provided by the Hungarian Royal Minister of Finance, at the warehouses of the Hungarian Royal State Printing House, Central Fee and Revenue Office, and the Hungarian Royal Treasury, there are large stocks of tax warning letter cards with such imprinted stamps of 20 and 50 fillérs which have already been withdrawn from circulation.

"Post and Telegraph offices are hereby called upon to accept and forward tax warning letter cards, even if the already withdrawn postage stamp denominations of 20 and 50 fillérs are affixed to them, if the overall total of the stamps corresponds to the rate."

The tax warning cards mentioned in the regulation bore imprinted stamps of 60+60 fillérs, on the basis of the first tariff of the inflation period. On the basis of the second tariff of the inflation period, the price increased to 1 ½ crowns, which had to be paid by the above mentioned postage stamps, too. In this case, to each part of the letter cards, two pieces of 20 fillérs and one piece of 50 fillérs were stuck. The extended period of use of the above-mentioned three postage stamps presumably lasted until the 1 July 1923 (but exclusively on tax warning cards). It was then that the fifth tariff of the inflation period increased the postage of the above-mentioned local letter cards to 20 crowns. From then, neither *fillér* denominations nor postage stamps with

the face value less than 5 crowns were in use. Consequently, 1 ½-crown postage stamps could not be used to supplement postage in order to reach 20 crowns.

The third inflation tariff became effective as of 16 April 1923 (PTRT 13/4, Volume 27). Based on this, Regulation 5.677 dated on 14 May 1923 (PTRT 18/5, Volume 38) stipulated as follows:

"Letter cards of 20 crowns for domestic use and of 10 crowns for local use shall be introduced.

"The former shall be produced with the imprinted stamp of the colour corresponding to the letter cards used so far, while the latter shall be of silk green colour.

"The letter cards of 10 crowns shall be sold at post offices only in case 1 ½-crown ones have already sold out. Consequently, for local destinations, the old letter cards shall be used, subject to adhering additional postage stamps to reach the proper postage rate.

"For 20-crown letter cards, response version shall be produced too."

As far as our knowledge goes, only 20-crown domestic letter cards were introduced. They were introduced approximately at the same time as the 20-crown postal assignment forms with imprinted stamps. Legal acts relevant to this issue have not been found.

The sixth tariff of the inflation period became effective on 13 August 1923. Its interesting aspect goes as follows: "The price of regular (regular, urgent, public, newspaper) telegram forms shall be 10 crowns; the price of the forms with coupons shall be 20 crowns".

This regulation was the basis for the introducing of the telegram form with imprinted stamp of 10 crowns. The forms with coupons eventually were not introduced.

The letter cards of 1 ½ crowns were withdrawn from circulation by Regulation to 7.648 dated on 13 September 1923 (PTRT 19/9, Volume 67). This regulation contains a very interesting provision regarding the further lot of these items:

"And finally, the postal letter cards of 1 ½ crowns shall be hereby withdrawn from circulation as of the end of September 1923…

"The letter cards of 1 ½ crowns shall not be sent back to the postal stationery warehouse but calculated in the books as "damaged postal stationery items"; these letter cards shall go on sale again at their production price, which is 10 crowns at the moment.

"When these letter cards are sold, as many postage stamps have to be affixed on top of the imprinted stamp as are required for the entire postage of the letter card."

By this measure, the "postal stationery" character of the 1 ½-crown letter cards disappeared. Such pieces which were delivered after 1 October 1923 do not belong to the scope of the postal stationery.

The fast devaluation of the crown made the Post Office take a radical measure. Regulation 34.187 dated on 13 November (PTRT 14/11, Volume 80) stipulates:

"Postal stationery items and forms with imprinted value shall not bear the indication of the value in the future but only a postage stamp with the drawing of *Harvesters*.

"The first items to be introduced this way shall be postal letter cards – their purchase price shall be from time to time communicated in PRT.

"Postage stamps corresponding to the postage of the letter cards shall be sold to customers only if they wish to buy these.

"The letter cards with the imprinted stamp of 20 crowns shall stay in circulation, and the 20 crowns shall be included into the total of postage.

"Letter cards to be introduced now will be temporarily produced on thin paper; as soon as paper supplies are available, the letter cards will produced on the paper of the quality used so far".

After letter cards, other postal stationery items were produced with the imprinted stamps of *Harvesters*, but without the face value. The only exception was the bills of lading, which continued to be produced with the imprinted face value. Naturally enough, the State Printing House could not follow the pace of the revenue increase. When prices increased and the rates of the bills of lading did so too, the price difference had to be paid by cash.

The last event of the year was the withdrawal from circulation of *postal savings formlets*. The ones which were in possession of the public were not exchanged. The post offices returned their stocks before 31 December as damaged merchandise (Regulation 28.045, dated on first of December 1923, PRT 5/12, Volume 85).

The two remaining postal stationery items of 20 crowns were withdrawn in 1924. Regulation 1088 dated on 15 May (PTRT 21/5, Volume 37), Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 8 provided as follows:

"Letter cards and postal assignment forms with the imprinted stamps of 20 crowns are hereby withdrawn from circulation…

"Members of the general public may exchange impeccable items in their possession for effective postage stamps at any post office.

"Other letter cards or those with addresses may not be exchanged. They make continue to be used, but as of 1 July of this year, the imprinted postage stamp of 20 crowns shall not count as part of postage".

Regarding the unused stock of such forms with face value, similar measure was taken as in case of 1 ½ crown letter cards of the previous year. Name-

ly, the 20-crown stamped letter cards and post of assignment forms were not considered postal stationery after 1 July 1924.

In the year 1925, several new postal stationery items were introduced, partly due to international conventions and partly because of the amendments of the regulations of the Post Office. With the exception of the bills of lading, all these were issued without the face value and with the drawing of *Harvesters*.

Provisions regarding foreign trade statistical data collection and statistical revenue were modified by Regulation 29.432 dated on 12 December 1924 (PRT 1 January 1925, Volume 1). For our topic, Paragraph 1 of Chapter I is relevant: "For the purpose of statistical declaration of Hungarian merchandise sent abroad, instead of forms "Árubevallás" and "Árunyilatkozat", form "Vámárunyilatkozat postai csomagokhoz (Declaration en douane)" shall be used. As a piece of postal stationery, it shall be sold at post offices..."

The new postal stationery forms were printed by the State Printing House at the end of 1924. They were taken in use by the post offices concerned as of 1 January 1925. On this first edition, the *Harvesters* stamp printed in black colour took place in the upper right corner of the form. The second edition, which was produced in 1925, differed from the previous one only as regards the location of the stamp – it took place in the left upper corner.

Regulation 10.261 dated on 20 April 1925 (PRT 14 may 1925, Volume 25) modified postal letter cards:

"In accordance with the postal Congress in Stockholm, the size of postal letters shall be 10.5x14.8 cm in the future.

"The letter cards shall be produced on thicker paper of chamois colour, without indication of the face value, with the drawing of *Harvesters*.

"The drawing of the stamp and the inscription shall be of dark green colour.

… As of 1 October 1925, only letter cards of these dimensions may be sent abroad."

Regulation 23.599 dated on 23 August 1925 (PRT 5 September 1925, Volume 51) provided for the issuance of international postal transfer forms and postage due forms of a new shape. By this measure, letter mail postage due forms became part of the postal stationery. The first two paragraphs of the regulation are relevant:

"In accordance with the Stockholm Congress, as of 1 October 1925, international transfer forms, and postage due forms shall be introduced. These international transfer forms shall be equipped with centre coupon, similar to the domestic transfer forms.

"International transfer forms and postage due forms used both internationally and for domestic destinations shall be equipped with Hungarian and

French. These transfer forms shall be produced on the same yellow paper as previously, while postage due form shall be produced on blue paper again."

The existing forms were withdrawn as of 30 September 1925.

New postal bills of lading were introduced by Regulation 13.123 dated on 10 September 1925 (PRT, 23, September 1925, Volume 54), also in accordance with the International Postal Congress held in Stockholm. Major modifications may be learnt from the regulation:

"… As of 1 October 1925, postage due and regular bills of lading of new layout with Hungarian and French inscriptions shall be introduced.

"The colour of the new bills of lading shall normally be the same as the colour of the current ones. However, their size, wording, and layout shall differ significantly.

"The size of the new bills of lading shall increase to 176×125 mm. The major difference of the layout shall be the following: on the new items there shall be a specific area for adhesive number(s), and there shall be a densely striped area on the front side for occasional recording of the value…"

The old bills of lading, which had not been used up before 30 September, were collected from postmasters' offices. The Postal Stationery Warehouse distributed these among Treasury post offices of bigger turnover, mainly in Budapest.

Both bills of lading were supplemented by the State Printing House with 100-Crown financial revenue stamp. The purchase price of the regular bills of lading was 200 with the revenue included; the price of the postage due ones was 300 crowns with the revenue included.

After stabilisation, it was Act XXXV of 1925 to define the value of pengő currency. To facilitate the obligatory switch from the crown to pengő currency as of 1 January 1927, the Post Office kept introducing the postal stationery in the course of 1926. These items, naturally, bore the face value in pengő/fillér currency, although in 1926, the price of merchandisers was quoted in crowns, all the way up to 31 December.

It was Regulation 1.848 dated on 4 February 1926, which contained the first provision for postal stationery.

"In accordance with the new currency, new letter cards with the imprinted stamp of 8 filléres shall be introduced for both domestic and international use.

"The purchase price of the new litter cards shall be 1100 crowns for a piece, which contains both the domestic postage and the costs of production.

"Therefore, additional postage stamps shall be affixed to these letter cards only if it is sent to a foreign destination."

Regulation 19.127 dated on 18 may 1926 (PRT 22 May 1926, Volume 23) introduced 4-fillér letter cards for being used locally. The layout and

wording was identical to the 8-fillér letter card, whereas the colour was red violet.

“Resident of Budapest Lándor Petrik is hereby allowed to introduce into trade the letter cards which he patented, and which are called „Reklám-hirdetősekkel és szelvényekkel kapcsolatos postcardot" (Letter cards related to adverts and coupons). He may do it either directly or indirectly, by way of stock exchanges and other private points of sales. The price of the booklet may be smaller than the sum of the individual letter cards. The Concessioner may have the letter cards produced at the State Printing House in a way that there are coupons at the left side of the letter cards. On these coupons, adverts may be printed, and the letter cards may be joined into a booklet with perforation between the coupons and the letter cards. Before putting in the mail, the advert shall be separated from the letter cards at the perforation line, so only the letter cards are sent.

“The Concessioner shall pay the entire price to the post of office, the commission and the further 2% shall be spent on the charity defined by the Post Office Directorate...

“... Post offices and agencies shall not engage in selling such letter card booklets. Stock exchanges shall receive these from the Concessioner.”

The distinctive feature of the 4-and 8-fillér letter cards from these booklets is a perforation line on their left side.

Regulation 28.100 dated on 26 July 1926 (PRT 31 July 1926, Volume 36) introduced new letter cards.

“New 8+8-fillér response letter cards, and 16-fillér closed letter cards shall be introduced.

“... The closed letter cards and the response letter cards may be used internationally after affixing to them the corresponding amount of postage stamps...”

The new postal tariff, which became effective as of 1 January 1927, and which was introduced because of the new currency, was published in PRT, Volume 61 dated on 18 December 1926. Regulation 42.839 dated on 16 December 1926 (PRT Volume 62, dated on 21 December 1926) listed the pengő price of the postal stationery, which was effective as of 1 January 1927. There was a significant difference between the new and the old currency items. In case of the crown postal stationery, the fee and the imprinted stamp featured a similar drawing, while on the postal stationery of the new currency, the fee indication drawing was different from the letter postage stamps. The imprinted stamp featured the image of the letter postage stamps with the coronation symbols. The colour of the imprinted stamp was always black. The postal stationery items and their prices were the following:

Letter cards without face value	1f
Letter cards of 4 fillérs for local use	5f

Letter cards of 8 fillérs for long distance use	9f
Response letter cards, 8+8 fillérs	18f
Closed letter form, 16 fillér postage	18f
Bill of lading, imprinted 1f	2f
Postage due bill of lading, 1f revenue	3f
Postage transfer form	1f
Postage due form	1f
Coverform	1f
Postal assignment without face value	2f
Postal assignment form, 8-fillér face value	10f
Postal assignment	1f
Merchandise customs declaration	1f
Customs indication label	1f
Rate list	1f
Settlement list	1f
Value and the laugh (instead of former money letter)	4f
Telegraph (regular, and urgent, and newspaper	2f
Telegram form with coupon (private or public)	4f

Introducing regulations of some of the above listed stationery items were released only at the beginning of 1927 or even later. Until that time, the image of *Harvesters* without the indication of the face value was used on them.

New postal bills of lading were introduced by Regulation 367 dated on 10 January 1927 (PRT, Volume 2, dated on 18 January):

"As of 1 January of this year, bills of lading with new imprinted stamp of 1 fillér with new drawing shall be introduced.

"Both regular and postage due bills of lading shall be produced in the same size as the former bills of lading; the difference will show in wording and the drawing of the imprinted financial stamp and the face value."

Regulation 2.840 dated on 21 February 1927 (PRT, Volume 8 dated on 26 February 1927) provided on the cover forms as follows:

"In order to facilitate and accelerate the acceptance of telegram postal transfers, cover forms with receipt shall be introduced...

"... The old cover forms shall remain in circulation until the end of the March of this year. Until that time, private postal stationery vendors and private persons may exchange the old cover forms for new ones."

In the domestic parcel mail, Regulation 15.693 dated on 5 December 1927 (PRT 15/12/1927, Volume 50) provided for the shipping document effective for postal stationery as of 1 January 1928. The clients who would use the shipping document could send domestically a limitless number of parcels without bills of lading to one and the same recipient. Regular shipping documents contained three parts, while postage due ones four parts. On the front side of both of them, 1-fillér imprinted stamp took place in the upper right corner. The second part was the sender's one, while the third part was the copy of the sender's part. The fourth part was the postage due form. Both

kinds of documents were produced with serial numbers of 1 to 100.000. The postage, if it was paid by the sender, was payable in postage stamps up to 50 pengős, while the rest was payable in cash. If it was the recipient to pay, Letter "P" was written in the fee column of the document. Regular documents were usable only for non-postage due items, while postage due documents were usable for both regular and postage due items. The price of a regular shipping document was two fillérs, with 1-fillér imprinted stamp included; the price of the postage due shipping document was 3 fillérs, including the imprinted stamp as well.

When shipping documents were introduced, the so-called *bills of lading with parcel numbers and sender coupons* were introduced too. The most interesting parts of Regulation 11.809 dated on 5 December (PRT 15/12/1927, Volume 50) are the following:

"The parcel number and sender's note coupon shall take place at the bottom part of the shipping document, and is connected to the latter by perforation.

"Bills of lading for Hungary shall be printed with a letter and a serial number from 1 to 100.000. Therefore, 100.000 pieces of such bills of lading belong to each letter of the alphabet.

"This combination of a letter and a number constitutes the parcel number of the parcel. Therefore, the name of the post office where the mail item has been put into mail is missing.

"The same parcel number shall appear not only on the parcel number coupon but on the left-side coupon of the bill of lading, the bill of lading, the sender's coupon, as well as the postage due form of the postage due bills of lading and their coupons.

"On the parcel number coupon, the imprinted parcel number is of larger size, while on the other parts it shall be smaller.

"Regular bills of lading shall be of stray yellow colour; postage due bills of lading shall be as of light green collar, they are printing black.

"Treasury post offices in this case shall not leave the bills of lading with the recipients – only the left coupon of the bills of lading shall be left with them, which verifies their entitlement to taking over the parcel.

This modification shall become effective as of 1 January 1928...

"The currently used bills of lading without parcel number and sender's coupon may continue to be used for parcels sent overseas..."

The drawing of the revenue stamp imprinted onto bills of lading and the two prices remained unchanged. Upon acceptance in the mail, the parcel number connected to the bill of lading by perforation should be separated, legibly postmarked by the location and date hand stamp of the workplace, and stuck to the parcel.

By introducing new imprinted revenue stamps, the parcel number introduced in 1867, which had to be stuck to both the parcel and the bill of lading, were abolished.

The use of old bills of lading was permitted until the end of January 1928. However, the State Printing House had not completed producing sufficient amount of new bills of lading, due to which the deadline was extended by Regulation 1.073 dated on 18 January 1928 (PRT 26/1/1928, Volume 3) until 31 March. The companies which had larger amounts of bills of lading with their own inscription on stock were obliged to use them up exceptionally until 30 June 1928 by Regulation 12.694 dated on 4 April (PRT 19/4/1928, Volume 11). At the end of the year, it turned out that there was still a very large stock of bills of lading without sender's coupons, much bigger than what could be used overseas. This is why Regulation 42.660 dated on 22. October 1928 (PRT 23/10/1928,, volume 39) provided for the extended use of these bills of lading until 31 December. Naturally enough, when these old bills of lading were used, parcel numbers had to be stuck to the parcels and the bills of lading corresponding to them.

Looking into the period of the new pengő currency, tax warning cards need to be discussed. Regulations 33.11.2 issued in 1927 stipulated that "letter cards for tax warning may only be used for delivery on the locations of the Treasury post offices." The issue of tax and revenue warning cards was regulated in detail by Regulation 3.586 dated on 28 January 1928 (PRT 7/2/1928,, volume 5). Two points of this otherwise long regulation are interesting from the collectors' point of view: "... 1. Authorities dealing with taxes and revenues shall use separate cards for tax and revenue from running..."

The cards shall be put in the mail at the post office operating on the location of the sending authority, wherever the recipient lives. The last paragraph of the regulation is even more important: "It is hereby declared that letter cards warning about the payment of the vehicle tax shall be regular response letter cards produced by the State Printing House. They shall bear imprinted stamps of 4 or 8 fillérs (both the part of warning and the return receipt coupon)."

The imprinted stamps were identical to the imprinted image of 4-and 8-fillér letter cards used in local and long-distance mail traffic as regards the drawing and the colours. The vehicle tax warning cards were introduced as early as the first quarter of 1928. Their use terminated in the period of inflation after the Second World War. Naturally enough, they were produced with the imprinted stamps corresponding to the effective rates.

On the basis of the half-year use of parcel numbers, bills of lading with sender receipt coupon, and the shipping documents within Hungary, those forms were modified as of 1 January 1928 by Regulation 18.821 dated on 29 June 1928 (PRT 6/7/1928,, volume 28). The size of the bills of lading was

increased to provide enough space for date recording, filling in, affixing the stamps, as well as in printing financial revenue stamps. The parcel number consisting from a letter and a number became much bigger. Parcel numbers were imprinted in green colour, to make handling simpler. To facilitate filling in and handling of both kinds of forms, new columns were added. This regulation did not contain provisions on introducing into circulation or the period of use of the old forms.

When 1-fillér shipping documents were introduced in 1927, the postage labels used from 1923 were left in use. It now turned out that among those some were *printed deficiently*. Namely, on the coupon entitled "Díjak részletezése", the text was distributed erroneously, and inscription ""Szelvény" was written on the opposite side. After the coupon was separated, these erroneous pieces caused much confusion. Regulation 27.656 dated on 4 July 1928 (PRT 15/7/1928,, volume 28) provided that post offices check their stock and hand in the erroneously printed pieces. We may consider that the use of these terminated between 15 and 25 July 1928.

It was also in 1928 that saving formlets were re-introduced by Regulation 42.804 dated on 18 October (PRT 23/10/1928,, volume 39). The new formlets bore the imprinted mark of 20 fillérs – it was not an imprinted stamp but a mark, which was identical to the purchase price. The minimal amount of savings was 1 pengő. In order to reach this amount, 80 fillérs were missing, which had to be completed in postage stamps before 1916. In 1916, the savings stamp was issued. To this end, usually two pieces of 8-fillér posage stamps could be used. However, smaller-value postage stamps could be used too, subject to not using more than 10 pieces of postage stamps altogether and reaching the total of 80 fillérs. If more postage stamps were affixed, exceptionally maximum 2 forint could be accepted as savings.

The first pengő letter cards for international use were introduced by Regulation 10.888 dated on 3 April 1929 (PRT 10/4/1929, Volume 11).

"For mail traffic with Austria, Poland, Germany, Italy and its colonies, as well as Romania, postal letter cards of dark blue colour with imprinted stamps shall be used.

"The price of one letter card shall be 17 fillérs.

"The drawing of the imprinted stamp shall be entirely identical to that of 4-and 8-fillér local and domestic letter cards..."

Although the regulation did not mention the price specifically, it was 16 fillérs.

Regulation 31.532 dated on 17. July 1929 (PRT 25/7/1929) provided for the exchange of the postal money order forms with old layout for new ones.

"International postal money orders without the return receipt or value indication shall be hereby withdrawn. Instead, large format money orders

with return receipt and the indication of the value with Mark E 1shall be produced. On these, 1-fillér imprinted postage stamps with coronation symbols take place."

As soon as the new forms arrived at post offices, the sales of the old ones had to be terminated. Those which were in possession of the public could be used until 31 December. The old forms could also be replaced for new ones at post offices until this date.

At the end of the year, two auxiliary service letter cards were introduced. It was found that in the central warehouse of the Post Office large stocks of red field letter cards and military aid closed letter cards took place. Regulation 30.284 dated on 10 December 1929 (PRT 20/12/1929, Volume 48) provided that post offices use these as service letter cards. When using these, words "Postaszolgálati ügy" had to appear on them. It was only the Treasury post offices which could order military aid closed letter cards, while field letter cards could be ordered by all post offices.

The economic crisis of 1929-1921 years did not leave Hungary intact. At first, almost all rates, domestic in the first place, increased; then, bills of lading followed. But before all this, two postal stationery forms were issued in modified versions and two kinds of letter cards with adverts were introduced.

Regulation 65.780 dated on 28 February 1930 (PRT 6/3/1930. Volume 9) introduced the new domestic money order forms. They only difference as compared to the previous ones issued in 1927 was that the area for postal records ("Postai előjegyzések") was divided into three vertical – instead of a horizontal – areas. The middle column provided space for the date and the location postmark. The right-side coupon did not have to be postmarked; only the money order number had to appear there.

Regulation 72.970 dated on 16 May 1930 (PRT 30/4/1930, Volume 22) introduced new shipping documents: "New issue of the postal stationery item entitled "Díjjegyzék" (shipping document) shall be produced. The paper shall be stronger than currently, and somehow darker, while the price shall remain 1 fillér."

In the same time, it was ordered that form "Frankócédula" issued in 1923 marked with the production number *011* be handed in and replaced for new ones. The deadline for handing in was 25 June, which is considered the end of the use of the labels with the image of *Harvesters* without the face value.

Regulation 88.452 dated on 14 October 1930 (PRT 16/10/1930. Volume 48) introduced letter cards with advertising texts. It contained a lot of new procedures, due to which it shall stand below:

"A resident of Budapest József Dömjén introduced a folded response letter cards with adverts on inside parts, while residents of Budapest Imre Tóth and János Marossi introduced 'Tho-Ma closed letter cards'. It is hereby al-

lowed to provide these with imprinted stamp of 8 fillérs at the Hungarian Royal State Printing House.

“These mail pieces shall be subject to the postage rates.

Upon the request of the interested parties, it is hereby provided that these mail pieces shall not be replaced as damaged. In order to ensure this, at the rear side of the mail pieces, inscription ‘Ezt a küldeményta postahivatalok nem cserélik be’ (Not to be exchanged).”

The increased postal rates became effective as of 15 November 1930 (PRT 8/11/1930. Volume 52). From the point of view of postal stationery, the following parts of the regulation are important:

“Up to 20 g local letters shall cost 10 fillérs, while to the countryside 20 fillérs. Letter cards shall cost 6 fillérs locally and 10 fillérs to the countryside. New postal stationery and forms prices: postage due, postage due delivery orders, delivery notes 4 fillérs; both the old and the new letter envelopes with imprinted stamps 8 fillérs; domestic and international postal money order forms, postage due forms, cover forms, mail order list, customs declaration, registry fees and the settlement list 2 fillérs.

In the same issue of PRT, Regulation ad. 11-88968 was published, which contained measures to address the new postal tariff. The increased rate of the forms which had only their price on them was payable in cash. However, to the postal stationery (postcards and assignment forms), the additional fee had to be affixed in the form of postage stamps. The relevant regulation section reads as follows:

“3. In case of postcards, postal order forms, the fee shall be supplemented in the following way until the post offices receive the stock with new imprinted stamps: postcards with 4 or 8 fillér imprinted stamps and 6 or 10 fillér imprinted stamps by postage stamps of 2 fillérs; closed postcards with imprinted stamps of 16 fillérs by postage stamps of 4 fillérs; postal order forms by postage stamps of 2 fillérs. The supplementation may happen by postmarking. In this regard, administrations concerned may take measures in accordance with their respective powers. After the above mentioned supplementation, the postal stationery items shall cost: local postcards 7, postcards to the countryside 11, response postcards 22, closed postcards 22, postal order forms 12 fillérs. "...

It follows from the cited provisions that on the aforementioned "D-mail" and "Tho-Ma closed letter cards" the imprinted stamp had to be supplemented by 2-fillér postage stamps on local mail pieces, and by 12-fillér postage stamps on the mail pieces sent on long distance.

Postal stationery with imprinted stamps and supplementing postage stamps or machine stamps shall be considered as auxiliary postal stationery.

New postal tariffs were introduced by Regulation 93.652 of 11 December (PRT 19.12.1930, Volume 59). The section relevant to the postal stationery reads as follows:

... ,, 3. The following shall be introduced: ..... 6,10 filléres, simple; 10+10 fillér, response; 10-fillér postal assignment forms; 20-fillér closed postcards. The stamp of the 6-fillér postcard is green, that of 10-fillér postal order form dark blue, and of 20-fillér closed letter cards red.

The items traded currently have to be used up first, with proper postage stamp supplementation.

4. The production of the following shall cease: 4-, 8-, 8 + 8-fillér postcards, 8-fillér

postal order forms, 16-fillér closed letter cards. "

The Regulation 81.921/ 4 dated on May 12, 1931 stipulated the repeated edition of the postage due forms after the existing stock had run out of (PRT 22/5/1931, Volume 23). Compared to the old one, the size changed: 114x162 mm. The colour is light green. The selling price indicated on the form is 2 filléres. The layout is partly modified, in order to simplify handling.

For tourist propaganda purposes, experimentally, on August 12, 1931, Regulation 90 373/3 (PRT. 14/8/1931, Volume 37) introduced mail postcards with views.

The 16-fillér postcards with dark blue imprinted stamps were usable if sent to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, Italy, Romania and the Vatican City; the 20-fillér postcards with dark red imprinted stamps were to be used to other overseas destinations. They all were allowed to be used domestically as well. The regulation notes that the 20-fillér postcards were produced exclusively with views, while 16-fillér postcards were to be produced only with views from that time on. Their price was 17 and 21 filléres respectively. Given the fact these postcards were primarily used for international traffic, there was inscription “Mailing-page / Carte postaié” on them.

The first series of both value denominations of postcards with views contained 6 pieces each. The regulation also indicates that if ... " the postcards featuring views will be received well on the market, new series will be released."

Regulation 5.100.M.E. published in Budapest Bulletin 229 of 1931 announced the increase of the financial levy. The levy of postal delivery notes and delivery lists, which had been 1 fillér so far, increased to 10 filléres as of October 19. Regulation 473 / 4 dated on October 9 (PRT 14 October, Volume 46), which stipulated the price of the relevant postal stationery with the levy of 10 filléres, included the following: simple domestic and international delivery notes, as well as simple delivery lists cost 11 filléres; the same kinds but

postage due postal stationery cost 13 fillérs. The price difference shall be paid in cash upon purchasing.

The Post Office launched experimentally new parcel delivery service in Budapest as of l August 1932. Regulation 70 715 / 4 dated on 5 July (PRT. Júhus 1932 15/7/1932, Volume 27) introduced delivery receipts for local parcels instead of the shipping documents. A delivery receipt contained two identical forms – when filling in, the sender had to use carbon paper, due to which two copies were produced. The price difference had to be paid either in postage stamps or by cash, which was verified by a franking machine imprint. The copy was returned to the sender. The retail price was 1 fillér.

A few weeks later, on August 17, Regulation 91 274 / 4 (PRT. 26/8/1932, Volume 33) again introduced two new postal stationery items. Application for the family allowance was produced on green cardboard, while the form for salary advance on the brown. Their price was 3 fillérs.

Regulation 97.83.4 dated on November 4 (PRT. November 10. 1932, Volume 44) introduced service postcards to be used internally. However, they were only to be used if other types of postcards used for this purpose (field, red cross, military aid, etc.) had run out.

The year 1933 saw great increase in postal stationery items. Saving forms and delivery notes were modified. The imprinted stamp was modified too, although only on letter cards so far. The second series of postcards with views containing 16 pieces and produced in fine quality was introduced.

It was Regulation 76.836/4 (PRT. 31/3/1933, Volume 13) to contain provisions regarding new saving formlets:

"The post office savings formlets shall be edited with different layout. The new release is mainly different in a way that there is space for affixing eight pieces of 10-fillér postage stamps. The paper of the newly released pieces remains unchanged, while the print is a different – it is mainly green, with dark red value indication and the coat of arms.

“The old post office savings formlets shall remain in use until their stock runs out. For the stock runs out, the old formlets have to be sold in the first place.”

Out of the new letter cards, first postcards with pictures were introduced by Regulation 80.781/3 dated on 20 April (PRT 28/4/1933, Volume 18):

„ Next time a new layout of letter cards of 16 fillérs with imprinted stamp shall be produced.

“In the upper right part, the view of Budapest or different regions (16 pictures) shall appear; the inscription shall appear in the Hungarian, French, and Esperanto languages. These postcards shall be produced on pale cream-coloured paper with pale violet (purple) printing; their selling price shall be 17 fillérs.

“They can be used to the following destinations: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the Vatican City; they can also be used for Germany, Poland and Italy subject to proper stamps affixed to them. For destinations within Hungary they may be used without any limitations.”

Out of the new postcards, the ones designed for long distance were first introduced by Regulation 83 471 / 3 (PRT 9/6/1933, Volume 23) dated on 30:

„ Next, new postcards with new imprinted stamps shall be introduced...

The 10-fillér simple and response postcards shall be produced on bright yellow paper with dark green printing closed 20-fillér postcards shall be produced on ashen grey with red printing.

The purchase price of the 10-fillér simple postcard shall be 11 fillérs, while the price of 20-fillér letter cards shall be 22 fillérs....

Local postcards were introduced by Regulation 96 155 / 3 dated on 30 August Regulation (PRT 15/9/ 1933, Volume 37): "The postcard shall be produced on light yellow paper with light green printing. The retail price shall be 7 fillérs.”

The old postcards of all kinds with the imprinted stamp featuring the crown remained available. The post offices had to sell the old ones in the first place; the new ones were sold only on request.

The delivery notes for despatching several parcels were extended by Regulation 105.983/4 dated on 3 December (PRT 7/12/1933, Volume 49):

"As of 10 December of the current year delivery notes may be used for sending unlimited number of parcels to different recipients on the same location and delivery district of a post office. Parcels to different recipients shall be marked by Arabic numbers.

To this end, delivery notes shall be produced with different layout."...

This change was relevant for both simple and postage due delivery notes. 20-and 50-fillér urgent telegram printed forms were still in circulation at the beginning of 1934. Their price of 2 fillérs was payable in cash.

Instead of these, Regulation 105.483/5 dated on 19 February 1934 (PRT 2/3/1934, Volume 8) introduced new forms for telegrams with new imprinted stamps (coat of arms and eagle). They were introduced into circulation as of 1 April. Old forms had to be handed in to post offices until 15 April. From 1 April, the old forms could not be used – however, in extraordinary circumstances they could be used, subject to affixing a 2-fillér postage stamp.

Also at the beginning of April of 1934, the production costs surcharge of 1 fillér for regular and 2 fillérs for response postcards was cancelled, which was provided by Regulation 108.974/4 dated on 23 March (PRT 27/3, Volume 13). Therefore, from this time on the purchase price was identical to the value on the imprinted stamp.

After postcards for international mail traffic had been introduced, postcards for domestic use followed in 1935. The Regulation 109.869/3 dated on 24 April (PRT 27/4, Volume 15ma) stipulated as follows:

„... Postcards with pictures with imprinted stamps of 10 fillérs are hereby introduced. Their layout shall be the same as that of 16-fillér postage stamps released in 1933. The only difference will appear on the last postcard of the list below – although the inscription on that postcard will read „ÁRA 12 FILLÉR" (price 12 fillérs), it shall be sold with the surcharge of 2 fillérs, for the purposes of Committee for Balaton. Inscription „BALATONÉRT 2 FILLÉR" (2 fillérs for Balaton) and a drawing will appear on this postcard, instead of the coat of arms, which appears on the other postcards between the picture and the imprinted stamp."

(This was the second postcard of the Hungarian Post Office with an inscription.)

It should be noted that the serial marks appeared on the postcards. The editions were marked by capital letters, while pieces within series were marked by Arabic numbers, example: D —12. Beginning with the 5th edition, from 1937, regulations which introduced or withdrew series referred to these marks.

As the demand for international postcards was rather small, the Post Office decided to transform part of them into domestic postcards, by overprinting their imprinted stamps. Regulation ad.118.690/3 dated on 3 June 1935 (PRT 7/6, Volume 21) stipulated as follows:

"Out of 20-fillér postcards with pictures, the red ones featuring the Great Church of Debrecen issued in 1931 shall be overprinted by "10 fillérs" in the printing house, and shall go on sale this way. These postcards, which shall go on sale only in the post offices of Debrecen, shall be used domestically in the first place; they may be used internationally only after additional postage stamps are affixed to them."

The stock of old cover forms for telegram money orders ran out. The newly issued form was entitled „Távirati utalványlap", and was introduced by Regulation 107.741/4 dated on 1 March 1935 (PRT 21/3, Volume 10). However, post offices could use these only after their old stock ran out.

Regulation122.928/3 dated on 1 July 1935 (PRT 5/7, Volume 25) introduced forms entitled „Bélyegrendelési postautalvány" (postage stamp request forms). These forms were produced by overprinting internal service forms of the post offices.

The stock of postage due delivery notes introduced in 1927 ran out. Instead of them, new delivery notes were introduced in 1933, with imprinted stamps, which cost 11 fillérs. They were introduced by Regulation 85.883/4 dated on 18 January 1936 (PRT 30/1, Volume 3). The still large available quantity of the delivery notes issued in 1927 had to be used up first, for non-

postage due mail as well. This was exactly why their price decreased from 13 fillérs to 11 fillérs.

Out of the postcards introduced in 1931, the ones of 20 fillérs were withdrawn as of 31 December by Regulation 118.173 dated on 22 November 1936 (PRT 27/11, Volume 43). The offices were obliged to hand in their stocks before 15 January 1937. This regulation stipulated that the whole remaining stock had to be cancelled by overprinting in the printing house, and then used as internal handling postcards.

10-fillér long-distance domestic postcard series D. 1 -16 was supplemented by 16 new postcards. Regulation 106.166/3 dated on 13 July 1937 (PRT 23/7, Volume 28) stipulated to read as follows: “These postcards shall be produced, with the same layout as they currently available postcards, with all leave green printing and Mark E. 1 - 16.”

The second Hungarian postcard with surcharge was not on sale for a very long period either. The so-called Balaton postcard, the one with serial mark D -16, was withdrawn by Regulation 123.638/3 dated on 29 December 1937 (PRT 30/12, Volume 51). The remaining stock had to be handed in until 15 January 1938. This regulation also stipulated the following:

“As of 1 January 1938, the surcharge postcards shall not be forwarded if postage stamps are not affixed to them. In case they are still delivered, the delivery post office shall charge postage from the recipient. The exchange of these surcharge postcards for any other postcards is not allowed. After value indication is destroyed, these postcards shall be collected in the warehouse of the Hungarian Royal Post Office for handling purposes.”

Regulation 114.502/4.-1937 dated on 22. October 1937 (PRT 21/1, Volume 3) introduced postal stationery for vocational education purposes. These stationery items were identical to those used in the postal traffic but were overprinted by red inscription „Iskolai célra" (for school). The imprinted revenue stamp was cancelled by red circles. Following items were produced for these purposes: delivery notes (selling price two fillérs); two kinds of postal money orders; postage due forms; telegram money orders; order forms and notes; merchandise customs declarations; telegram forms (the purchase price of each of these items was 1fillér).

The price of receipt telegram forms was decreased from 4 fillérs to 2 fillérs by Regulation 96.036/8 dated on to March 1939 (PRT 3/3, Volume 9). As the stock ran out, they were withdrawn from circulation by Regulation 121.164/8 dated on 24 July (PRT 4/8, volume 36). The same regulation, provided for their successors:

„Instead of credited public or private telegram forms with the receipts (white), forms without receipts are hereby introduced. Upon newer provisions, offices will receive this kind of telegram forms. Telegram forms with the receipts shall be used until the stock runs out.”

For senders with cheque account at the Post Office, Regulation 122.025/4 dated on 23 July 1939 (PRT 4/8, Volume 3) introduced bills of lading with postage due paying forms. The difference between these and other postage due bills of lading was that instead of postage due forms they contained a notification form and a check receipt. Such bills of lading were not on sale at the post offices but could be obtained by cheque account owners at the postal savings bank.

In the second half of 1939, all postal stationery items were produced in both the Hungarian and Ruthenian (Cyrillic letters) languages, although this was not provided for in PRT.

Regulation 259.244/3 dated on 6 December 1940 (PRT 13/12, Volume 52) provided that the colour of 10-fillér long-distance postcards be violet brown instead of green.

The first wartime tariff was introduced as of 15 September 1941. This time, not only individual rates were increased.

To the postcards and postal order forms with stamped value, postage stamps had to be affixed (2, 2 + 2 and 8 fillérs) before the new postal stationery was issued. The supplementation could also be done by franking machines. Such forms are considered ancillary postal stationery items.

The postal forms with new values were introduced by Regulation 253 748 / 3 dated on 13 October 1941 (PRT 17 October, Volume 50):

... "Due to changes in postal tariffs of certain items, imprinted stamps of 6 fillérs of postcards shall be replaced by 8 fillérs, those of letter forms of 10 fillérs by 12 fillérs, those of picture postcards of 16 fillérs by 24 fillérs, those of response postcards of 10 + 10 fillérs by 12+ 12 fillérs, and finally those of postal order forms of 10 fillérs by 12 fillérs. (The purchase price of a postal order form with 12-fillér value stamp is 14 fillérs).

The new postcards and postal order forms shall be issued with similar design and colours as the old ones. However, the response postal cards of 12 + 12 fillérs shall not be of the same colour as the old 10 +10-fillér postcards (green), but of the colour of the old simple 10-fillér postcards (brown). "...

The 24-fillér postcards never went on sale.

The further modernization of delivery notes took place in 1942. Regulation 256.022/4 dated 29 September (PRT, 2 October, Volume 45) introduced new delivery notes containing columns for the registration numbers of nine parcels. Their retail price was 16 fillérs. If fewer than nine parcels were sent, the excess registration numbers had to be torn off and destroyed. The new forms could be used be the offices only after their old stocks ran out.

The second wartime postal tariff, which became effective on 1 March 1943, did not affect postal stationery. The third wartime postal tariff, which became effective on 1 July, introduced a new kind of postcard and mail order

forms. Regulation 232.604 / 3 dated August 12 (PRT 21 August, Volume 42) went as follows:

"... Producing the postcards of 8 and 24 fillérs shall cease; the long-distance brown postcard of 12 fillérs shall be replaced by dark green one of 18 fillérs; the response cards of 12 + 12 fillérs shall be also replaced by dark green postcards of 18 + 18 fillérs; the closed postcards of 20 fillérs shall be replaced by 30-fillér ones; postal order forms of 12 fillérs shall be replaced by 18-fillér ones (purchase price 20 fillérs).

“The former brown-coloured 12-fillér postcards shall continue to be produced for local traffic.

“The colour of letter cards and mail order forms shall remain unchanged "...

The old letter- and order forms were not extracted but could be used subject to affixing additional stamps.

Little more than two months after the 30-fillér closed postcards were introduced, their production was suspended by Regulation 245 824/ 3 dated 10 November (PRT 12 November, Volume 54). Available stocks were used up - they were not withdrawn from the market, though new issues were never produced.

The effect of the post-liberation inflation on postal stationery was generally similar to that of the first inflation after the First World War. Its faster pace and amazingly large extent, of course, terminated the postal stationery character of all items, from the point of view of collectors. The first price increase of the postal stationery came one week ahead of the first inflation postage tariff. The new prices, which became effective on June 25, 1945 were introduced by Regulation 105 277 / A. 4 dated 15 June (PRT 4 June, Volume 22). The price of the simple postcard increased to 20 (stamped value excluded), that of fillérs postcards was raised to 40. The price of all money orders with black printing rose to 30 fillérs, postage due forms to 20 fillérs, telegram forms to 30 fillérs, while the postal order forms to 40 fillérs on top of the value of the imprinted stamps. The price of forms which did not bear imprinted stamps (family allowance declaration, request for salary advance payment, customs declaration, customs notes, value letter envelopes) varied between 20 fillérs and 1 P. The simple domestic and international bills of lading cost 70, while postage due ones 90 fillérs; delivery notes cost 1 P 30 fillérs, 20 fillérs financial levy included.

The first post-inflation rates were introduced by Regulation 105 037 / A. 4 dated 21 June 1945 as of 2 July (PRT 28 June). The new postal stationery prices were the following: postage of local postcards 1.60 P; postage of countryside postcards 2 P; postal order form collection and presentation fee 1 P; the financial levy of bills of lading and delivery notes 20 fillérs. The margin was payable in postage stamps for former items and in 10-fillér revenue

stamp for bills of lading. The aforementioned sales prices were payable in cash. Therefore, these stamped forms - from collectors' point of view – shall be considered auxiliary postal stationery items.

As regards other postal stationery forms, new versions of them were not produced - the old sale price appeared on them. The new price paid for them may not be established from the forms.

The second inflation rate - published in Regulation 127.000 / A. 4 dated 10 September (PRT 15 September, Volume 21) – stipulated the postage fees of 4, 6, 3 pengős (aforementioned list of items), while the financial levy rose to 1 pengő. The margins of postcards and postal orders could be paid in postage stamps, but if the latter were missing, the margin could be paid in cash in accordance with franking regulations and operating procedures. The financial levy margin was payable by affixing a revenue stamp of 90 fillérs. Therefore, all four types shall still be considered auxiliary postal stationery items.

The third inflation rate came into effect on 1 November. The new fees for the abovementioned forms ranged between 20 and 140 pengős. The nominal value of old value stamps varied between 6 and 18 fillérs, so the possibility to complement them with either postage stamps or cash virtually ceased to exist. Eventually, we may consider that all forms with stamped fees or values ceased to exist as of October 31, 1945.

As a curiosity it should be mentioned that there were large stocks of the postal stationery items with red overprints produced for educational purposes in 1937. Regulation 209 073 / A. 4 dated 20 February 1946 (PRT 27 February, Volume 13) made it possible to let these on sale at larger post offices in Budapest. The selling price of domestic and international delivery orders, without financial charges, domestic and international money orders, postage due forms, and customs declaration was 5000 pengős, while the price of domestic and international cash on delivery bills of lading and delivery notes was 10.000, financial levy excluded. The same was the price of telegraph postal orders, postal orders and notes. The values and fees stamped on the forms, naturally, were not included in the purchase price or the financial revenue amount.

After forint currency was introduced, the following rates were stipulated for the postal stationery by Regulation 238.200 / 4 dated July 25, 1946 with the effect from 1 August:

“a) Postcards for reporting family allowance and requesting salary advance payment 6 fillérs.

“b) Simple postcards, domestic and international bills of lading without financial levy, domestic and international money orders, postage due forms, customs declarations, rate lists, accounting note, and telegram forms 8 fillérs.

“c) Response postcards, domestic and international cash on delivery bills of lading and delivery notes without financial charges, telegraphic orders page, mail orders and mail order lists/notes 16 fillérs.

“d / Envelope with imprinted stamps 40 fillérs.”

The new forms had to be used only after the stock of old ones had run out. The financial levy of all bills of lading was 30 fillérs, which was payable in revenue stamps before items with new stamped values had been issued. The savings forms had to be available free of charge, thus their postal stationery character virtually ceased to exist at the end of 1944 (Regulation 262 185/4 dated October 28, 1946 published in PRT on 2 November). The use of postal stationery also was addressed in Regulation 257.991/4 dated 6 October 1947 (PRT 4 October, Volume 50):

"With immediate effect, it is hereby ordered that the postal stationery forms stamped with the image of the Crown and with inscription “kir.” (royal) shall not go on sale. From the old forms the illustration of the Crown and inscription “kir.” (royal) shall be eliminated with ink or colour pencil. "...

Out of the first forint / fillér currency postal stationery, simple domestic bills of lading were introduced, by Regulation ad I 280 238 4 dated 10 December (PTR 13 December, Volume 61): "The State Printing House shall imprint revenue stamps of 30fillérs upon the newly released domestic bills of lading.

“As a result, delivery notes bearing the revenue stamp shall cost 38 fillérs. "...

The following year 1948 saw the first postcards with stamped value on them, as well as further variety of bills of lading.

The sequence opens with Chain Bridge postcards with surcharge. Although these postcards did not bear stamped value on them, the indication of the surcharge and the purchase price secure place for these postcards among postal stationery. Regulation 219 055 Bgi dated April 6 (PRT 10 April, Volume 16) notified the post offices about the following: ... „ Hereby picture postcards with 10-fillér surcharge shall be introduced – they are produced by intaglio printing technology, on brown paper, without stamped value, their purchase price being 20 fillérs.”

Regulation 276.731/8 dated on 23 November (PRT 27 November, Volume 51) , provided for introducing postal cards for local and distance destinations:

"The post offices are hereby notified that in the first half of December 1948, postal cards with stamped value of 40 and 20 fillérs shall be issued.

“The size of the postcards shall be 105x148 mm, and they shall be printed on yellow cardboard by letterpress technology.

“The colour of printing of 20-fillér postcards shall be green, their purchase price 28 fillérs, while the colour of the printing of the 40-fillér postcards shall be reddish brown, their purchase price being 48 fillérs...”

Domestic postage due bills of lading were introduced with stamped value of 30 fillérs, their purchase price being 46 fillérs. To introduce them, it was Regulation 242 155 / 4 dated June 23, 1948 (PRT 26 June, Volume 27).

The Post Office staff was entitled to discounted sending of parcels as of 1 January 1949, within certain weight limits. Regulation 7.902. 282.000 IT dated on 28 December 1948 (PRT 31 December, Volume 57) specified in the entitlement, control, handling, etc, as well as introduced bills of lading for this stuff: “Use of specific staff ..... delivery notes. ... In order to ensure specific bills of lading for the staff, such bills of lading with imprinted clause shall be issued. The stamped value shall be 40 fillérs.”

Until this time, Letter "P" was affixed to the postage due packages, in order to simplify management and paperwork, at the beginning of 1949. Such simple and postage due bills of lading were introduced, which bore Letter “P” on them – it was introduced by Regulation 7918 - 211.534 8. dated on 5 March (PRT March 12, Volume 16). According to this regulation:

... "The" P "indicator shall take place among the registration number coupon and sender’s receipt. If postage due parcel is sent with such a delivery note, the registration number coupon and this Letter" P "shall be separated from the bill of lading and affixed to the package. In this case, therefore, a special "P" indication is not required. If a parcel is prepaid, 'P' shall be left next to the sender’s receipt."...

“Bills of lading without "P" used so far shall remain in circulation until they run out. It should be mentioned here that a certain part of postage due bills of lading with stamped value of 30 fillérs, those without Letter “P”, bore deficient printing on them: the columns printed on the rear side of the second page of the bills of lading were shifted. Consequently, the receipt which was meant to verify the acceptance of the postage due amount, as well as a part of official records took place on the rear side of the receipt which the recipient got when the parcel was handed over to him/her.” (Regulation 7.918 - 217/8 dated April 20. 1949, PRT, 23 April, Volume 23).

After the break of three decades, on June 15, 1949, postal envelopes with stamped value were introduced again. The ones for local destinations cost 30 fillérs, while the ones for long distance destinations cost 60 fillérs. The imprinted stamps featured the image of centenarian postcards issued in 1948. The 30-fillér envelopes had ochre yellow value stamps, while those of 60 fillérs had red ones. Both envelopes were produced from high quality blue and white paper. Accordingly, the four kinds of stamped envelopes cost 40. 45, 70 and 75 fillérs respectively (announced in Regulation 7.905-223.200/8 dated 30 May 1949, PRT 11 June, Volume 31).

Circular 190 dated 26 November 2 withdrew Chain Bridge postcards with surcharge. Post offices had to hand in their remaining stock before 15 December.

It was on the Postage Stamp Day of the year 1949 that the first commemorative postcards since the Millennium Exhibition had been issued. Inscription “ALKALMI POSTCARD” appeared for the first time on them. They were introduced by Regulation 7905-260.545 Bgi. dated 6 December (PRT 10 December, Volume 63), as of 11 December. This regulation stipulated that if the stamped value of 50 fillérs was supplemented, these postcards could be sent anywhere. These postcards were withdrawn from circulation by Regulation 7905-7946 / 12-2 Bgl. dated 24 February 1950 as of June 30 (PRT March 4, Volume 12). The postcards which were in possession of the general public could not be handed in or replaced (PRT February 11, 1950, Volume 7).

In order to simplify parcel management, affixable bills of lading were introduced at three countryside and three Budapest post offices as of 15 May 1950. The use of these was then extended by Regulation 7943/A/119-234 dated 26 (PRT October 31, Volume 62) to all postal institution, exclusively for the use within the country.

“The price of the new bill of lading shall be the same as the price of the old one. "

„Senders may use the old bills of lading (delivery notes) until the end of March 1951 ...; then the old bills of lading (delivery notes) in their possession may be replaced in the course of April for new ones.

“The use of delivery notes shall cease in April 1951...

„Separate bills of lading shall be produced for regular and postage due parcels. The colour of the regular ones shall be pink, while the postage due ones shall be blue. Both kinds shall be produced with a metal ring to ensure the possibility of hanging them.

„The postage due bill of lading consists of four parts, from right to left: 1. Sender’s coupon, 2. Rcipient’s coupon, 3. Handling form staying with the post office 4. Registration number remaining on the package. In addition, postage due bills of lading shall be supplemented by postage due forms....

„... New bills of lading shall be issued for the staff to be able to send parcels at discount.

„On the registration number and the handling form of the new bills of lading Letter „P” shall appear... However, if the parcel is sent prepaid, "P" sign shall be crossed out with a blue pencil... "

However, the use of the old delivery notes was extended beyond the mentioned period, until the full stock had run out (Regulation 7.943/71/4 dated February 27, 1951, PRT 1951, Volume 11).

.. Regulation 16 7947/43/5/4 (PRT, 23 September, Volume 54) provided for handing in before 15 November 1950 the pre-war postal stationery with the illustration of the crown and abbreviation “kir" (Royal) , which previously had to be eliminated by ink pencil. This time shall be considered the end of the period of use of these kinds of postal stationery (postal money orders, international bills of lading, customs declarations, domestic bills of lading, etc.).

Regulation 7961/A/12/4 dated 21 June 1950 (PRT, 24, June, Volume 38) withdrew telegram forms for public telegrams. Forms originally produced for private telegrams had to be used for this purpose too. However, the existing stock had to be used up.

The 10-word telegram forms, the price of which contained postage, were withdrawn in 1919. More than 30 years had to pass before they were introduced again by Regulation 7961/A/16/4. B. dated 14 November 1950 (PRT 18 November, Volume 66):

“For telegrams, telegram forms with imprinted stamp of 4 forints shall be introduced. These telegram forms may be used for any telegrams. If the telegram costs more than the stamp to value, the difference shall be paid in cash at the time of dispatch. If the fee is less than the stamped value, the difference shall not be refunded...

“The purchase price of the telegrams shall be 4 forints 8 fillérs "...

The picture of local and long-distance 20- and 40-fillér postcards was changed by Regulation 7947/17-3/4 dated December 5 (PRT 8 December, Volume 70). The new picture was identical to the 40-fillér denomination of series “Terv” (Plan). Their sales could be started at post offices only when the stock issued in 1948 ran out. Presumably this was the time when similar change took place in the imprinted stamps of envelopes, which, however, was not reflected in any illegal act.

Postcards with inscription „Postaszolgálat!válaszos postcard"(Mail Service! Response postcard) for internal correspondence were introduced by Regulation 7943/A/266/3. B (PRT 13 October 1951, Volume 44). Using Letter "P" on bills of lading did not prove good for postage due parcels. Domestic bills of lading with "P" were withdrawn by Regulation 7943 / A / 249/3. B. (PRT. 10 November 1951, Volume 48); instead, red registration marks “P” were introduced.

In 1952, partly previously unknown, new postal stationery items were introduced, partly some existing ones were withdrawn. Regulation 7.619./A -6 / 3.B. (PRT January 3,Volume 19) introduced an interesting item of postal stationery:

“In order to facilitate the work of the party and other mass organizations and public bodies, the item off postal stationery entitled „MEGHÍVÓ" (Invitation) shall be issued.

“The selling price of the new (postcard-shaped), items shall be 4 fillérs, as opposed to the erroneously printed 12 fillérs. Post offices shall correct the printed “12 fillérs”, writing “4 fillérs” instead.”

Regulation 7.613-122 III. 2 (PRT 15 March, Volume 11) eliminated imprinted postage stamps from domestic bills of lading:

“On the domestic simple and cash on delivery bills of lading the imprinted postage stamps of 30 fillérs shall be replaced by inscription “30 fillérs okirati illeték leróva “ (30-fillér duty paid).

“In this regard, I call on the offices to produce legible location and date postmarks in the area thus left empty on the handling pages of the bills of lading. "...

Regulation 7.613-231/III; 2 (PRT-1952 May 10. Volume 19) terminated the experimental use of bills of lading affixed to the parcels, which started at the end of 1950. From this time on, bills of lading were to be forwarded separately from the parcels, just as it had happened earlier. Bills of lading remained in use – only bills of lading with metal rings were exempted, their production terminated.

Some of the four-piece bills of lading went on sale printed deficiently – the last digit of the parcel number on the sender’s slip, the handling form, and the part for the registration number did not match. The deficient pieces had to be handed in, as was provided by Regulation 7313-375 / III. No 2 (PRT 1952, August 9, Volume 33).

Regulation 7.644 - 47/2./III. 3 (PRT 1 November 1952, Volume 4) withdrew 4-forint telegram forms from the market:

“... Due to the lack of demand, 4-forint telegram forms are hereby withdrawn from use.

“The existing stocks shall be handed in to the postal stationery warehouse by the post offices in the prescribed manner until 5 January 1953. The imprinted postage stamps of the handed in forms and the forms on stock at the warehouse shall be punched, and they shall be then distributed to post offices as telegram forms of 8 fillérs. "*

After long time, a change comes in the field of the domestic money orders as well. Regulation 7613 -301ITI 2 (Po.É.1952 November 22, Volume 48) stipulated as follows: ... "For this, postal order form with new layout shall be introduced, on the handling page of which the sender shall have to write his/her name and address." ...

Form “MEGHÍVÓ” (Invitation) introduced in 1952 came with the imprinted stamp of 8 fillérs, in accordance with the tariff. Its purchase price was 12 fillérs. The old stock had to be sold out before new ones went on sale (Regulation 7.619/A-29/LTI. 2 Po.É. 1953 March 21, Volume 31).

Postcards used for requesting salary advance (six fillérs) were eliminated as of 30 June 1954. By this, the 22-year-old career of this postal stationery item was finished (Regulation 7619-60/3 / 8 A 2, Po.É. 2 June, Volume 25).

Early in 1956, a postal stationery item of the size of a form containing three items of postal stationery was introduced for educational purposes. The three different items were: simple domestic bill of lading, domestic money order, and a payment form - the form with the stamped value was separated by perforation. The new form was produced on white paper with black printing. The purchase price was 15 fillérs.

Naturally enough, when postage stamp series “Plan” was terminated in 1955, the imprinted postage stamps ceased to exist too. The new imprinted postage stamps featuring harvester thresher on the envelopes of 30 and 60 fillérs were introduced by Regulation 7619 / A, 342/8. B. (Po.É. May 5, 1956, Volume 16); the new imprinted postage stamps featuring operating metallurgical plant on the envelopes of 20 and 40 fillérs were introduced by Regulation 180 565/8. B. (Po.É. 9 June, Volume 21). All four postal stationery items remained on sale until they sold out.

In 1957, parcel delivery notes for domestic destinations were issued with a different layout and in smaller size. It was only the recipients’ coupon which contained the name and the address of the sender. A separate column for the title was added. The number of possible registration numbers was six. The retail price remained unchanged. Their sale could be initiated by only after the existing stocks sold out. Subject to a proper clause, it could be used also for discounted parcel sending by the staff (Regulation 180 117 / 8.B.no.r. Po.É. 23 February 1957, Volume 8).

In order to make handling easier, the prices of the postal stationery items were modified so that they could be divisible by ten, as of 15 May 1958 (Regulation 181 982 B / 8, Po.É. 10 May, Volume 19). The new price groups were the following:

50 fillérs: postcards with stamped value of 40 fillérs, domestic and international cash on delivery bills of lading and delivery notes,

40 fillérs: domestic and international bills of lading,

30 fillérs: postcards with stamped value of 20 fillérs,

20 fillérs: international telegraphic order form, cash collection and inventory forms.

10 fillérs: domestic and international money orders, domestic and international postage due forms; customs declarations, customs note, and telegram forms,

The Post Office intended to revive picture postcards, which had not been issued after liberation. This was done by Regulation 182 617 / 8.B. (Po.É. July 2, 1960. Volume 2):

"In order that the population receive better mail service, as well as in order to promote our cities and landscapes, postcards with pictures on their front side shall be placed on the market. These postcards shall be of post quality, produced on white cardboard; they should have imprinted postage stamps of 40 fillérs on them.

“For the time being, two kinds of such postcards were produced. One of them had a blue postage stamp, while the view was blue against pink base print. It featured the view of Tihany. The other postcard featured Széchenyi Square in Pécs with Hunyadi statue in the foreground. Its postage stamp was copper brown, while the picture was green and bronze brown.

In the picture, a post horn and a picture of a letter shall appear, with value indication of “40 f”.

On the front side, the indication of the price of 70 fillérs shall appear – it includes the postage of 40 fillérs. The postcards with pictures on their front side shall be sent only to the post offices in the countryside, to prevent that in Budapest franking machines destroy pictures. "...

Just like in case of the discounted parcels, yellow-paper forms for discounted telegrams for the staff were introduced. The discount clause was printed on the rear side of the form. Retail price was 10 fillérs (Regulation 104 263 / 10B Po.É. August 13, 1960. Volume 32).

The last decade of the first century of the Hungarian Post Office was characterised by the endeavour to simplify the management. As a result, some postal stationery items were withdrawn from circulation, while the layout of others was changed. Several existing forms became free of charge (telegram form, money orders), while the financial revenue of bills of lading ceased to exist. (Regulation 181.884- 2 / 8B. Po.É. November 10. 1962, Volume 42).

The postal stationery item entitled „Meghívó" (Invitations), was withdrawn from circulation as of 28 February 1963. The deadline for hinting in the remaining stock was 5 March. The regulation also stipulated that there would not be a new version of this form (Regulation 180780-2 / 8 Po.É. 9 February, 1963, Volume 6).

Some postal tariffs were modified at the end of 1963. In this regard, Regulation 8/1963 (XII. 17.) KPM-ah. c, Po.É. December 21, 1963, Volume 49, Article 10 stipulated as follows:

"The bills of lading, delivery notes, postal orders, postage due forms, and telegraph forms shall cease being postal stationery as of 1 January 1964...

...The price of the discounted bills of lading for the staff shall be collected from 80 fillérs to 40 fillérs... • ... In the future, they should be delivered to the public free of charge. "...

By this provision, eleven items lost their postal stationery nature: domestic simple bills of lading, international simple bills of lading, domestic post-

age due bills of lading, international postage due bills of lading, delivery notes, domestic and international money orders, domestic and international postage due forms, domestic and international telegram order forms. On the staff discount bill of lading, the revenue stamp ceased to exist.

The bills of lading delivery, postal orders and blank payment forms released for educational purposes were withdrawn as of 31 March 1964. The deadline for handing in the remaining stock was 5 April (Regulation 180 303 / 8. B. Po.É. March 14, 1964, Volume 10).

Still in this same year, the imprinted stamps of envelopes and postcards were modified, by Regulation 181402-3 / 8 B. (Po.É. August 15, 1964, Volume 33):

"The imprinted stamps of envelopes and postcards shall be modified. The drawing of both envelopes and postcards shall depict a hand dropping a letter into a mailbox mounted on a wall."

Under the drawing, the postage fee and inscription "Magyar Posta" shall be seen. The purchase price of the envelope and the postcard shall remain unchanged.

The Postal Stationery Warehouse shall send the old envelopes and postcards to the offices; the ones of the new design shall be introduced only after the old stock runs out."

Article 32-a of the new "Postal Code" eliminated the "delivery note" service. Accordingly, on 1 July 1966 forms "Delivery note" ceased to exist (Po.É. 11/6/1966, Volume 24).

The price of the postcards (Pécs and Tihany) was reduced from 70 fillérs to 50 fillérs on 1 September 1966 (Regulation 180.754- 2 / 8A, Po.É. 33, 15 August).

Finally (for the sake of completeness we need to exceeded 1967, the final year of the period) the postal stationery of the telegram forms and staff telegram forms ceased to exist – they were provided free of charge (Article 2 of Regulation 13/1968. XI. 3.-KPM ÁHno, Po.É. 52, 9 December).

The history of postal stationery from 1900 until 1967 may be divided into three sharply defined periods. These periods always started with introducing a new currency, which also closed the previous period. Of course, in addition to currency, each period had other characteristics as well. The printing, the paper quality, the termination of the use of certain varieties, as well as the bringing new ones were among the most important. The difference between different kinds is deliberately not mentioned, because it depended on the prevailing currency.

The first period lasted from 1 January 1900 until 28 February 1926. It is called the period of the crown currency.

The second period lasted from 1 March 1926 until 31 July 1946, and it was the period of pengő currency.

The third, the forint period started on 1 August 1946.

The first period may be divided into two separate phases. The end of both phases was that point of the post-war inflation when the State Printing House became unable to keep abreast of the inflation, and the production of postal stationery practically ceased. The second phase was characterized by the fact that some items (their use was essential) were produced with imprinted stamps without any printed face value.

The postal stationery is discussed in the categories corresponding to the three periods. Only watermarks will be treated as exceptions to this rule - in some cases the use of watermarks crossed from one period to another.

WATERMARK

The paper used for printing postal stationery in 1900 was partly without watermarks, but mostly with it. It was usually paper form watermarks. One kind of paper had numerical watermark indicating the quality of the paper and a factory watermark. The latter were quite rare, because most of them found to date occur maximum four times on a printing form.

All watermarks of the period will be covered according the above grouping, and if their drawing was missing in the appropriate part of Volume I, it will be published here. They will be numbered by Roman numerals. For the watermarks not described there, continuous numbering will be used. Exceptions will be made and the numbering altered only when the logical order so requires. To avoid any confusion, however, such changes will be always pointed out.

A/ Form watermarks

Figure 587

V. Watermark M.K. POSTA (Figure 587)

In Volume I, it was erroneously marked as “IV”. Dual-line Antiqua Italics, uppercase, 100 mm long, 18 mm character height, “M.K.POSTA” (Royal Hungarian Post Office) repetitive text. Inclination of the letters is 15°. The distance between recurring entries is 12 mm on the base line of the characters, and 16 mm at their top. The watermark rows are probably parallel to the underside of the printed forms, and recur each 142 mm, the distance between bottom lines. The same letters and punctuation marks of the watermarks are exactly on top of each other. The watermarks of the postage stamps featuring envelopes from 1881 -1900. In order to get the most favourable number of

pieces, the pattern of the envelopes was not parallel to the sides of the forms, but obliquely placed relative to them. (In other words, the picture clichés were skewed relative to the form edges.) After folding, the watermark extended obliquely relative to the edges of the finished envelope. The watermark inclination relative to the lower edge of the envelope was 60° in case of the issues of 1882 and 1886, 30-35° in case of the issue of 1895, and 30° in case of the issue of 1900. Four known watermark orientation positions are the following:

A1: watermark rows downwards from the left
A2: watermark rows downwards from the left, mirror image inscription
A3: watermark rows upwards from the left
A4: watermark rows upwards from the left, mirror image inscription

Figure 588

VI. Watermark M.K.POSTA (Figure 588)

The same watermark as in the previous year, 1882. Differences: letter height 20 mm, length of repetitive text 92 mm, distance between the text portions 20 mm at the bottom, 23 mm at the top. Inclination of the letters 12°. The distance between the individual rows is 143 mm. In the middle of the space between rows there is a four-pointed star a watermark numeral. Taken in use in 1899; used until 1919 in paper manufacturing. The angle between the lower edge of the finished envelopes and the watermark was 30°.

Watermark orientation kinds as in A1-A4

VII. Crown and Post horn Watermark

We know the description only from the introducing regulation. This watermark was produced for the paper of government telegram forms. of all we know, The watermark drawing featured insignia combined from a lightning, a post horn, and a crown. Presumably, four watermark positions can occur. The time of use lasted from the beginning of 1903 until 1906.

Figure 589

VIII. Watermark with “MPT” and telegraph line (Figure 589)

(According to Volume I, marked Via and VTb). Stylized telegraph line, which runs through the whole form width. Between the two cables of a soundly arched double wire between two telegraph poles, abbreviation “MPT” occurs, from grotesque letters with simple contours. There was a post horn under the acronym and the bottom cable. The spacing between the posts 115 mm, overall height of watermark 86 mm. On the form, the rows of watermarks reoccurred in the following way: at 41 mm above the telegraph poles of each row the post horn of the next row took place. Thus each line was half shifted relative to the other. The most distinctive difference between

the lines was that in the case of the normal watermark position every second post horn was oriented to the left, while in the intermediate rows to the right.

This watermark was first used for telegram paper in 1906; then in 1908 it was used for postal orders; in 1924 for the customs declarations; from 1915 for postal order forms; from 1923 for franking labels, from 1925 for postage due forms; from 1926 for telegram orders. Latest occurrence took place in 1938 for postage due forms.

This watermark occurred in eight positions: four horizontal and four vertical ones. The horizontal position was more frequent, while vertical less. Each form contained either all vertical, either all horizontal watermarks. The list below refers to the position of the acronym “MPT” (Magyar Posta ésTávírda – Hungarian Post and Telegram Office).

A1: vertical “MPT”, B1: horizontal“MPT”, at the left
A2: mirror reflection “MPT”, B2: mirror reflection “MPT”, at the left
A3: lying upside-down “MPT”, B3 horizontal“MPT”, at the right
A4: lying upside-down “MPT”, B4 mirror reflection “MPT”, at the right

Figure 590

IX. Watermark “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA.” (Figure 590)

The date of introducing is disputed. Some researchers believe it is 1928, whereas in 1929, printed forms and stationery were all produced on watermarked VII. In fact, in the early thirties the majority of the known forms were produced on the paper with the old watermark.

The text is simple, from double-contoured letters 33 mm high, empty Grotesque. The two spaces between the three words range between 11 and 12 mm. The length of the three words is 285 mm. The text is continuously repeated in the lines. The range of the space between the texts is 9-10 mm. Between the lines, a wave from circles of 12 mm in diameter runs, which only touch each other. The height is 22 mm. The distance from the bottom of the letters of one row to the bottom of the letters in the next one is 78 mm. Each line is shifted relative to the other by the half of the text. Eight watermark positions are known; landscape orientation is rather rare, occurring only in the final years of World War II.

Al: “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA” vertical; A2: “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA” vertical, mirror; A3: “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA” upside down; A4: “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA” upside down, mirror

Bl: “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA” horizontal, on the left side; B2: “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA” horizontal, on the left side, mirror; B3: “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA” horizontal, on the right side; B4: “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA” horizontal, on the right side, mirror

Figure 501

X. “MAGYAR KIRÁLYSÁG” (Hungarian Kingdom) Watermark (Figure 591)

In all likelihood, it was introduced at the end of 1939, because it first appeared on postal stationery forms in 1940. The layout was similar to IX. Font height was 27 mm, and the space between texts 18 mm. The total length of the text containing two words was 310 mm. The wavy line between the rows was 9 mm high, relatively flat. The rows were shifted one relative to the other by half of the text. The total height of the row was 52 mm. Four watermark position are known:

A1: vertical inscription “MAGYAR KIRÁLYSÁG”
A2: vertical inscription “MAGYAR KIRÁLYSÁG”, mirror
A3: upside down inscription “MAGYAR KIRÁLYSÁG”
A4: upside down inscription “MAGYAR KIRÁLYSÁG”, mirror.

XI. Watermark “MAGYAR KÖZTÁRSASÁG” (REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY) (Figure 592)

This watermark was used from 1950. The watermark image is constituted from two wavy lines, each pair running at the distance of 10-11 mm, through the whole width of the form. The lines within a pair are at the distance of 1.5-2 mm. In the space between the pairs of the wavy lines, inscription “MAGYAR KÖZTÁRSASÁG” runs – as it is parallel to the wavy lines, it also runs in a wavy manner. The length of the text is 73 mm measured horizontally, that is the distance between complete inscriptions is 2 mm. Interestingly enough, the successive watermark texts are arranged upside down relative to the previous text chunks. Only vertical watermarks are known. Because of the above-mentioned layout, the vertical position and its mirror image (A1 and A2), as well as the upsidedown position and its mirror image (A3 and A4) cannot be distinguished from each other.

Figure 592

B. Numerical Watermark

I/ "IV" Incorporated In A Four-Pointed Star (Figure 588)

This watermark first turned up in 1889, and continue to exist until the end of the period of Watermark VI. The tips of the four pointed star are oriented diagonally, the size of the star being 27×30 mm, while the size of "IV" 12 mm. Presumably, it occurred five times between the text rows on the form. The axis of the stars runs through the middle of the spaces were between words. On the forms, in the horizontal direction there are no stars. Assumingly, they took place in the middle of the form. The distance between horizontal axes of the vertically arranged stars is 143 mm. In case stars did not take place on the wasted part of the form due to the layout of the envelopes, one or two star watermarks or their fractions took place on three envelopes out of nine produced from a form. On the finished envelopes, similarly to watermarks VI-V, the horizontal axis of the star watermarks formed an angle of 30° with the long side of the envelope. Four watermark positions are known, which shall be defined exclusively with numeral IV.:

A1: vertical IV
A2: vertical IV , mirror (IA)
A3: upside down IV, IV (IA)
A4: upside down IV, mirror (AI)

II. Detached V (Figure 589)

This was the watermark of paper VIII. It occurred only once even on the biggest forms, due to which its position on the form has not yet been clarified. It always took place in the middle of the empty band of 41 mm between two rows of watermarks, above a telegraph pole and under a post horn. The hight of "V" was 10 mm. Out of the eight watermark positions, only A1, A3, Bl and B3 may be identified separately. The horizontal and vertical mirror positions may be identified. On the basis of abbreviation "MPT" : A2, A4, B4, and B2.

C. Manufacturer's watermark

I. Watermark Featuring Swan (Figure 593)

This was the watermark for the postal stationery paper produced beginning from 1900 at Hermanec paper plant. There was a swan swimming to the left direction in the middle of the watermark. Above it, inscription HERMANECZ took place, its letters hollow Grotesque. Under the drawing, the year 1829 appeared in the same fonts. The maximum width and height of the watermark was 122X105 mm, height of the letters was 18 mm, that of the

numbers was 13 mm. The watermarks were located horizontally at the distance of 242 mm one from the other. There were eight possible positions, although the not all of them have turned up yet. Usually, we come across, forms, with only some parts of the watermark. The position is usually determined by the swan, although in case of partial watermarks, it is also letters and numbers, as their position was similar.

A1: A swan swimming to the left direction
A2: A swan swimming to the right direction (mirror image of A1).
A3: A swan swimming to the left direction, upside down.
A4: A swan swimming to the right direction (mirror image), upside down.
Bl: A swan at the left side swimming downwards
B2: A swan at the left side swimming upwards
B3 (mirror image of Bl): A swan at the right side swimming downwards
B4 (mirror image of B3): A swan at the right side swimming upwards

Figure 593
Figure 594

II. Watermark With Coat Of Arms And Eagle (Figure 594 and 595)

(Volume I: marked as “TV”, and was the last in the list of manufacturer’s watermarks).

There are two variants known.

a/ Fantasy coat of arms with the an eagle on the top of the shield (Figure 594). Inside the shield, letters "M P I" stand. The watermark dimensions are 5x105 mm. It occurred twice on a printing form, which explains the rarity. This was the watermark of the postcards from the middle of the 1900 until 1908.

b/ It is similar to a/, but without letters (Figure 595). The watermarks of the size 45x85 mm occur on the forms horizontally at the distance of the 280mm, while vertically at the distance of 325 mm. Until 1918-1920, this was the watermark of postal orders. On individual forms, both watermarks occur either only arranged horizontally or vertically. Watermark positions:

B2: Coat of arms horizontally on the left side, mirror image, eagle looking upwards
B3: Coat of arms horizontally on the right side, eagle looking downwards
B4: Coat of arms horizontally on the right side, mirror image, eagle looking upwards
Al: Vertical coat of arms, eagle looking to the left
A2: Vertical coat of arms, eagle looking to the right
A3: Coat of arms upside down, eagle looking to the left
A4: Coat of arms upside down, mirror image, eagle looking to the left
Bl: Horizontal coat of arms, eagle looking downwards

III. Acorn Watermark (Figure 596)

Figure 605
Figure 596

Identical to the factory watermark III letter postage stamps (see Volume I pages 376 and 375). The watermarks on the form followed each other hori-

zontally at the distance of 185 mm, while vertically at the distance of 283 mm. Since the early 1930s, the delivery note forms, while since 1948, envelopes were watermarked by this mark. Four horizontal and four vertical positions of this watermark are known.

IV. Boat Watermark (Figure 597)

After paper *Gy* ran out, this paper put into use during 1920s. The watermark depicts a one-mast sailboat. On the vast, a flag is swinging. The drawing is 52x77 mm, and is surrounded by an oval frame. The drawing is otherwise defective. The sail swells to the left, so the wind is blowing from right; however, the flag flutters right, which is opposite to the direction of the wind. The watermarks are positioned one on top of the other on the form, at 234 mm if measured from their centres. The distance between them measured horizontally could not yet be found out. This may only be done when horizontally positioned watermarks turn up. The data of postal orders was presumably produced with this watermark until 1941. Four positions of vertically arranged watermarks are known, they characteristic features being the direction of the flag. However, other elements may also reveal the position.

Al: Ship swimming toward to the left direction, the flag pointing to the right

A2: Ship swimming toward to the right direction, the flag pointing to the left (mirror image of A1)

A3: Ship swimming toward to the left direction, the flag pointing to the right, upside down image

A4: Ship swimming toward to the right direction, the flag pointing to the left (mirror image of A3), upside down image

V. Turul (Mythical Hungarian Eagle) Watermark (Figure 598)

This watermark replaced watermark *GyTV* on paper for bills of lading in 1942. The watermark depicted the eagle with spread wings standing on a cliff. It was presumably the outline drawing of the millennium monument in Bánhida. The watermarks were positioned at 275 mm from each other vertically. As regards their distance horizontally, the information mentioned for the previous watermark stands for this one as well. The largest dimensions of the watermark of 85×110 mm. The four available watermark positions are defined on the basis of the position of the wings.

Al: Vertical eagle, the wings extended upwards and to the left

A2: Vertical eagle, the wings extended upwards and to the right (mirror image of the previous position)

A3: Eagle upside down, the wings extended to the left and downwards

A4: Eagle upside down, the wings extended to the right and downwards (mirror image of the previous position).

Paper with Watermarks III - V paper was produced, and still is, at Diosgyor paper mill.

Figure 597

Figure 598
Figure 599

VI. Tulips Watermark (Figure 599)

This kind was used since 1952 (Csepel Paper Mill). In the middle of the mark, there is an equilateral triangle with the sides of about 20 mm long. From the tips of the triangle, stylized tulips depart, their axes forming axes 120° angles. The maximum width and height is 75x75 mm. This watermark is symmetrical relative to its vertical axis, which means that no mirror images may be identified. It is known as horizontally arranged.

Al (A2): The vertically arranged tulip and the tip of the internal triangle directed downwards, while the opposite side of the triangle horizontal at the bottom

A3 (A4): The vertically arranged tulip and the tip of the internal triangle directed downwards, while the opposite side of the triangle horizontal at the top

Bl (B2): The horizontally arranged tulip and the tip of the internal triangle directed to the left, while the opposite side of the triangle vertical at the right side

B3 (B4): The horizontally arranged tulip and the tip of the internal triangle directed to the right, while the opposite side of the triangle vertical at the left side

When referring to individual watermarks, when listing the postal stationery forms, only the Roman numbers will be provided for complete watermarks, while for the numerical watermarks marks SzI, GyI. (For the manufacture's watermark), GyII, etc. will be used.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE POSTAL STATIONERY

While describing postal stationery forms of different periods, only those will be described which bear imprinted indications of the postage, financial, or revenue fee. Items which bear only their own selling price will not be discussed here, partly because the collectors' interest towards them is much lower, and partly because the scope of this research does not allow for this. However, the money letter envelopes and savings formlets, which constitute a kind of transition between the two groups, will be discussed.

The characteristic features of the issues of the individual form kinds are the size, printing composition, the layout, the colour, the paper colour and quality, as well as the watermark.

The dimensions will be provided as: width x height, in mm. The size is always the medium size, which in practice ± 1 - 2 mm deviation may occur.

The printing composition and layout covers the following: the printed image, the coat of arms, the area for the address, the area for the sender's data details, the price indication, the printing mark, the standard mark, the order number, the serial mark, the instructions for use or filling out, occasional promotion or charity text. The last three items are abbreviated as "Notes". Naturally, not all above-mentioned items occur on all forms. In order to avoid repetitions, the areas of the above listed texts will be listed here (in case of

some kinds, there are more than 10 versions). Each group will be marked by a capital letter, while the variants within these categories will be marked by Roman numerals, for example: FI. Text versions within each group will be marked by continuing to Arabic numerals, but only when describing the period in which they occur.

The horizontal lines dividing the forms are called dividing lines. The areas produced by vertical dividing lines are called columns, while those produced by horizontal dividing lines are called headings.

The stamps will be described according to the periods and identical images, independently from the face value changes. The description will follow the periods, while the marking will be done by the letters of the alphabet: Aa, Ab, Ac ... Ba, Bb, Bc ... Ca, Cb, Cc .... etc. In the list, the reference to the postage stamp image will be made using these letter pairs. The area of the stamp is usually the postage stationary form; when there were several columns, it took place in the upper right corner of the core form. If the location of the stamp was different, it will be indicated separately.

The drawings of the coat of arms appearing on the postal stationery forms, will be summarised similarly to the postage stamps, and marked in the following way: Gl, C2, C3 ... etc. This includes the post horn, which was used instead of the coat of arms. However, it will be marked as follows: c1, c2, etc. The areas of both of these were at the top right corner of the form or its core form. If a description misses Mark “C”, it means there was no crown or coat of arms.

Indication of Price (Figures 600. 601, and 611).:Letter mark: *Á*

ÁI	Over the stamp
ÁII	At the right side, in front of the vertical printed printing mark
ÁIII	Under the stamp
ÁIV	Under the printing mark printed between the vertical dividing lines
ÁV	In the left bottom corner of the form
ÁVI	In the right bottom corner of the core form
ÁVII	In the right part of the rare side vertically
ÁVIII	Under the vertical dividing line, in the middle
ÁIX	In the left bottom corner of the rear side (rare side of the core form)

When listing individual postal stationery forms, it is always the face value of the stamp to be listed. In the selling price was different, and it also appeared on the form, it will be provided in brackets, for example 8 (10) fillérs. If there is no indication of the price, selling price will be provided in [ ], for example 35 [37] fillérs.

Area for Address, Letter Mark: *G*.

For the address, empty area (will not be marked) or dotted line was provided. Out of these, the line for the town/city was a thick continuous line. The lines for the address on envelopes and postcards are summarised in tables (C I. And II.).

ÉRTÉKES NYOMTATVÁNY: POSTAL STATIONERY FORM

AZ ÉRTÉKES NYOMTATVÁNY (RECEIPT) HÁTOLDALA: POSTAL STATIONERY FORM REAR SIDE

Figure 600

Figure 601

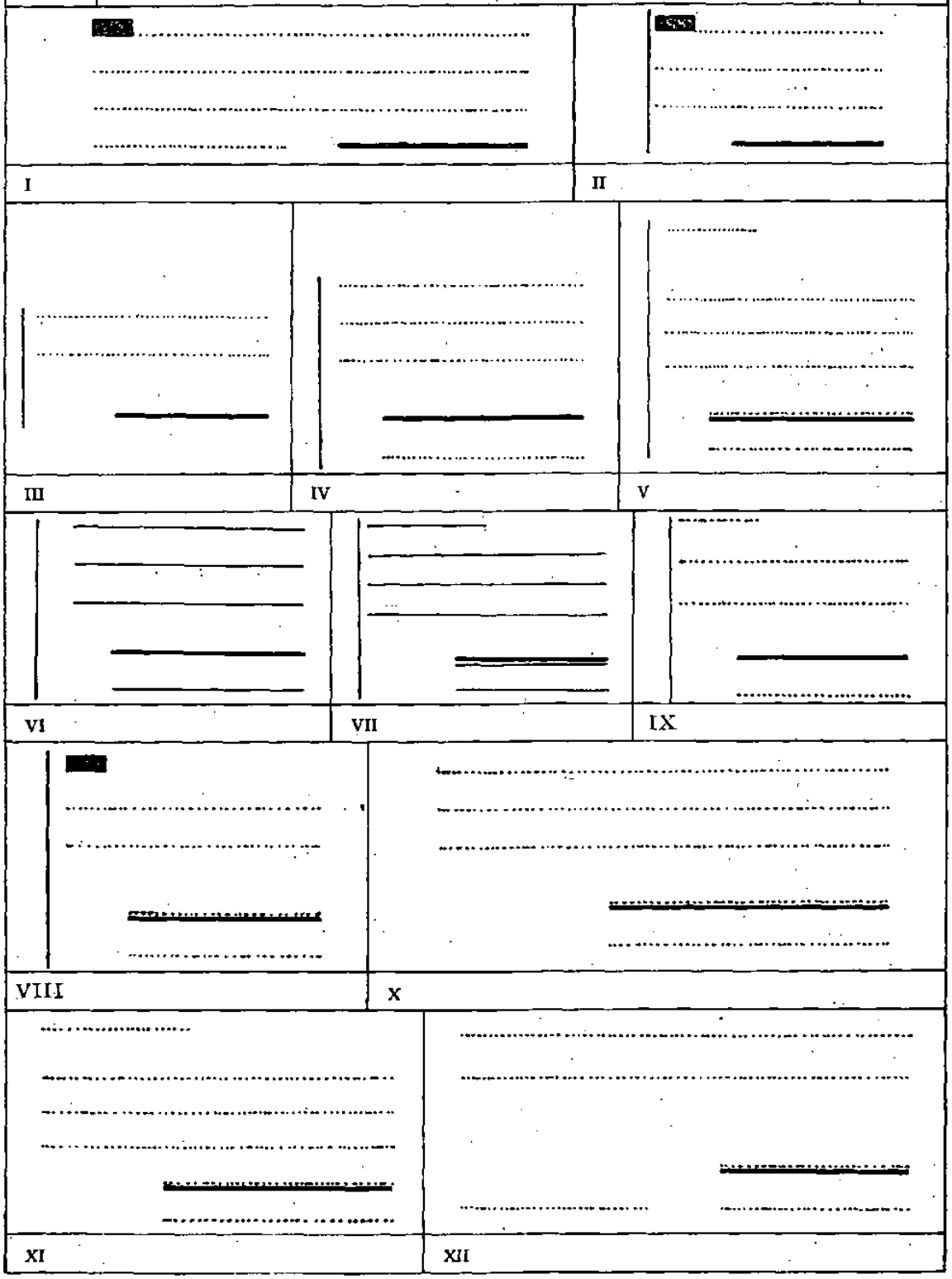
Figure 603

Figure 602

Figure 604

Dijjegyes postai borítékok és postcardok cimhely változatai: Address Versions Of Postal Stationery Envelopes And Postcards

C	Díjjegyes postai borítékok és levelezőlapok címhely változatai	I.



I

II

III

IV

V

VI

VII

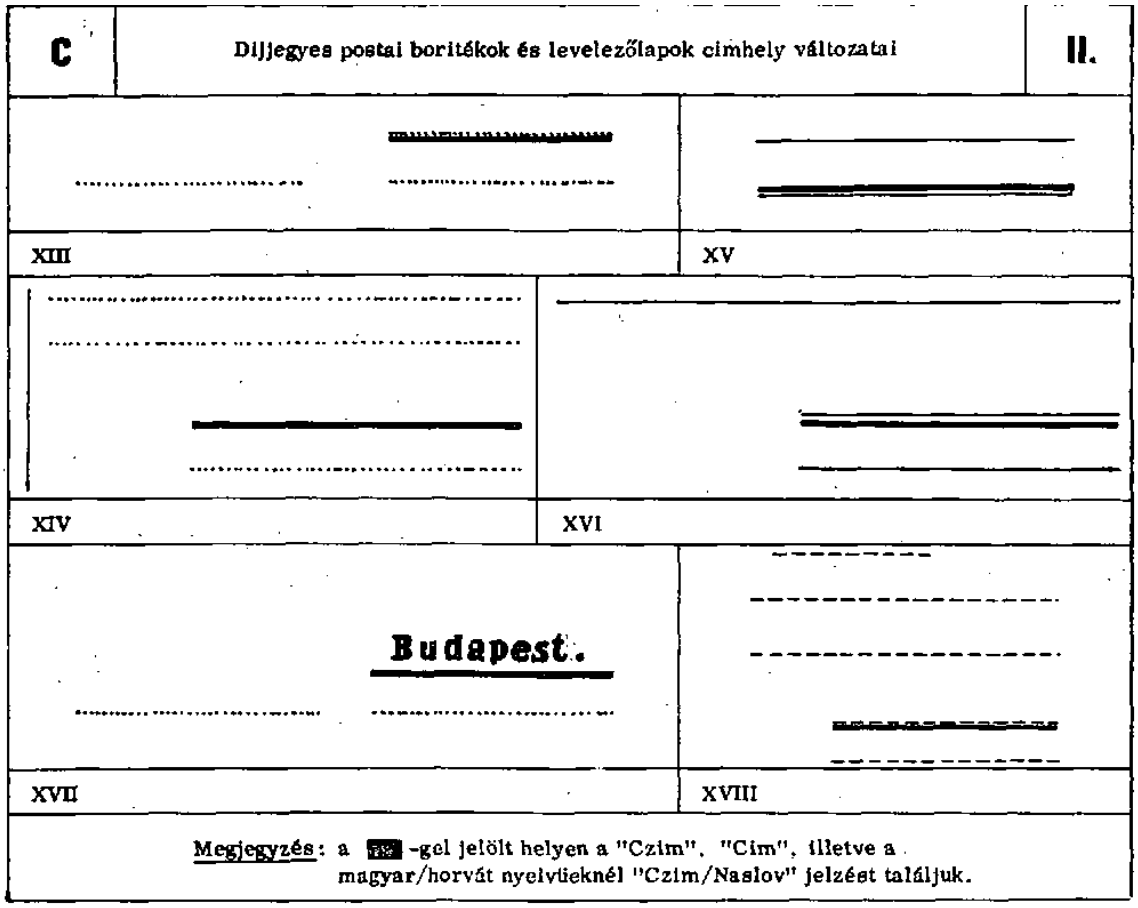
IX

VIII

X

XI

XII



Area for Sender's Details (Figures 602-604). Letter mark: *F*

Text referring to the details of the sender and one or two dotted lines

FI	Over the stamp
FII	Between the coat of arms and the stamp
FIII	Starts over the arms and
FIV	Under the printing mark printed between the vertical dividing lines
FV	In the left bottom corner of the form
FVI	In the right bottom corner of the core form

Notes (Figure 605). Letter mark: J

J1	On the bottom margin of the form, proportionately filling the area
J1I	Vertically at the left side
J1II	Over the coat of arms
J1V	Over the title, proportionately filling the area
JV	To the left of the vertical dividing line, vertically
JVI	At the right side, vertically

Title of Form (Figure 606). Letter mark: M

The title usually takes place between the coat of arms and the image, at the top and in the middle (in case of forms containing several columns, in the middle of the core form). Deviating version:

M1 .... Between the image and the dividing the line, at the top and in the middle

Figure 605

Figure 606

Printing Marks (Figure 601, 607, and 612). Letter mark: *N*

These marks contained the name of the State Printing House, occasionally the name of the city of Budapest, and sometimes the year of the printing.

NI	At the right side, vertically
NII	In the bottom left margin, horizontally
NIII	In the bottom margin in the middle
NIV	Between the parts of the discontinuous dividing line, in the middle
NV	In the right margin of the rear side of the core form, vertically
NVI	In the bottom margin of the rear side of the core form, at the left side, horizontally
NVII	In the bottom margin of the rear side of the core form, in the middle, horizontally
NVIII	In the bottom margin of the rear side of the core form, at the right side, horizontally
NIX	In the bottom margin of the rear side of the return receipt, coupon, or the sender’s receipt, in the middle
NX	In the bottom margin of the rear side of the core form, at the right side, horizontally
NXI	In the bottom margin of the rear side of the core form, at the left side, horizontally

Order (Production) Number. Letter mark: R

Usually indicated togetehr with the printing mark.

RI	In front of the printing mark
RH	After the printing mark

While listing, the order (production) number is provided in the following way: „x = 598".

Serial Mark (Figures 608 and 609). Letter mark: *S*

A postai sorozatjel egy nagybetűből és ahhoz kötőjellel kapcsolt sorszámból áll. Ide soroljuk a hirdetéses postcardokon előforduló és a hirdetéseketnyomtató magáncégek által használt sorozatszám-ot is. Hely változatok:

Figure 609

Figure 610

SI	In the right margin, in front of the vertically printed printing mark
SII	At the left side of the bottom margin, horizontally
SIII	In the left bottom corner of the empty space of the rear side

SIV	In the right bottom corner of the empty space of the rear side

Standard Mark (Figure 608). Letter mark: *Sz*

SzI	In the left margin, vertically
SzII	In the bottom margin, horizontally
SzIII	Under sender's details

Sample Marks (Figures 601, 610. and 612) Letter mark: Mj

On some postal stationery items, similarly to handling forms, registration marks occus. In different periods, the term for it was different: sample, warehouse number, form number etc. Collectively, this mark will be called "sample mark".

MI	Upper left corner of the front side
MII	On the left side of the rear bottom edge of the core page
MIII	On the right side of the rear bottom edge of the core page
MIV	On the bottom part of the rear side of the coupon or sender's receipt
MV	In the lower left corner of the front page
MVI	In the lower left corner of the rear side of the form
MVII	the lower edge of the front page right upright
MVIII	At the left side of the stamp on the front side
MIX	Above the stamp on the front side

Antiqua sans-serif is not specified; the sign of Antiqua is "*a*"; Antiqua in italics: "*d*" and "*e*". In case of multi-line text, if the lines contain different types of fonts: Antiqua / Antiqua sans-serif "*fe*"; Antiqua sans-serif / Antiqua "*c*"; Antiqua / Antiqua italics: "*g*".

FELADÓVEVÉNY SENDER'S RECEIPT

SZELVENY COUPON

TÖRZSLAP CORE FORM

FELADÓVEVÉNY HÁTOLDALA SENDER'S RECEIPT REAR SIDE

SZELVÉNY HÁTOLDALA COUPON REAR SIDE

TORZSLAP HÁTOLDALA CORE FORM REAR SIDE

Figure 611

Figure 612

The description of all issues will start with the year of issue, the month, and, if known, the day. Then, in parentheses, the printing period will be indicated. The first issue of all postal stationery forms will be described in detail. In case of the following issues, only the differences as compared to the previous one will be discussed. The approximate number of copies will be also provided until 1910, based on the data of Payer. The numbers in the last head-

ing (1899) of the table on page 637 of Volume III contained the number of copies of not only forint postal stationery, but the first issue of the crown currency, introduced as of 1 January 1900. As the postal traffic kept growing, the latter were broken down proportionally, and the data were added to the data of the period 1900-1910. Therefore, the data are approximate. If the remaining stocks were used for the same or different purpose, it will be mentioned after the number of copies. Finally, the period of use will be provided, which in most cases was different from the production period.

CROWN POSTAL STATIONERY

1900-1926.

The characteristic feature of the first (crown) period is that most of postal stationery was produced with embossed stamp. Only few such kinds were introduced on which only the price of the form was indicated. The image of the stamp was different in the two sub-periods of the period. Within those sub-periods, the image remained unchanged. The changes concerned only the postage and the purchase price of the forms. The stamps which included both postage and the price of the form were of the collesponding postage stamp colour, while those which only contained the price of the form were black.

(Aa)
(Ab)
(Ac)
(Ad)
(Ae)
(Af)
(Ag)
(Ah)
Figure 613

Stamp Image (Figure 613).

The image of the first sub-period (1900—1923) was designed by Tivadar Dörre. The modifications due to the change of the form of the state and the inflation were carried out by the State Printing House.

(Aa) The vertically arranged stamp has rectangular frames on its sides. The actual image is separated from the frame line by a slightly thicker empty corridor. The stamp is of the colour of the paper. The drawing is made up of stylized Hungarian floral motifs. At the top, regular and curved lines surround the area of the text; at the bottom, they surround the denomination in the similar manner. Between the two fields, in the middle of the stamp, the area of the face value numeral in an oval takes place, surrounded by pearls. The beads are separated from the frame line and the drawing by a decorative corridor. The text box embraces inscription “MAGYAR KIR. POSTA” Antiqua sans-serif. The face value box contains inscription “FILLÉR”, classical Antiqua fonts. The upper part of the face value box is occupied by the drawing of

the crown; below it, the fae value numeral takes place, classicist Antiqua fonts of the height 3-3.5 mm.

Size of stamp: 18.5x22 mm

(Ab) The same as (Aa), but the face value numeral is 2,25 mm high, wide, Antiqua sans-serif.

(Ac) In the text box, the space of word„KIR." is empty. In the face value area, there is no crown. The face value numeral is 4 mm high, big serif, Antiqua.

(Ad) As (Ac), but face value numeral is 6.5 mm high bold Antiqua. It was used for one-digit face values.

(Ae) As (Ac), but in the area of the denomination, word “KORONA” in capital letters, classicist Antiqua.

For postal savings forms, from 1916 postage stamps designed by Vilmos Brandmayer were used.

(Af) See the description in Chapter IX of this volume. Image size: 18,5x22 mm.

The stamp of the second sub-period (1923-1926) was *Harvesters* designed by Ödön Tull but modified by the State Printing House.

(Ag) In the upper part of the stamp image, the two-side area of the face value numeral is missing, as well as the denomination area between them. The space is filled by the clouds of the sky, up to the upper double line.

The first issue of the address declaration forms for the police were produced by overprinting of the former issue of 2 kreuzers (Volume III Figure 565).

(Ah) The first line of the two-line overprinting of 16 points (tercia), bold sans-serif Antiqua „4” face value numeral; the second line contains the denomination “fillér”, 9-point (borgis) bold Antiqua. The overprint is black.

The crown-currency postal stationery forms were printed in the State Printing House by letter press technology in one pass; the two-colour closed telegram envelope was an exception – it was pressed in two passes.

For (Aa), (Ae), (Af) and (Ag) steel engraving was made without face value numeral. The original engraving - similarly to the letter stamps – galvanized matrix was produced, as many of these as the number of value denominations. The value numerals were inserted in the matrixes, and then the proper number of the clichés was duplicated for the printing types, also by galvanizing. The value digit height of the first (Aa) postage stamps was 3.5 mm. In 1912, new matrixes were produced, their height the numerals being 3 mm. The (Ab) matrix was produced from the original engraving, and only a different type of number value was inserted in it.

From the (Ac) and (Ad) matrixes, word „KIR" was eliminated (area remained empty), just as the crown. Thus the value area was enlarged, and the digits inserted there were 4 and 6.5 mm high.

The matrix and printing types of sealed telegram forms produced only with the stamp image. The value and the text of the form were printed in the second pass in the same colour.

The original engraving of (Af) was made with the value. For (Ag), an original engraving and a matrix were produced.

The printing types of the coat of arms were produced similarly.

The printing plates were made by typesetting – the types of the image and the coat of arms were inserted in the proper places. The composition of the individual printing forms will be provided at each form kind. With the crown with the post horn included, we know of six kinds of coat of arms drawings (Figure 614).

(C1) Small coat of arms surrounded by branches; the ornamental foliage of elliptical shape. Size: 18,5x19 mm.

(C2) Like the previous one, but the coat of arms combined. Size: 18.5x19 mm.

(C3) As the (C1), but the foliage rather of a large rectangle shape. Size: 15x1 mm, from 1922 16x18.5 mm.

(C4) Like (C2) but with rectangular foliage. Size: 15x17 mm.

(C5) Small coat of arms without the crown (so-called “Kossuth coat of arms”). Size: 6x14 mm.

(CI) (C2) (C3) (C4)

Figure 614

(Cl) Perspective drawing of the crown, post horn directed to the right side, pending on the cord of the crown.

When describing the versions of price indication, the cumulative price will be marked “*y*”.

l. Price: y fillér

2. Price: y fillér / y cijena

3. Price: 1 K. y fillér

Area Of Address

0 ... No referring text in front of address lines

1 ... In front of the first line: Czím

2 ... In front of the first line: Czím/Naslov

3 ... In front of the first line:Cím

Sender

There were three versions:

1 .___Feladó neve:.....

Feladó állása (foglalkozása): .....

Feladó lakczíme: .....

2. Feladó neve:.....

Predatelja íme:

Feladó állása (foglalkozása): ....

Predatelja zvanje (zanimanje)

Feladó lakczíme: .....

Predatelja stan:

3 .... Feladó neve és lakása: .....

There were 25 kinds of notes, including the overprints of the military aid postcards and the promotional texts of the military loan. The multi-line text was usually centered. The variations were the following:

1 .....Ausztriával, Bosznia- és Herczegovinával, továbbá Németországgal, Szerbiával és Montenegróval való forgalomra/külön 5 filléres, a többi külfölddel való forgalomra pedig 10 filléres levelező-lapok szolgálnak. (To Austria, Boston, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Germany, Serbia and Montenegro, 5-fillér postcards shall be used; for other overseas destinations, 10-fillér postcards shall be used)

2 ..... Hungarian text as in 1./Za promet s Austrijom, Bosnom i Hercegovinom,

nadalje sa Njemaókom, Srbijom i Crnomgorom sluze posebne karte/dopisnice po 5 filira, a zapromet s ostalin inozemstvom sluze posebne karte dopisnice po 10 filira.

3 ..... Ausztriával Bosznia és Herczegovinával, továbbá Németországgal, Szerbiával és Montenegróval való forgalom-/ban a 4 —4 filléres benyomott jegyhez úgy erre, mint a válaszlapra még 1 — 1 filléres, a többi külfölddel/való forgalomban pedig még 6 — 6 filléres frankojegyetkell ragasztani. (To Austria, Boston, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Germany, Serbia and Montenegro 1-fillér postage stamp shall be affixed to the imprinted postage stamp of 4 fillérs; two other overseas destinations 6-fillér postage stamp shall be affixed.)

4 ..... Hungarian text as in 3./U prometu s Austrijom, Bosnom i Hercegovinom,

nadalje sa Njemeckom, Sribijom i Crnomgorom mora se/k utiskanoj biljegi od 4 filira tako nakarti dopisnici, kao Sto i na karti.za odgovor priliepiti jos po jedna/franko-biljega bd 1 filira,doíim se u prometu sa ostalim inozemstvom mora priliepiti joá po jedna franko-/biljega od 6filira.

5..... Oly külföldi államokkal való forgalomra, hová a postcard díja 10 fillér, külön

10 filléres postcardok szolgálnak. (For such overseas countries where postcard postage is 10 fillérs, specific postcards of 10 fillérs shall be used.)

6..... Hungarian text as in 5./Za promet s onim inozemnin drzavama, za kője

pristojba doposnice iznaia 10 filira, sluze posebne dopisnice po 10 filira.

7 ..... Oly külföldi államba, hova a postcard díja 10 fill, mindkét lapra külön még

egy 5 —5 fill. frankojegyet kell ragasztani. (For such overseas countries where postcard postage is 10 fillérs, 5-fillér postage stamps shall be affixed to both front and rear sides.)

8 ..... Hungarian text as in 7./TJ onu inozemnu drzavu, za koju pristojba dopisnice

iznasa 10 filira, mora se na obadva lista doposnice priliepti/joá jedna biljega od 5 filira.

9 ..... Oly külföldi államba hova a postcard díja 10 fillér, mindkét lapra külön még

egy 5 — 5 filléres frankojegyet kell ragasztani./TJ onu inozemnu drzavu, za koju pristojba dpisnice iznasa 10 filira, mora se na obadva lista dopisnice priliopit jos po/jedna biljega od 5 filira. (For such overseas countries where postcard postage is 10 fillérs, 5-fillér postage stamps shall be affixed to both front and rear sides.)

10..... As in 9, But in the second line “priliepit” instead of “priliopit”.

11 ..... Oly külföldi államba, hova a postcard díja 10 fillér, külön 10 filléres postcardok szolgálnak. (For such overseas countries where postcard postage is 10 fillérs, specific postcards of 10 fillérs shall be used.)

12 ..... Hungarian text as in ll./Croatian text as in 6.

13..... Hungarian text is in 9, but 2 fillérs instead of 5/Croatian text in one line and “priliepit” instead of

“priliopit”.

14..... A lap másik fele válaszadásra való. (The other half of the form shall be returned.)

15..... Druga pola karte opredieljena je za odgovor.

16 ..... A lap másik fele válaszadásra való. /Druga pola karte opredieljena je za odgovor. (The other half of the form shall be returned.)

17 ..... As in 16, but “pela” instead of “pola”.

18..... A jobb oldalra közleményt írni nem szabad. Ellenkező/esetben a postcardot

levélportóval terhelik meg. (Content not to be return on the right side. If anything is written there, postage to be charged.)

19 ..... Hungarian text is in 18. /Na desnu stranu ne smije se pisati saobcenje. TJ pro- .

ritvnom/slueaju biti ée dopisnica obterecena listovnim portom.

20..... 1914-1915.

21 ..... 1914-1916.

22.....Hadi segély özvegyeknek és árváknak két (2) fillér. (Military aid for widows and orphans 2 fillérs.)

23 ..... Hungarian text as in 22./R.atna pripomoc udovama i sirotama dva (2)

filira.

24..... Jegyezz hadikölcsönt, megrövidíted a háborút! (Take a militarily loan, shorten the war!)

25..... Jegyezz hadikölcsönt, megrövidíted a háborút! — Biljezi ratni zajam, da

skratiS rat! (Take a militarily loan, shorten the war!)

On the places marked by "Mj" and Roman numerals, only the independently typed samples will be provided. The location of the samples typed in the same line as the printing marks (Roman numerals) shall not be provided because it is the same as the one of the printing mark. Only its position relative to the printing mark will be provided – variations will be marked by Arabic numerals. Variations:

1. Sample in front of the printing mark.

2. Sample following the printing mark

In the description of the variations of the printing marks, “w” will mark the variations including the year. Variations:

1... M. kir. állami nyomda, w.

2.. .M. kir. állami nyomda. Budapest, w.

2V. állami nyomda. Budapest, w. (area of “M. kir.” empty)

3. Magyar állami nyomda. Budapest, w.

3T. MagyarJállami.... (Deficient printing)

4. .. M. kir. állami nyomda. Budapest.

4W... R/w. — M. kir. állami nyomda. Budapest. (Special layout: the year in front of the name of the Printing House; the letter is preceded also by the order number *R*.)

5.....Magyar állami nyomda. Budapest.

6.....Magyar kir. állami nyomda.

6T . . .Magyar királyi állami nyomda.

The serial numbers of promotional postcards were provided in two ways ("x" marking the serial number):

1 .. x. no.

2. Sorozatszám: x (Serial number: x).

Order (Production) Number

The order number - (*R*) - was linked to the printing mark (N) in three possible ways.

1. R / W. - N (in the area of RI)

2. N. w. - R. (in the area of RII)

3. N - R / W. (in the area of RII)

If within individual issues or editions the difference will concern only the length of space, leaving the text the same, it will be provided in millimetres. For example, the length of the printing mark will be provided this way: Nh = w mm. Variations may also derive from the different relative positions of the chunks of the otherwise the same text, or the relative position of the text as compared to the other sections of the form. In the second case, for example, it will be provided with which letter the address line is in line. The edge of the form will never serve as reference, as misaligned cutting was possible.

To ensure the equal sizes of the finished printed forms, all four corners were marked by "+" sign for sharp cutting. The colour matched the colour of printing. The size in both directions ranged between 10 and 20 mm. Inaccurate cuts resulted in the cutting marks appearing on the forms, their horizontal or vertical edges in the form of 5-10 mm long lines, L-shapes, unequal angles or crosses, or (| _) shapes .

1. LETTER ENVELOPES

On top of simple and money letter envelopes, it was in this period that registered letter envelopes were introduced. Unfortunately, this was also the last time.

a) Simple letter envelopes (1899. X-1919. IV. 30.)

Simple letter envelopes were produced in two sizes (150x95 and 158x125 mm), with the exception of one issue. Accordingly, two kinds of printing forms were used. Each form contained 9 pieces of envelopes, 3 ones in 3 rows. Postage stamp image in case of all issues (Aa).

1900. (1899. ÉrX.-1902.) Height of face value numerals: 3.5 mm.

10 fillérs red

Produced on strong, smooth, 0.10 mm yellowish white paper. Watermark V, Watermark position Al -A4

Period of use: 1900. II-1922. XII. 31.

1902. (1902-1912. III.) Watermark change

10 fillérs red, bright red, dark pink, pink and yellowish pink

Produced on strong, smooth, 0.10-0.13 mm paper. Paper colour varieties: yellowish white, pale yellow, sand yellow, brownish yellow, and brownish ochre.

Watermark VI and Szí. For both, all (Al—A4) positions are known.

Number of copies by the end of 1910: 5 678 910 pieces. Distribution between the two sizes is unknown.

Period of use: 1902-1922. XII. 31.

1912. (1912. IV-1916. IX.) Height of face value numerals: 3 mm.

10 fillérs bright pink, pale pink, and misty red

Period of use: 1912. V-1922. XII. 31.

1916. (1916. X-1917. XI.) Increase of the rate. Height of face value numerals: 3,5 mm. Price indication: AI/1.

15 (17) fillérs blueish violet with dark, pale, and bright shade

Produced on smooth, strong paper of 0.14 mm. Paper shade varieties: white, grey light, and pale sand. Period of use: 1916. XI-1922. XII. 21.

1918. (1917. XII-1918. II.) Produced only in size 158x125mm. In order to reduce the translucency of envelopes, their inner surface was overprinted by dark olive green perpendicular grid. The lines were 1.78 mm thick, perpendicular at each other; the distance between them was identical in all directions. The areas between the lines were rectangular and of the colour of the paper. On the finished envelopes, if looked at from the front side, they were inclined at 5° to the right. Since these envelopes were produced for a very short period, they are very rare.

15 (17) fillérs greyish violet, dark and light shades

The paper was 0.12 mm thick, white, producing grey impression because of the translucency of the printed grid. This is also the reason why it is difficult to identify the watermark.

Period of use: 1918. 1-1922. XII. 31.

1918. (1918. III —XII.). The printed grid is of rhombus pattern.

The dimensions and the gaps between the lines remained unchanged, but the angles between the lines were exactly 35°. There’s a two kinds:

(x) Printing covered the complete inner surface. On the finished envelopes, the imaginary diagonals of the rhombuses constituted 60° with the vertical sides of the envelopes and 30° with their horizontal sides. Therefore, the rows of rhombuses were strongly declining.

(y) There were bands of 7-10 mm at the top and at the bottom which were left free from the printed pattern. These bands were gummed. The diag-

onals of the gaps were parallel to the edges of the envelopes, which means that the rows of rhombuses were horizontal.

15 (17) fillérs greyish violet, dark and light shades

a) grid printing (x)

b) grid printing (y)

These envelopes printed on strong paper 0.15 mm thick. The watermark is difficult to identify, due to the thickness of the paper and the printed grid. Period of use: 1918. IV-1922. XII. 31.

b) Registered Letter Envelopes

1913. (1913. III-1918. XI.). The front side is surrounded by a coloured frame of 4.5 mm, 148x114 mm. The area within the frame is divided by a pair of dividing lines of 0.75 mm into two areas. The first area embraces the details the sender and the postage stamp; it is 28.5 mm high. The bigger area embraces the address. One printing form contained nine envelopes. The sender's area is FV/la on Hungarian-language envelopes and FV/2g on Croatian-language ones.

Postage stamp image:(Ab).

In the list, the sequence is the following: colour, postage stamp image, and frame.

16 (17) fillérs blunt green/violet carmine

a) Hungarian

b) Croatian

35 (36) fillérs dark violet/brick red, greyish violet/brick red

a) Hungarian

b) Croatian

35 (36) fillérs dark violet/orange red

a) Hungarian

Produced on 0.14 mm thick, strong, pale yellow paper with Watermark VI and Szí. On both, the watermark position is Al—A4.

Period of use of Hungarian ones: 1913. VI. —1922. XII. 31, of Croatian ones: 1913. V. 1-1918. XI.

c) Money letter envelopes

Money letter envelopes were produced with two stamps (Figure 615).

(Ai) The postage stamp is almost circular, without a frame. In the middle, there is the Hungarian Christmas and sleep the cross inclining to the left; under it, there is a post horn. Over the Crown, the inscription reads: „POSTAI PÉNZESLEVÉL-BORITÉK'(Postal money letter envelope). Under the post horn, inscription „Ára w f" (Price) runs in curvy manner. Size: 22x21 mm.

(Aj) For Croatia, the inscriptions were bilingual. Above: „POSTAI PÉNZESLEVÉL-BORITÉK/POST. OMOT ZA NOVCNTI LIST", below: „ÁRA w F.CIJENA w F." Size: 25x24 mm.

The edges of the top flaps were ragged. On the rear sides of the envelopes, there were holes of 3 mm diametre corresponding to the number of the hand stamps to be applied.

1900. (1899. X.-1908. VII.); five hand stamps

Imprinted stamps in the upper left corner; envelope size: 175x130 mm.

4 fillérs, black (Ai) 4 fillérs, black (Aj)

Paper: thick, white. Period of use: 1900. 1.1-1909.

1908. (1908. VII-1920), two hand stamps

Imprinted stamp in the upper left corner; envelope size: 180x125 mm.

3 fillérs, black (Ai) 3 fillérs, black (Aj)

Paper: thick, rough, yellowish hemp paper. Period of use: 1908. VII-1922. XII.

1909. (the end of 1908 -1917. XII.), five hand stamps

Imprinted stamp in the upper left corner; envelope size: 175x130 mm.

5 fillérs, black (Ai) 5 fillérs, black (Aj)

Paper: strong, white cotton lining. Period of use: the beginning of 1909—1922. XII.1918. (1917. XII-1920), five hand stamps, paper modification.

5 fillérs, black (Ai)

Paper: thick, rough, yellowish brown hemp paper. Period of use: the beginning of 1918-1922. XII.

Figure 615

2. SEALED POSTCARDS

Printing forms contained 16 pieces.

a) Simple sealed postcards

1900. (1899. X-1911, 6 fillérs 1912. XI.)

Postage Stamp Image: (Aa). Height of face value numerals: 3,5 mm. Coat of arms: (Cl). Inscription: „MAGYAR KIRÁLYI POSTA/stylized horizontal leaves/ZÁRT-POSTCARD". Address: Cl/le. Croatian-language postcards, coat of arms: (C2) Inscription: „MAGYARKIRÁLYI POSTA/ZÁRT-LEVELEZŐ-LAP/9 mm long line/KR. ÜG. POSTA/ZATVORENA DOPISNICA". Area for address: CI/2d. Fonts of inscription: Antiqua. Size: 145x86 mm. Row perforation. 6 fillérs, for long-distance destimations 10 fillérs.

6 fillérs steel green (Hungarian)

The first line (Letter M) starts at the left side of Letter T.

Letter M over Letter T.

6 fillérs steel green (Croatian)

10 fillérs red (Hungarian)

a) Letter M to the left of Letter T.

b) Letter M over Letter T.

10 fillérs red (Croatian)

Paper: strong, cardboard-like, smooth, 0.2 mm thick paper. Paper shade varieties: light pale grey, greenish grey and blueish grey. Until 1904 without watermark; after 1904 with manufacturer's watermark "Gyí". Out of 16 forms, either one bears a complete watermark, or 2-4 ones bear watermark fractions. Four watermark positions are known: Al—A4.

Number of copies 1910-ig bezárólag hozzávetőleg 145 678 400 pieces

Period of use: 1900. I. 1-1922. XII.

1911. (1911-1912. XI.) Height of face value numerals: 3 mm.

10 fillérs red (Hungarian) 10 fillérs red (Croatian)

1913. (1912. XII-middle of 1913). Inscription and address modification. Inscription: „ZÁRTLEVELEZŐ-LAP". Area of address: Cl/ld. Croatia: „ZÁRT-LEVELEZŐ-LAP/ZATVORENA DOPISNICA". Height of face value numerals: 6 fillérs 3.5 mm, 10 fillérs 3 mm. Frame perforation.

6 fillérs olive green (Hungarian)

6 fillérs olive green (Croatian)

10 fillérs red (Croatian)

10 fillérs red (Hungarian)

Paper 0.22 mm thick, pale grey. Period of use: 1913. 1-1922. XII.

1913. (1913 , middle-1916. IX.) Paper colour modification.

6 fillérs olive green/blue (Hungarian)

10 fillérs red/greenish grey (Hungarian)

6 fillérs olive green/blue (Croatian)

10 fillérs red/greenish grey (Croatian)

Paper 0.20-0.24 mm thick. Színárnyalatok a helyi lapoknál élénk, blue, greenish blue, greyish blue; in the countryside, light and dark greenish grey.Period of use: middle of 1913-1922. XII.

1915. (1915. II-XI.) Military aid sealed postcards

The first issue kibocsátást of local postcards was overprinted with red, the countryside ones with green colour J1II/20a and J1V/22a. Croatian language postcards: J1V/23a.Colour sequence: image /paper/overprinting.

6 fillérs olive green/blue/carmine red (Hungarian)

10 fillérs red/greenish grey/yellowish green (Hungarian)

6 fillérs olive green/blue/carmine red (Croatian)

10 fillérs red/greenish grey/steel green (Croatian)

Period of use: 1915. III-1917. V. 31.

1916. (1915. XII-1916. IX.) Military aid sealed postcards

J1II overprint changed to J1II/21. Croatian-language ones were not produced.

6 fillérs olive green/blue/carmine red

10 fillérs olive green/blue/yellowish green

Period of use: 1916. 1-1917. V. 31.

Note: The stamps of the residual stock of the issues of both 1915 and 1916 were cancelled by the managerial hand stamps of the Directorate Warehouses and Treasury post offices. They continued to be used from 1.6.197 until the end of 1936 as internal service sealed postcards.

1917. (1916. XI-1918. II.) Rate increase.

Local sealed postcards: 10 fillérs, long-distance ones: 15 fillérs; the colour remained unchanged. Not produced with Croatian wording.

10 fillérs red/dark blue 15 fillérs greyish violet/greenish grey

Paper thickness: 0.18 mm, colour shades of local postcards: greyish blue, greenish blue, dark blue; long distance postcards: greenish grey with light and dark shade. Period of use: 1917. 1-1922. XII.

1918. (1918.LT-VI.) Coat of arms modification

Coat of arms: Hungarian language (C3), Croatian language (C4)

10 fillérs red/light blue (Hungarian) 15 fillérs greyish violet, red violet/green

10 fillérs red/light blue (Croatian) grey (Hungarian)

15 fillérs greyish violet/greenish grey (Croatian)

Period of use: 1918. III-1922. XII.1918. (1918. VII-X.) Rate increase.

Local postcards: 15 fillérs; domestic: 20 fillérs. Only Hungarian wording. The first edition was the last to be produced without printing mark. Beginning from the 2nd edition printing mark NII/2.

15 fillérs violet/dark blue 20 fillérs brown, dark brown/greenish grey

a) with printing mark a) without printing mark

b) w = 1918. b)w = 1918.

Paper thickness: 0.17 — 0.18 mm, shades as in case of the previous.

Period of use: 1918. VTII-1922. XII.

1918 (1918. XI-1919. IV.) Rate modification.

Postage stamp image (Ac), without coat of arms. Printing mark: NII/3

Paper thickness: 0.18 — 0.20 mm; shades as in previous.

15 fillérs violet/dark blue w = 1918. ,1919. 20 fillérs dark brown/greenish grey w = 1918,

a) Deficient printing: „KIR." remained in the inscription. w = 1919.

Period of use: 1918. XII-1922. XII.b) Sealed postcard with advert

Currency Advertising Company overprinted sealed postcards of the issue of 1900, Version '*b'* with inscription: „Ezen levelező-lap/ára 5 fillérs/ = kiadjaa = /„Valuta"/Reklám Vállalat/Budapest VTII, Vas-u. 14." Inside, a 32-page booklet was inserted. No data have been found on authorisation, distribution, or period of use.

10 fillérs red/greenish grey with advert booklet.

Period of use: 1900-1911

3. OPEN POSTCARDS

a) Domestic simple and response

The printing form of the simple ones contained 32 pieces; that of response ones 16 pieces.

The first crown currency domestic postcard was produced on simple thin cardboard without watermark (x). After half a year, Regulation 35.934 dated 25 May 1900 (PTRT. 7 July, Volume 33) modified the paper quality.

The paper mentioned in the regulation is three-layer glued cardboard (y). The middle layer was rough paper without watermark, its thickness being the half of the thickness of the cardboard. The two outer layers were dense, delicate paper with manufacturer's watermark *GyII*. One side was often ragged, the other smooth. Its thickness was a quarter of the total thickness of the cardboard. The three layers were connected and glued at their ragged sides, and then pressed to each other. Therefore, the manufacturer's watermark appeared either on the front or the rear side. Defining it is rather difficult.

The use of this three-layer paper was terminated in 1915. From that time, one-layer cardboard without watermark, of unstable quality (z) was used. This switch from the three-layer paper took place upon the wish of the Ministry of Military Affairs. The reason was the following: it was possible to write unauthorised messages on the inner surfaces, if the three layers were separated by steam, and then send them abroad.

1900 (1899. X-1900. IV.)

Postage stamp image: (Aa); coat of arms: (Cl). Inscription between the two: „MAGYAR KIRÁLYIPOSTA/stylized horizontal pair of leaves/LEVELEZÖ-LAP", Antiqua letters. Area of address: Cl/le. Note: Jl/la.

On Croatian-language postcards, the coat of arms is (C2). Inscription: „MAGYAR KLR. POSTA.KR. TJG. POSTA/LEVELEZŐ-LAP - KARTA

DOPISNICA" Antiqua/grotesque letters; area of address: CI/2d. Note: J1/2a. Size: 140X90 mm.

The notes of the 1st page of the response postcards vary: J1/3a or JLT/14; the 2nd page without notes, inscription: „(VÁLASZ)".

On Croatian-language postcards, the notes are C J1/4a, J1/14, or JVT/15; the inscription on the 2nd page is: „(VÁLASZ-ODGOVOR)".

Size: 140 X180 mm when open.

4 fillérs olive brown/light brownish yellow (Hungarian)

4 fillérs olive brown/light brownish yellow (Croatian)

Paper: (x), 0.25 mm thick. Without watermark. Period of use: 1900. I. 1 - 1902. TV. 30.1900 (1900. V-1901. XII.).

The same issue as the previous one, also regarding versions, with the difference that the paper was (y). Thickness: 0.28 — 0.30 mm. Manufacturer's watermark GyZ7: all 4 positions (B1-B4) have turned up.

4 fillérs olive brown/light brownish yellow (Hungarian) 4 + 4 fillérs olive brown/light brownish yellow

a) Jl/la. postcards (Hungarian)

b) postcards

Period of use: 1900. VI. 1-1902. IV. 30.

1901. (1901. V-1902. XII.) Inscription variations.

The inscription of simple Croatian postcards '*áj*' arranged in four lines: „MAGYAR KIRÁLYI POSTA/LEVELEZŐ-LAP/ - /KR. LG. POSTA/KARTA DOPISNICA" (last line in Grotesque letters).

4 fillérs brownish olive green/light brownish yellow (Croatian)

Period of use: 1901. VI-1902. IV. 30.

1902. (1901. XII-1913. I.). Rate increase.

Note on simple postcards: J1/5a: on the 1st page of response ones: J1/7a.

Croatian-language postcards: in the 4th line of both kinds only: „DOPISNICA"; on the 2nd page of the response postcards, a six-line inscription: „MAGYAR KIR. POSTA/'LEVELEZŐ-LAP/ (VÁLASZ) / - /KR. LG. FO^TA/DOPISNICA/ (ODGOVOR)", the 3rd, 5th, and 6th lines in Grotesque letters. Note J1: J1/6a on simple, and J1/8a on response postcards.

5 fillérs olive brown/brownish yellow (Hungarian)

a) 1st line of inscription, F1 h = 38 mm

b) F1.h = 40.5 mm

6 + 6 fillérs olive brown/brownish yellow (Hungarian)

a) F1.h = 38 mm

b) F1.h = 40.5 mm

5 fillérs olive brown/brownish yellow (Croatian)

6 + 5 fillérs olive brown/brownish yellow (Croatian)

Printing colour shades: olive green, olive yellow, greyish olive, olive brown, and brown. Period of use: 1902. I. – until used up (presumably 1915).

Figure 616

It is on an edition of the following postcard issue that a printing mark turned up. The location of “NI” printing mark varied as compared to the title lines. In the research literature, it is always the distance from the bottom edge which is provided. This logic does not seem right, since deviations of several millimetres might have resulted from cutting. In order to avoid mistakes, the position of the printing mark will be defined relatively to the bottom of the address line. The 18 versions known so far are listed below in the alphabetical order, marked by small letters.

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When listing the denominations, w=0 will correspond to “no year”, while the years will be provided in the format w= 1916. After the year of “0”, the small letter of the alphabet marking the printing mark will follow. If on the two pages of the response cards there are two kinds of printing marks, they will be provided, for example, in the following format: “m + f”.

1913. (1913. 11-1915. VII.) Divided layout, text, and colour versions

The cards are surrounded by chain-like frame of 1.5 mm thick, horizontally arranged S-shaped lines; size: 131x81 mm (Figure 616 A1). Inscription and notes within the frame. Vertical dividing line runs between the inscription and the horizontal bottom note J1/5a. Area of address VII/0. Title of simple postcards: „POSTCARD"; Note: J1/5a. Last edition of the issue of 1915: J1/5, while the printing mark outside the frame NT/l. The 1st page of response cards as above. Notes: J1/7a. and J1I/14. On the 2nd page, title: „LE VELEZÖ-LAP-/(VÁLASZ)" Antiqua letters; no notes.

Title of Croatian-language, simple cards: „LEVELEZÖ-LAP/DOPISNICA"; note: J1/6a. Notes on the 1st page of response cards: J1/9a and J1I/17. Title on the 2nd page of response cards: „LEVELEZŐ-LAP/(VÁLASZ)/DOPISNICA/(ODGOVOR)", Antiqua letters.

5 fillérs bright light green/pale yellow (Hungarian)

a) Without printing mark

b) w=:1915. k

5 + 5 fillérs bright light green/pale yellow (Hungarian)

a) folding between the two pages smooth; b) folding with coloured ink transfer

5 fillérs bright light green/pale yellow (Croatian)

a) Deficient printing in 2nd line of J1I/6a: “inozem” instead of “imozemnim”

5 + 5 fillérs bright light green/pale yellow (Croatian)

a) folding between the two pages smooth

b) folding with coloured ink transfer

This was the last issue produced on three-layer cardboard with watermark. Paper colour shades: pale yellow with brownish and greyish shades, pale butter yellow, sand yellow with light and dark shades.

Period of use: 1913. III - until used up, (presumably until 1917-ig.)

1915 (1915. LT-XIL) Military aid postcards

Az 1913. évi kibocsátás négyféle lapját látták el felülnyomással. A válaszos lapok második lapjára overprint nem került. A felülnyomottak közöttnem ismerjük a magyar nyelvűt Printing marksel, a horvát nyelvűt tévesnyomással. A válaszosok csak színes átütésű hajtással fordulnak elő. FelülnyomásJ1II/20a. és J1V/22a, illetve on Croatian language ones J1V/23a; színe pale and darkred között változó

Four postcards of the issue of 1913 were overprinted. Response pages of response cards were not overprinted. Out of overprinted cards, Hungarian-language cards with printing marks have not turned up; Croatian-language cards have turned up with deficient printing. Response cards have turned up only with colour-transfer folds. Overprinting: J1II/20a and J1V/22a; and Croatian language cards J1V/23a; the colour varies between pale and dark red.

6 + 2 fillérs light green/red (Hungarian) 5 + 2 fillérs light green/red (Croatian)

6 + 2 and 5 fillérs light green/red (Hungarian) 6 + 2 and 5 fillérs light green/red (Croatian)

Period of use: 1915. III —1917. V. 31.

1915 (1915. VIII, response cards 1916. 1-1916. IX.). Variations of colour and fonts.

Printing colour: steel green. Note: simple Hungarian cards JT/5; simple Croatian cards J1/6, response Hungarian cards, first page J1/7 and J1I/14, response Croatian cards, first page J1/9 és J1I/17. Printing mark on all kinds and on both pages of response cards: NI/1.

Response cards were always produced with colour transfers.

• 5 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Hungarian) 5 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Croatian)

w=1915. j, k. 1916. h w = 1915. g, 1916. h

5 + 5 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Hungarian) 5 + 5 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Croatian)w = 1916. w = 1916.

Paper: 0.25 — 0.28 mm thick, without watermark (z), simple cardboard. It’s colour range that between a light and dark sand yellow. All were up to. Yellowish grey. The colour of the printing was steel green, light and dark shades and greyish green, pale and bright shades.

Period of use: from 1915. X. in case of response and from 1916. II. in case of simple cards until they were used up (presumably until 1918)

1915 (1915. XI-XLI.) Military aid postcard

Simple Hungarian cards: w = 1915 with Military aid overprint.

5+2 fillérs steel green/red/send yellow, w = 1915. j

Period of use: 1915. XII-1917. V. 31.

1916 (1916. 11-1917. III.) Military aid postcard

Similar to the issue of the March 1915, but JlTI/21 instead of JTII/20 on the simple postcard edtion of 1916 of the issue of the October 1915.

5 + 2 fillérs steel green/red/sand yellow 5 + 2 fillérs steel green/red/sand yellow(Croatian)

(Hungarian) a) a J1V/23a. Overprint h=56 mm

a) a J1V/22a. overprint h=66 mm w=1916.

w=1916. b) h=64,ö mm, w=1916.

b) h = 54,5 mm, w = 1916. k

Period of use: 1916. ül-1917. V. 31.

Note: The stamps of the residual stock of the issues of both 1915 and 1916 were cancelled by the managerial hand stamps of the Directorate Warehouses and Treasury post offices. They continued to be used from 1.6.1917 until mid-1930s as internal service postcards.

1916 (1916. IX) Rate increase

Apart from the indication of the value, on simple cards the note changed to J1/11 and on Croatian cards to J1/12-re. Only Croatian-language cards were produced with notes J1/9 and J1I/1. Coat of arms of both Croatian cards was (C4). Response cards are real rarities. Printing mark: NI/1, w= 1916.

8 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Hungarian) 8 + 8 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Croatian)

w=1916. i w = 1916. p + h

8 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Croatian)

w=1916. h és n

Response cards have perforation instead of ink transfer at the fold.

1916 (1916. X-1917. VI.) Note printing, modification.

The dividing line, which is discontinuous at three places, crosses vertically the whole card. Therefore, it contains four parts. It is interrupted by the frame, then the title, while at the bottom by Note J1 and the frame. On the

second page of the response cards, it is also interrupted by the frame. The new notes on all cards (and all pages of response cards) are JV/18 on the Hungarian-language cards and JV/19 on the Croatian-language ones. Printing mark: NT/2.

The postcards with columns containing six pages (Hungarian simple postcards) were introduced for the first time by the editions of 1917 (for typing machine correspondence). The solution for their separation was punching.

8 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Hungarian) 8 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Croatian)

w=l916. n, 1917. w=1917.a) alul és felül átütéssel fogazott (columns) 8 + 8 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Croatian). w=19l7. o w= 1916, 1917. s, s + m

8 + 8 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Hungarian) w= 1916. j, 1917. j + s

Paper thickness 0.20 — 0.26 mm. Colour varies between dark and greyish sand yellow.

Period of use: from the end of 1916, Croatian-language simple 1917. III — cards with colums 1917. VII – Hungarian-language cards 1922. XII, Croatian-language cards 1918. XI.

1917 (1917. VII-1918. III.) Modification wording of the coat of arms on Hungarian-language cards, of the JI notes of the Croatian-language cards.

• Coat of arms: (C3). On simple Croatian-language cards, the 2nd line starts as follows: „Za inozemne...". This is known only from studies, due to which detailed description cannot be provided.

"8 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Hungarian) 8 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Croatian)

w= 1917, 1918. w= 1917, 1918.

a) with columns, punch holes for separation at the top and at the bottom a) with columns, punch holes for separation at the top and at the bottom

w=1917; w = 1917.

8 + 8 fillérs steel green/sand yellow (Hungarian) w=1917.

Period of use: 1917. VTII-1922. XII; Croatian-language ones: 1918. XI.1918. (1918. IV-V.) Layout modification

Without frame or notes, only the note JTI/14 of response cards on the 1st page. The dividing line crosses the card, interrupted only by the title – it has 2 columns, therefore. Printing mark NII/2 appears on both pages of the response cards. Postage stamp, coat of arms, title, and note remain unchanged. Croatian-language versions of response cards were not produced.

8 fillérs steel green/greyish sand yellow (Hungarian) 8 fillérs steel green/ greyish sand yellow (Croatian)

w=1918. w = 1918.

8 + 8 steel green/ greyish sand yellow (Hungarian)

w = 1918.

Paper thickness: ranges between 0.22 — 0.28 mm; thinner ones are still smooth, a thicker ones rough when touched. The colour of the thick ones is dark greyish brown.

Period of use: 1918. V-1922. XII, for Croatian-language ones: 1918. XI.

1918 (1918. V.) Military loan propaganda postcards

Simple Hungarian cards with promotional text JTV/24a, Croatian ones - J1V/25, on the former issue.

8 fillérs steel green/greyish sand yellow (Hungarian) 8 fillérs steel green/greyish sand yellow (Croatian) w=1918 w=1918

Period of use: 1918. V-XI

1918. (1918. VIII —XI) Rate increase

The only modification concerns the value numerals. The height of the value numerals is 3 mm.

10 fillérs red/yellowish brown (Hungarian) 10 fillérs red/yellowish brown (Croatian)

w = 1918. w=1918.

Paper: 0.30 — 0.34 mm thick, rough. Colour varies between dark and light shades.

Period of use: 1918. IX-1922. XII, Croatian-language ones: 1918. XI. (last Croatian-language issue)

1918 (1918. XI-the end of 1919) Republican postcards

Postage stamp image (Ac). Without coat of arms; printing mark: NII/3. and NII/3T. The colour of paper varied.

10 fillérs red/brownish grey w=1918, 1919. 10 fillérs red/yellowish sand w = 1919.10 fillérs red/from light blue to blueish grey 10 fillérs red/redbrown w = 1919.

a) with printing mark NII/3 w=1918, 1919.

b) NII/3T. Hungarian state w = 1919.

Rough paper, 0.20 — 0.28 mm, one-layer cardboard. Period of use: 1918. XII-1921. VI. 30.

1921. (1921. I—XI.). Rate and printing mark modification

Postage stamp image again (Aa), with 4 mm tall value numerals. Printing mark: NII/2.

10 fillérs red/yellowish sand w= 1921. 10 fillérs red/brownish grey w=1921.

Period of use: 1921. II-1922. XII. 31.

1922. (1922. 1-1923. III.). Rate increase

Postage stamp image (Ae); coat of arms (C3). The dividing line starts under the title, and goes down to the buttom edge of the card. Sender's details: FII/3, the two text chunks are of different length (Fh =). Printing mark: NI/2a.

11/2 crowns brown sand yellow

a) Fh = 22 mm w=1922. f.

b) Fh=24 mm w=1922. g

Colour of printing: deer brown, yellowish brown and light chocolate brown. Paper: 0.21 — 0.23 mm thick, rough, one-layer. Colour versions: light and dark sand yellow, light and dark greyish brown.

Period of use: 1922.11-1923. IX. 30.

1923. (1923. V-X.) Rate increase

Only the value indication was modified. Paper thickness: 0.23 — 0.26

20 crowns brown/sand yellow w= 1923. g and h Period of use: 1922. VI-1924. VI. 30.

1923. (19123. XI-1925. IV.) Postcards without value indication. Postage stamp image (Af), otherwise the layout was similar to the previous issue. Paper colour was different in case of almost all editions.

— brown/blueish grey (paper thickness 0.18mm) w= 1923, 1924. ea) Reverse: printing mark from top to bottom w = 1924.

Period of use: 1923.XII-1926.XII.31. (Not used overseas after 1 October 1925)

1925 (1925. IV-XII.) Size and colour modifications .Area of address: CIV. International size: 148x105 mm. Sender's details: FI/3a.

— bluish green and bright sand yellow w = 1925. b

Paper: strong, smooth, 0.24 mm thick, good quality one-layer cardboard. Period of use: 1925. V-1926. XII. 31.

b) International Postcards

1900 (1899. X- 1901. XII (5 fillérs), 1912. I. (10 fillérs)

Postage stamp image (Aa); value numeral hight 3.5 mm; coat of arms (Cl). Inscription between the coat of arms and the stamp, arranged in 5 lines: „LEVELEZŐ-LAP/(CARTE POSTALE)/EGYETEMES POSTA-EGYESÜLET (UNION POSTALE UNTVERSELLE)/Magyar postaigazgatás/(Adnúnistration des postes Hongroises)"; Antiqua letters. Area of address: CI. Size: 140X90 mm.

5 fillérs bright green/pale pink 10 fillérs red/greyish green

Paper 0.28 — 0.29 mm thick, three-layer, smooth, glossy cardboard (y), with manufacturer's watermark GyII, of which four positions (Bl—B4) are known. Very rare.

Number of copies up to 1910 approx. 12.806.700 pieces

Period of use: 1900. I. 1 - until used up (5 fillérs presumably until 1903, 10 fillérs until the end of 1913).

— brown/brownish grey w=1924.

— brown brownish yellow (paper thickness 0.24mm) w = 1924; new area of address (CIII.)

1912. (1912. 1-1913. II.) Height of face value numerals: 3 mm.

10 fillérs red/greyish green

Period of use: 1912. II — until used up (presumably until the middle 1914).

1913. (1913. II-VII.) Divided layout and inscription modification

Inscription arranged in four lines: “LEVELEZŐ-LAP/(CARTE POSTALE)/Egyetemes posta-egyesület (Union postaié universelle) /Magyar postaigazgatás (Administration des postes de Hongrie"); first two lines Antiqua letters, second two ones Antiqua sans-serif letters. Area of address: CII. Frame as on domestic postcards.

10 fillérs red/brownish yellow

Period of use: 1913. III-presumably until the end of 1917

1915. (1915. LT-XII.) Military Aid Postcards

The first issue with green overprint: J1II/20a. and JHT/22a.

10 + 2 fillérs red/green/ brownish yellow

Period of use: 1915. III-1917. V. 31.

Note: The residual stock was cancelled by the managerial hand stamps of the postage stationery warehouses and Treasury post offices. They continued to be used from 1.6.1917 until mid 1930s as internal service postcards.

1915. (1915. VII-1916. XII.) Paper modification

Switch to paper (z). Printing mark: NI/1.

10 fillérs red/light sand w = 1915. g and h, 1916.

Paper 0.26 — 0.28 mm thick, smooth, glossy cardboard, without watermark. Period of use: 1915. VIH-1922. XII.

1917 (1917. I-IX.) Printing mark: change. Printing mark: NI/2.

10 fillérs red/brownish yellow dark and light shades w= 1917. e

Paper 0.20-0.25 mm thick. Period of use: 1917. H-1922. XII. 31.1917. (1917. X-1918. XI.) Coat of arms modification. Coat of arms (C2).

10 fillérs red/brownish yellow dark and light shades. w = 1917, 1918. h

Period of use: 1917. XI-1922. XII. 31.

1919 (1919. I-XI.) *Republican Postcards*

Postage stamp image (Ac); coat of arms (C5). There is no frame; the dividing line runs all across the card, interrupted in one place. Printing mark: NII/3.

10 fillérs red/dark sand yellow, w=1919.

Paper 0.22 mm thick, smooth, one-layer cardboard. Period of use: 1919. 11-1921. VI. 30.

c) Advertising postcards

On the basis of the data available, the number of crown currency postcards produced at the State Printing House and then overprinted by private parties by adverts is greater than one hundred. Unfortunately, so few of these survived that only a few pieces of data may be provided, while the detailed description cannot be even attempted.

1900. Paper (y), 4-fillér postcards, frame on the rear side embracing one- or two-colour adverts. Serial no.: SIII/1a.

4 fillérs olive brown/light brownish yellow b) red and black 24, 44, 47. no.

a) advert black 16, 26, 48. no. c) red and green 25. no.

Period of use: after 1900 - 1920. IV. 30.

1900. Paper (y), 5-fillér international postcards, frame on the rear side embracing one- or two-colour adverts.

Period of use: after 1900 - presumably until 1906.

1902. Paper (y), 5-fillér domestic postcards. Two kinds of layout: I – as above; II – advert on the front side too.: Serial no.: SIII/ la and 2a.

Period of use: after 1902 - presumably until 1916.

1906/7. The same postcard as above but used only for advertising – no room for wrighting. Adverts all over the front and rear sides. Serial no.: either missing or SIII /2a.

5 fillérs olive brown/brownish yellow

a) Advertisement colour: blue and red; in the upper left corner: BÉLÁK ISTVÁN (SIII/2a)

b) Green, red and blue 4, 5, 6.

Period of use: 1906/7?-presumably until 1916.1907. (1907. XI-?) Divided postcard.

Postage stamp image (Aa); coat of arms (Cl), to the right of the dividing line. Between the coat of arms and the stamp, in two lines: „MAGYAR/KIR. POSTA", below: „LEVELEZŐ-LAP".

Area of address CII/3. Note: J1/5. In the front side area of 65X85 mm, there are six ads. The area embraced by the frame composed of rectangles on the rear side is 16 — 18 mm. The ads were printed in the rectangles. The lat-

ter were either green or red; if not coloured, they were of the colour of the paper. The colour of the frame and the ads text is blue. The area within the frame is 117X 57 mm, and served for messages. Inscription at the bottom: „A m. kir. keresk. Ministerium 40227/1907. V. no. jogosítványával. (Törv. védve.) — Rigler r.-t-Bpest.-Sorozatszám: x."; inscription at the top:„Tulajdonos: Reklámterjesztő-Társaság (Kóbor és Kramer) Budapest, Rá.kóczi-út 17. Telefon 64 — 13. Interurbán." Serial no.: either missing or SIV/2a.

5 fillérs olive brown/brownish sand

a) Serial no. missing

b) x = 4. (SIV/2a)

Period of use: 1907. XII-presumably until 1916.

f) Official Postcards

1901: Similarly to the issue of 1884, empty postcard containing four parts for collecting statistical data. Postage stamp in the upper right corner (Aa) by the State Printing House. Size when unfolded: 140x360 mm. One printing form contained 8 pieces.

4 fillérs olive brown/sand yellow.

Number of copies: 7160 pieces. Period of use: 1901.

It may be concluded from the report of the State Printing House that before 1910 (inclusively) official cards were not produced. The regulation related to the new rates introduced as of 1 October 1916 mentioned that to the postcards serving for providing economic information with imprinted postage stamp of 5 fillérs postage stamps of three fillérs should be affixed. Therefore, such postcards were produced also between 1911 and 1916.

1914. (1914. X-1916. IX.) Red Cross Enquiry Cards

These were response postcards separated by coloured punch holes. The layout of the first page was divided. Postage stamp image: (Aa). Inscription over the dividing line, in the middle: ,,I./--/LEVELEZŐ-LAP." Imprinted address at the right side: „A magyar red kereszt/tudósító irodájának", below: ,,Budapest/IV, Váczi-utcza 38. szám." At the rear side, there are columns for the details of both the enquirer and the respondent. On the second page, in the upper right corner, the post horn and the crown take place (cl), 7x14 mm. Title at the top: „II./- /PORTÓMENTES VÁLASZ LEVELEZŐ-LAP./A magyar vörös kereszt tudósító irodája." Below it, the area for the address and the text referring to cash on delivery take place. On the rear side, there are columns for the response. On the rear side of both pages, the printing mark is NIII/2a. The fonts of the whole text are Antiqua.

These were response postcards separated by coloured punch holes. The layout of the first page was divided.

On the bilingual cards, the Hungarian text was Antiqua, while the Croatian one was Antiqua italics. Title on the first page: „Mint előbb/Dopisnica."; the address takes place in the first two lines, as above; below, three lines as follows: „Obavjestnoj pisarni drustva/crvenog krizazemalja svete/krune ungarske". On the second page, the title under the first line reads: „Portoprosta dopisnica za odgovor."; below the third line (as in case of the second line above), the inscription reads „Obavjestna pisarna drustva crvenog kriza zemalja svete krune ungarske.".

5 + 0 fillérs, yellowish green/sand yellow (Hungarian) 5 + 0 fillérs yellowish green/yellow (Croatian) w = 1914. w = 1914.

Paper: 0.30 mm (y) smooth, strong cardboard. Colour versions: pale, with bright and brownish shades; manufacturer's mark: GyII. Printing forms contained 16 pieces.

Period of use: 1914. XI.- (from 1916. IX. l, with affixed 3-fillér supplementing postage stamp) - 1918. X.

g) Tax Warning

Tax warning contained a core form of 145x153 mm, to which a receipt of 145x80 mm was connected buying perforation. The Hungarian name of the receipt was "vétbizonyíivány" until 1912, when its name changed to "tértivevény". The entire size of the card is 145x233 mm. At the height of 65-75 mm, the receipt and the upper part of the core page were folded backwars. In the upper right corner of the front side created this way, the postage stamp was imprinted. The upper left corner fitted the filing number and the imprinted columns for the address. On the receipt page, the imprinted stamp took place in the upper right corner, as well as the preprinted address, the line for the city/town and the sample mark MjVI and MjVI.

Paper: sand yellow cardboard without watermark. As time passed, the colour shade and the thickness of the paper changed. One printing form contained 12 forms.

1900. (1899. XI.)

Postage stamp image: (Aa). Inscription on the rear side of the core form: „Adóintés", with last-century old kind of fonts (Figure 617); below, a table containing eight kinds of taxes took place. The date format was the following: „19.....". On the front side of the receipt, the following took place: „A m. kir. adóhivatalnak" and a dotted line for town/city. Sample Mark: MjV: A. On the rear side of the receipt, the following appeared: „Vétbizonyítvány", Antiqua letters in italics. Printed text and date and location referring to the takeover. Sample Mark: MjVI: *A. minta*.

Figure 617

Figure 618

On the rear side of the core form, word „Intés" (Warning) appeared in last-century old kind of fonts (Figure 618); below, three kinds of arrearage were listed. Date: „19.....". The sample mark of the receipt was different: MjV: *C*, MjVI: *C. minta.*

Croatian-language title: Sample *A*: „Porezna opomena.", date: „1....."; Sample *C* : „Opomena.", date: "19.....".

Italian- language title: „Adóintés. Foglio d'ammonizione."

4 + 4 fillérs olive brown/yellowish brown (Hungarian) 4+4 fillérs olive brown/yellowish brown (Croatian)

a) A. Adóintés. 190... a) A. Porezna opomena. 1...

b) C. Intés. 19... b) C. Opomena. 19...

4+4 fillérs olive brown yellowish brown (Italian) A. Adóintés./Foglio d'ammonizione.

Paper thickness: 0.20 mm, light colour, dark and greyish shades.Number of copies: approximately 376 700 pieces; distribution by languages is not known.

Period of use: 1900. I. 1-1903. III. (from 11 January 1902, supplementing postage stamps of 1 + 1 fillér effects of the affixed).

1903. (1903. II-1911. XII.) Rate increase. Only Hungarian-language pieces were issued.

5 + 5 fillérs olive brown/brownishhomok

Number of copies: until 1910 inclusively 451 044 pieces

Period of use: 1903. III-the end of 1912 (until used up).

1912. (1911. XII-1916. IX.) Modifications of the layout and fonts.

The title of both Hungarian and Croatian-language postcard core forms was „Adóintés."Antiqua letters, „Intés." Antiqua letters in italics. In case of the latter, there was a coat of arms over the title; on the Hungarian-language postcards it was (Cl), on the Croatian-language ones it was (C2). The title of the response form of the tax warning was (A. minta — Sample A) „Tértivevény." Both on this and on the receipt, the printing mark was NX/Ia.

5 + 5 fillérs olive brown/sand yellow (Hungarian)

a) A. Adóintés 191...

b) C. Intés 19...

5 + 5 fillérs olive brown/sand yellow (Croatian)

a) A. Porezna opomena 191...

Paper thickness: 0.18 — 0.19 mm, dark colour, light és brownish shades.

Period of use: From 1912. I; Croatian-language postcards from 1916. II until used up (from 1916. X. l a supplementing postage stamp of 3 + 3 fillérs

had to be affixed); “Adóintés” (Tax Warnng) presumably until the end of 1917, “Intés” until 1921. XII. 31 (from 1918. VI. l a supplementing postage stamp of 2 + 2, from 1920. VI. l a supplementing postage stamp of 50 + 50 fillérs had to be affixed), Croatian-language postcards until 1918. X (from 1918. VI. l a supplementing postage stamp of 2 + 2 fillérs had to be affixed).

1916.. (1916. XE-1918. VI. 1.) Rate increase

Only the tax warning was issued. On the front side, at the left side of the stamp: „A .....m. kir. adóhivataltól." (From the Royal Hungarian tax office). Over the coat of arms, following inscription in Antiqua letters was seen: „Adóintés."

The line for the location was thick and continuous. Inscription „Tértivévénnyél" (with return receipt) took place in the bottom left corner. In the middle of the upper part on the rear side, the following was seen: „41. no. minta az 1912. évi 100.000. számú utasítás 120. §-ához." The table contained seven kinds of tax and empty lines. On the front side of the response form, to the left of the stamp, the following were seen „Tértivevény./A m. kir.adóhivatalnak" (Return Receipt/for the Hungarian Royal tax office) and a continuous line for the location. The printing mark was NIX/1a.

8 + 8 fillérs yellowish brown/brownish sand

a) A. Adóintés 191...

Paper thickness: 0.20 — 0.22 mm.

Period of use: 1916. XII-1921. XII.31. (from 1918.VI. l with a supplementing postage stamp of 2 + 2 fillérs; from 1920. VI. l with a supplementing postage stamp of 50 + 50 fillérs).

1921. (1920. XII-1921. XII.) Rate increase.

Text modification in the middle of the top part of the front side: „A.....-m. kir. áüampénztártól.", a válaszlap címoldalán: „Tértivevény./A m. kir. állampénztárnak." At the top of the rear side of the tax warning (“Adóintés”): „41. no. minta az 1912. évi 50.000. számú hivatalos összeállítás 133. §-ához.", sans-serif Antiqua letters.

60 + 60 fillérs chocolate brown/brownish sand

a) A. Adóintés 192...

b) C. Intés 19..;

Paper 0.24 mm thick.

Period of use: 1921. 1-1923. VI. 30. (from 1922. I. l with supplementing postage stamps of 90 + 90 fillérs, usually 2 pcs of 20 fillérs and l piece of 50 fillérs)

1922 (1922. II-1923. III.) Rate increase

Postage stamp image (Ae). For use in Budapest, Sample D of warning was issued.

1½+1 ½ crowns brown cream yellow

a) A. Adóintés 192...

b) D. Intés 19...

Period of use: 1922. III-1923. IX. 30. On the last day, the postal stationery nature of these terminated. (From 1923.IV.16 they had to be supplemented in accordance with the effective rate.)

h) Address Declaration Forms for Police

Police moving in and out declaration forms contained a core form of 208x171 mm and a verification receipt of 102x171 mm divided by a vertical line. On these, there were tables for providing the necessary details. The size of the unfolded form was 310 X 171 mm. The front side, is divided into three approximately equal columns by two vertical lines. The columns of the two sides were folded on the middle column. The size of the closed form was 171x105 mm. The right column of the front side was the actual front of the form; the stamp took place in the upper right corner, as well as the details of the declaring office. The title of the left column (vertically) „Figyelmeztetés" (information arranged in four points). On the verification receipt, also viewed horizontally, the postage stamp took place in the upper right corner, just as the imprinted part did. Apart from the first auxiliary issue, all were produced with manufacturer's watermark GyI. If viewed from the front side (the side of the postage stamp) of the core page, four positions of the watermark have occurred (Bl— B4). On the entire form, either one complete watermark or two partial watermarks appeared. The printing forms contained six forms, two of which could have a manufacturer's watermark on them.

1900. (1899. XI.) Auxiliary issue.

All kinds of forms issued in 1897 (Volume III, Page 658) were overprinted. Postage stamp image (Ah).

4+4 fillérs on 2 + 2 kr blue/black/sand yellow

4 + 4 fillérs on 2 + 2 kr blue/black/greenish blue

4+4 fillérs on 2 + 2 kr brown/black/sand yellow

4 + 4 fillérs on 2 + 2 kr brown/black/greenish blue

Number of copies: approximately 131 700 pieces

Period of use: 1900.1.1 – beginning of 1902

1902. (1902. 1-1910. XI.)

Postage stamp image (Aa). The title of the table on the rear side of the yellow declaration forms for moving in is: „Bejelentési lap"; on the front page, arranged in six lines, the text reads as follows: „A/fő- és székvárosi magyar kir. államrendőrség tekintetes/bejelentési hivatalának Budapest/V.ker. Zrínyi utcza 2. fszint.". The title on the rear side of the verification receipt is: „T.cz./pontozott címvonal/Budapest/... ker...utcza,/út,/tér ... szám ... ajtó." In

Point 4 of „Figyelmeztetés" „50 frt" penalty is mentioned too. The text of the blue declarations to be handed in when moving out of an address contained different inscriptions: „Kijelentési lap."(form for declaring moving out) and „Kijelentést igazoló szelvény." (receipt verifying declaration of moving out).

5 + 5 fillérs blue/sand yellow

5 + 5 fillérs blue/bluish green

Paper 0.15 — 01 mm thick.

Number of copies: 366 642 pieces.

Period of use: 1902. II until used up, presumably until 1912.

1910. (1910. XI-1913. III.) Inscription modification

The titles inside the core forms were: „Bejelentő lap" and „Kijelentő lap". Over the titles and on their sides, as well as the inscriptions over the title of the verification receipts, the fonts were sans-serif Antiqua, instead of Antiqua. On the front page of the two kinds of core pages, the 2nd line „budapesti magyar kir. államrendőrség", the 4th line „bejelentő hivatalának", and the 6th line are missing. On „Figyelmeztetés", Point 4, the crown amount of the penalty should be „100 K".

5 + 5 fillérs blue/sand yellow 5 + 5 fillérs blue/greenish blue

Paper 0.18 — 0.20 mm thick. Colour versions sand yellow, dark and light, brownish sand, brownish yellow, bright yellow, dark yellow; greenish blue, dark and light shades, dark greyish green.

Period of use: 1910. XII until used up, presumably until 1918.V.31. (From 1916.X. l, had to be supplemented by 3 fillérs in postage stamps)

1913. (1913. III— 1916. VIII.)

Printing mark NVIII/4a and NVIII/2a, otherewise, the issue remained unchanged.

5+5 fillérs blue/sand yellow 5 + 5 fillérs blue/greenish blue

a) w = 0 (NVIII/4a.)

b) w=1915, 1916. (NVIII/2a.)

5 + 5 fillérs blue/greenish blue

a) w = 0 (NVIII/4a.)

b) w=1915, 1916. (NVIII/2a.)

Period of use: 1913. IV until used up, presumably until 1918. V. 31. (from 1916.X. l, they had to be supplemented by postage stamps of 3 fillérs).

1916. (1916. X-1918. IV.) Rate increase.

Apart from the value numeral modification, the issue was similar to the previous one. On the last edition, the printing mark did not contain the year.

8 + 8 fillérs blue /bright yellow

a) w = 1916, 1917. (NVIII/2a.)

b) w = 0 (NIII/4a.)

8 + 8 fillérs blue /greyish green

a) w = 1916, 1917. (NVIII/2a.)

b) w = 0 (NIII/4a.)

Paper 0.9 — 0.14 mm thick, shades as in issue of 1910.

Period of use: 1916. XI-1922. XII. 31 (from 1918. VI. l they had to be supplemented by postage stamps of 2 + 2 fillérs; from 1920.VI. l, they had to be supplemented by postage stamps of 52 + 52 fillérs; from 1922. I. l, they had to be supplemented by postage stamps of 1,42+1,42 crowns) They ceased to exist on 1922.XII.31.

5. POSTAUTALVÁNYOK

a) Belföldi postautalványok

1906 (1906.III – the beginning of 1910)

The order contained a 135X120 mm core form and a receipt of 45x120 mm – the total size was 180x120 mm. The area separated by a vertical dividing line on the right side of the front side of the core form was 30 mm, and served for postage. At 45 mm of the bottom edge of the left column, a horizontal dividing line separated an area for cancelling. In the upper right corner, postage stamp image (Aa) took place, while in the left one a post horn (c1). In between, the title of the form took place. There were four kinds of forms, depending on the language and the area of use. The samples were ,,A"," B "," C "and" D". The text referring to the area of use took place in the empty area of the right column in the upper part (HI), in the middle part (HII) or in the bottom part (HIII).

Sample A: the title on the Hungarian-language forms: on the core page "„Postautalvány", in area HI „Belföldi/forgalomra.", in the upper part of the receipt in the middle „Szolvény."

Sample B: On the Croatian-language forms, the above mentioned sequence was the following (the same areas of the form as mentioned above): „POSTAÜTALVÁNY/POSTANSKA DOZNACNICA", „Belföldi/forgalomra./Z& tuzemni/promet." és ,,Szelvénv. —Kupon."

Sample C: On the Italian-language forms: ,,POSTAUTALVÁNY/Vaglia Postale",„Belföldi/forgalomra/Nel movimento/Interno" and „Szolvény. — Tagliando."

Sample D: On the Croatian/Hungarian forms for the destinations within the Monarchy as B, but in the area HI „Ausztriával/és a megszállott/tartományokkal/való forgalomra./Za promet s/Austrijom i zapo-/sjeduntim/pokrajinama." (1).

There were 5 dotted line for the address; the 1st was „Cím:", „Cím:/Naslov:", or „Cím:/Indirezzo:". Printing mark NIX/6.

Paper: Samples A—C pink, D dark green; watermark VIII, watermark positions Bl —B4.

2 fillérs black/pink (A)

2 fillérs black/ pink (B)

2 fillérs black/ pink (C)

2 fillérs black/green (D)

Period of use: 1906.IV — until used up

1908. (1907. XII – the end of 1910) Layout modification.

There is a vertical dividing line on the core page; dotted lines ensure five columns for the handling indications.

On Samples B and D, the title of the receipt is „Szelvény. — Odrezak." since 1909. On D, the area of use in HII is: „Ausztriával/és Bosznia-/Hercegovinával/való forgalomra./Za promet s/Austrijom i/Bosnom-/Hercegovinom." (2).

Printing mark: since 1910, NIX/1a.; order no. RII/3a.

2 fillérs black/pink (A)

a/ NIX/6a, w = 0

b/ NIX/1a, x/w= 151/1910

2 fillérs black/pink (B)

a/ NIX/6a, w = 0

2 fillérs black/pink (C)

a/ NIX/6a, w = 0

2 fillérs black/green (D)

a/ HT/1, w = 0

b/ HII/2, x/w = 832/1910.

Period of use: From the beginning of 1908 until used up.

1911 (1911. VI-1912. IX.) Area of address modification.

Areas of the address contained a thick line and eight dotted ones over it. Samples A and C: „Czím", B and D: „CZIM". *Printing mark* in 1911 NVI/1a. and 1wa, in 1912 NVI/2a.; *ordering no*. RII/3a and RI/1a. and RII/2a.

2 fillérs black/pink (A)

a) NVI/1a, x/w=-139/1911. és 1912.-3209.

b) NVI/4wa, x/w=2877/1911.

c) NVI/2a, w-x = 1912-956 and 1912-3209

2 fillérs black/pink (B)

b) NVI/4wa, x/w=282/1911.

c) NVI/2a, w-x=1912-3812

2 fillérs black/pink (C)

c) NVI/2a, w-x=1912- 4144

2 fillérs black/green (D)

Period of use: 1911. V ii — until used up.

1913. (1912.XI-1914.VII) Receipt and layout modification

Black punch holes between the receipt and the core page to ensure easier separation. The column of the amount numerals under the title. *Printing mark*: NVIII/2a.; order no. RII/3a.

2 fillérs black/pink (A)

a) w-x= 1912.-3200

b) w-x=1913.-3750

c) w-x= 1914.-1520. és 3606.

2 fillérs black/pink (B)

2 fillérs black/pink (C)

2 fillérs black/green (D)

Period of use: from the beginning of 1913 until used up.

1914. (1914.VIII-1918.II) Layout modification.

All spaces for details on the receipt took place over the name and address of the sender. The area of service in HIII on all four samples; on Sample D modified in the following way: „Ausztriával és Bosznia-/Herczegovinával való/ forgalomra./Za promet s Austrijom i/Bosnom-Hercegovinom." (3). On certain editions, on the rear side of the receipts, one or two-language inscription ,,A magánközlemények folytatása:" (type I) is missing. Order no. missing from the end of 1916, which is marked by x=0.

2 fillérs black/pink (A)

a) x-w=19l4.-3483

b) x-w=l915.-2473.

c) x-w=1916.-1022. és 2287

d) w=1916, 1917, 1918, x = 0

2 fillérs black/pink (B)

a) x-w=19l4-3483

2 fillérs black/pink (C)

2 fillérs black/green (D)

w-x= 1916-46 (Type I)

d) w=1916, 1918, x = 0

Period of use: 1914. IX until used up.

1918 (1918. V-IX.) Size modification

Due to the decreased size of 155x90 mm, the individual columns were decreased in size as well. The title contained 4 lines. Inscription modification in Sample A: „Postautalvány"; Sample B: „POSTAUTALVÁNY/Postanska doznacnica"; in HIII: „Belföldi forgalomra./Za tuzemni promet.", Sample C: „Belföldi forgalomra/Nel movimenlo interno". Presumably Sample D was also produced, but it has not turned up yet.

2 fillérs black/pink, w = 1918. (A)

2 fillérs black/pink, w=1918. (B)

2 fillérs black/pink, w=1918. (C)

2 fillérs black/green (D)

Period of Use: 1918. VI until used up (Hungarian-language ones: 1922.XII.31, foreign language ones 1918. X.).

1918 (1918. XI-XII.) Republican issue

Postage stamp image: (Ad). Printing mark: NVIII/3a, w=1918, Sample mark: Mj1a.: A.

Paper: three colours, 0.15 mm thick, rough, manufacturer's watermark GyII. gyári vízjellel. Four horizontal watermark positions are known: BI-B4.

2 fillérs black/greyish white

2 fillérs black/dark pink

2 fillérs black/dark green

Period of use: 1918.XI-1923.XI. (from 1920. VII. 1 supplemented by 18 fillérs worth of postage stamps; from 1922.1.1 supplemented by 48 fillérs worth of postage stamps).

1921 (1921. 1-1921. XI.) Rate increase.

Postage stamp image again (Aa). Watermark again VIII. Paper dark green. Printing mark and sample mark as above.

20 fillérs black/dark green w = 1921.

Period of use: 1921. 11-1923. XI. (from 1922. I. 1 supplemented by 30 fillérs worth of postage stamps.)

1922. (1922. II-1923. IX.) Rate increase and size modification.

The old, bigger size of 180x120 mm returned, due to which the spaces also grew larger. Printing mark: NVIII/3a.; sample mark: Mjla.: A. Two colours of paper.

50 fillérs black/dark green, w = 1922, 1923.

50 fillérs black/sötét rózsa, w=1923.

1923. (1923. XI-1924. V.) Feladóvevényes utalványok.

To the left of the return receipt, a 67 mm wide sender's receipt took place, separated by a double dividing line. When the use of postage stamps terminated, the vertical line disappeared from the core page. Thus, the order

contained three parts. Its total size was 247x122 mm. Postage stamp image in the old area (Ag), in the upper left corner of the core page (c1) crown. Between the two, there was inscription „Postautalvány" in Antiqua letters in italics. For the amount to be written in words, there were three densely lined lines; for the address, there were three densely dotted lines „Cím:"; at the bottom, there was a thick 125 mm line in both areas (intruding in the former postage area). The receipt remained unchanged. In the sender's receipt, in the left upper corner (c1) crown, while in the middle, title „Feladó vevény" in Antiqua letters took place. Smooth, pink,0.13 mm thick paper; watermark VIII, horizontal positions Bl—B4. Printing mark NVIII/2a; Sample mark: Mj1a.:A/2.

- black/pink w = 1923, 1924.

Period of use: 1923.XII-1926.XII.31.

1924 (1924.VI-1926.II) Text modification

The title on the core page is: „Belföldi postautalvány", Antiqua letters. From 1925, the line under the title „A feladó magánközleményei" disappeared. For the amount to be written in words, only two lines were provided.

- black/pink w = 1924, 1925, 1926.

Period of use: 1924.VII—1926.XII.31.

c) Mail Assignment Form

1916 (1916.VIII-1918.VIII.)

The card contained two parts of 180x180 mm separated by coloured punched line (total size: 180x240 mm). The upper card contained a core page of 110X120 mm and a receipt part of 70x120 mm (also separated by a punched line). The bottom part also contained two parts: core page of 137x120 mm and a receipt of 43x120. In the upper right corner of the core page, the postage stamp (Aa) took place, while in the left, coat of arms (C3). Between the two, there was inscription „POSTAI/MEGBIZÁSI LAP". The front and the rear pages contained areas for the following: amount, sender, recipient, and the details of the post office of the latter. In the upper left corner of the core page, the image of the crown (c1) took place. The inscription in the middle read: „MEGBÍZÁSI POSTAUTALVÁNY"; the two lines in the upper part of the receipt: „Szelvény./Leszámolás." in Antiqua letters. The front page contained similar columns as the item above. The rear side was identical to the domestic money orders. Printing mark on the assignment front page NI/1a and 4a, assignment order NVIII/1a. and 4a. From 1917, the year was missing. For Croatia, Hungarian/Croatian language forms were produced. Paper: greenish grey, 0.15 mm thick, watermark VlII, horizontal watermark positions: Bl—B4.

20 + 0 filléres red/greenish grey (Hungarian)

a) Printing mark w=1916. (1a)

b) w = 0 (4a)

20 + 0 fillérs red/greenish grey

w=1916. (Croatian)(1a)

Period of use: 1916.IX-1922. I. 1.; Croatian ones: 1918. X. (The Hungarian ones had to be supplemented by postage stamps, in accordance with the postage of the period.)

1922 (1922.II-1923. VIII.) Rate increase.

Postage stamp image (Ae); otherwise, no modifications.

1 ½ crowns red/greenish grey w= 1922.

Period of use: 1922. III—1923. X. 1. (They had to be supplemented by postage stamps, in accordance with the postage of the inflation period.)

1925 (1925. I-XII.) Without value indication. Postage stamp image (Ag).

—1-0 brown/greenish grey w = 1925.

Period of use: 1925. 11-1927. III.

d) Cover form for telegram order

1917.(l917.II-?)

This form contained a core form of 180x120 mm and a receipt of 180x50 mm connected to the former at the bottom, serving for the text of the telegram. The colour of the text was blue. Postage stamp image (Aa). The title was in Hungarian and French, in the middle of the left column of the core page, and it read: „Magyar postaigazgatás. — Administration des Postes Hongrie./Fedezeti lap — Avis á émission.'". At the rear side: „Tudnivalók."; over the Croatian text: „Naputak." Paper was of the white colour, without watermark. For Croatia, Hugarian-French-Croatian language version was issued. Printing mark NVII/2a.; Sample mark on Hungarian forms: Mjla.: „S. — ", On Hungarian forms: „S/l. -".

2 fillérs blue (Hungarian) w = 1917.

2 fillérs blue (Croatian) w = 1917.

Period of use: 1917.III.10- 1918. X (Croatian ones), the beginning of 1926 (Hungarian ones; they had to be supplemented by postage stamps, in accordance with the postage of the period, or paid in cash).

6. POSTAGE DUE FORMS

1925. (1925. IX-XII)

A thick and a thin dividing line divided the area of 150x112 mm into an area of 32x112 mm and 118x112 mm (core page). Postage stamp (Ag) took place in the upper right corner of the core page. Title „MAGYAR postaigazgatás. — Administration des Postes de HONGRIE./Utánvételi lap — Mandat de remboursement international."” in sans-serif Antiqua letters,

arranged in two lines took place in the middle, in the upper part of the front page. The title of the receipt was arranged in four lines in the upper part, and read: „Utánvételi lap/szelvénye./Coupon du mandat/de remboursement". Printing mark NVI/2a.; Sample mark: Mj/1a and 2a.:. „Cjl". Paper: 0.12 mm thick, grey, watermark VIII with four horizontal positions: Bl—B4.

black/dark blueish grey

w=1925, C/l. (2a)

black/greenish grey

w = 1925. C/I. (1a)

Period of use: 1925.X. 1-1929. IV.

7. POSTAL SAVINGS FORM

1900 (1899.X-1911.XI.)

The size of the form was 160x80 mm; Antiqua title in the upper part in the middle: „Posta-takaréklap.", Croatian-language forms: „Posta-takaréklap – Postanski stedionicki list." Printing mark: MjI: „P.Tp.Ny.no.17." Under the title, inside a thick frame, there was an area of 2x5 for the postage stamp printed with thin lines. In the upper left corner, postage stamp (Aa) took place, with value numerals 3.5 mm high. In the middle of the rear side: „Tudnivalók"; below: (x=)19 or (y=)23-line text; on Croatian ones: the same, above (t-)15-line text, below: „Uputa." and 17 and (z=)18+18-line text. Watermark missing; paper: 0.24 — 0.25 mm thick, rough, sand yellow. Paper colour versions: dark and light shades, brownish sand, pale brown and butter. Printing form contained 24 pieces.

10 fillérs red/sand yellow (Hungarian), x and y

10 fillérs red/sand yellow (Croatian), t and z

Number of copies: until 1910 approximately 4 289 100 pieces. *Period of use*: 1900. I.1- the end of 1916 (until used up).

1912 (1911.XII-1916. VI.) Value denomination modification

Height of value numeral: 3 mm. On the rear side, the text „Tudnivalók." contained 23 lines. Croatian language version was not produced.

10 fillérs red/sand yellow

Period of use: 1912.I - the end of 1916 (until used up).

1916. (1916. VI-1918. X.) Value denomination modification

Postage stamp image (Af). Inscription: „Postatakaréklap", on Croatian language ones „Postatakarék-

lap. — Postanska uitedica." The printing mark of these was also bilingual MjL:„P.Tp.Ny.sz.l7./P.Šted.Tisk:br.l7." Printing mark: NII/2a. Information on the rear side arranged in 19 lines; on Croatian language ones in 16+18 lines. Paper was of lighter shades.

10 fillérs dark violet/sand yellow

(Hungarian), w= 1916, 1917, and 1918

10 fillérs dark violet/sand yellow

(Croatian), w= 1916.

Period of use: 1916.VII.1 – before 1920 (not included in tariff of 1920).

8. TELEGRAM SENDING FORMS

a) Closed telegram sending forms

The layout was similar to the closed postcards. Entire size: 156x198; size when folded: 156x99 mm. Postage stamp printed in two passes: the first was the coloured image, the second – the blue value numeral printed along with the text of the front page. The printing form contained 16 pieces. Paper: sand yellow of several shades, smooth, 0.17 — 0.18 mm thick, without watermark. Interestingly, all letters "c" were typed without "z".

1900. (1899. X-1902. VII.)

Postage stamp image (Aa), with value numerals 3 ½ mm high in the upper right corner of the front page. Inscription in the upper part in the middle, underlined by a thin line, Antiqua letters: „Magyar kir. posta és távírda."; below: „Táviratlap."; below: „A m. kir.posta- és távírdahivatalnak", with a line for location in the bottom part at the right side. On the rear side of the folded form, „Figyelmeztetés." 2nd point: *four lines*; 3rd point: *80 fillérs*; 5th point: *20 fillérs*. .

62 fillérs greyish brown/blue/sand yellow (Hungarian)

a/ yellowish brown/blue/sand yellow

62 fillérs greyishbrown/blue/sand yellow (Croatian)

Period of use: 1900.I.1 – the beginning of 1917 (From 1916. X. 1, supplemented by 40-fillér postage stamp) The 80 fillérs mentioned in the point 3 of the „Figyelmeztetés." (Warning) had to be modified to 1 crown with ink as of 1902.VII.l.

1903 (1903. XI-1911.XII) Text modification

„Figyelmeztetés" (Warning): Point 2 contained 3 lines, Point 3 contained 1 crown, Point 5 contained 25 fillérs.

62 fillérs yellowish brown/blue/sand yellow (Hungarian)

62 fillérs yellowish brown/blue/sand yellow (Hungarian)

Period of use: 1903. XI - before 1918. VI. 1 (until used up; Croatian ones until 1918.X; from 1916. X.1 had to be supplemented by 40 fillérs, from 1918. VI.1 by 60 fillérs in stamps).

1912 (1911. XII-1916.VIII) Value numeral modification

The height of the value numerals was 3 mm; otherwise similar to the issue of 1903. Croatian language versions were not produced.

62 fillérs yellowish brown/blue/sand yellow

Period of use: 1912.1-1919. III. 31. (Supplementing stamps as above)

1916 (1916. XI-1918.VI.1.) Rate increase. One-colour printing.

102 fillérs blue/sand yellow

Period of use: 1916. XII-1919.III.31. (From 1918. VI.1 with additional postage stamp of 20 fillérs). Ceased to exist.

b) Simple telegram sending forms

Two simple telegram forms were produced in theis period: telegram (I) and urgent telegram (II). According to the language and the type, the forms were produced according the six samples: *Title (Hungarian)*: „TÁVIRAT."(Sample F), „SÜRGŐS TÁVIRAT."(Sample J); *Title (Croatian)*: „TÁVIRAT/Brzojavka"(Sample C), „SÜRGŐSTÁVTRAT/Zurna Brzojavka"(Sample K); *Title (Italian)*:„TÁVIRAT/Telegramma"(Sample H) és „SÜRGŐS TÁVIRAT/TELEGRAMMA URGENTE"(Sample L). Paper: white for telegram forms, coloured for urgent telegram forms. Paper thickness: 0.07-0.08 mm; watermark VIII.

1906 (1906. 11-1910.XII.)

Coat of arms. Inscription a coat of arms és díjjegy között. Alatta a kezelési jelzésekjegvzéke. Size: 259X175 mm. Colour of printing: black. Printing mark NI/6Ta, sample mark Mla.: „F.", „G.", „ÉL", „J.", „K.", vagy „L." VlzjelállásB1-B4. Front side: frame for message to be sent, columns for sender and recipient details. Upper part divided into three columns: the upper right part of the middle column contained postage stamp (Aa), the left side of the same column contained the coat of arms (C1) or, on Croatian and Italian forms, (C2). The inscription took part between the coat of arms and the postage stamp. Below, handling indications took place. Size: 259x175 mm. The colour of printing was black. Printing mark NI/6Ta, Sample indication M1a.: „F.", „G.", „H", „J.", „K.", or „L." Watermark positions: B1-B4.

2 fillérs black/white (F)

2 fillérs black/white (G)

2 fillérs black/white (H)

2 fillérs black/light green (J)

2 fiUér black/light green (K)

2 fillérs black/light green (L)

Period of use: 1906. IV until used up (Hungarian ones presumably until 1911, Croatian ones until 1917, Italian ones: (H) until 1916, (L) until 1918.X)

1910. (1910.I - 1912. XII.)

In accordance with the growing number of telegram kinds, extended list of abbreviations. Printing mark NI/2a.

2 fillérs black/white (F)

w=1910, 1911, 1912

2 fillérs black/yellowish green (J)

w = 1910, 1911, 1912

Period of use: 1910.II until used up (presumably until the end of 1913)

1913. (1912. XII-1917. XII.) Layout modification

By a vertical dividing line, an area for affixing postage stamps was separated. This area also served for the handling indications. Address details took place over the message, without a separation line.

Order no. from 1914 up to the beginning of 1917 RII/2a. If the order no. is not known, it will be marked as "?".

2 fillérs black/white (F)

a) w = 1913, 1917.

b) w-x= 1914.-?, 1915.-2988,1916.-?.

2 fillérs black/white (G)

w= 1912, 1917

2 fillérs black/white (H)

w-x=1914.-4184, 1915.-1819

2 fillérs black/light green (J)

a) w = 1913.

b) w-x=1914.-?, 1916.-?, 1916.-1063.

2 fillérs black/light green (K)

w-x = 1917.-4107.

Period of use: 1913. II until used up (Hungarian ones presumably until 1920, Croatian ones until 1918.X).

1918 (1918.II-X.) Size and coat of arms modification

Coat of arms (C3). Size of form: 210x170 mm. Biginning from this issue, only Hungarian language forms were produced. Printing mark on the last edition: NI/4. Order no. missing.

2 fillérs black/white (F)

w = 1918.

2 fillérs black/light green (J)

w = 0 and 1918.

Period of use: 1918. III-1920. XI. (See also the next issue)

1918 (1918. XI-1919. IX.) Republican forms

Postage stamp image: (Ad); coat of arms: (C5); printing mark: NII/3; watermark positions: Al —A4.

Period of use: 1918. XII-1920. VIII. (to be supplemented by postage stamps as follows: from 1919. X. 1 3 fillérs, from 1920. III.1 8 fillérs, from VI.1 18 fillérs. It should be mentioned that the forms in Croatian and Italian which remained on stock in the State Printing House were introduced again as of 1919. I. 1, after which were used until they had run out. In this period, they had to be supplemented by postage stamps as mentioned above.).

1920. (1920. VII-1921. XI.) Rate increase and coat of arms modification

Postage stamp image: (Aa); coat of arms: (C3); printing mark: NI/2a, while on the last edition: NI/4a and on the edition of 1920: NI/3a; watermark positions: A1-A4 and B1-B4.

20 fillérs black/white (F)

a) w=1920 (3a)

b) w= 1921 (2a)

20 fillérs black/light yellow (J)

a) w=1920 (3a)

b) w= 1921 (2a)

c) w=0 (4a)

Period of use: 1920. VIII-1934. IV. 15. (To be supplemented as follows: from 1922. I. 1 by 30 fillérs, from XII by 80 fillérs in stamps, from 1923.VIII.13 in cash, from 1934.IV.1 to 15 by a 2-fillér postage stamps)

1922 (1921.XII-1922.VIII.) Rate increase

50 fillérs black/white (F) w = 1921.

Period of use: 1922. I. 1-1934. IV.15. (To be supplemented as follows: from 1922. XII by 50 fillér stamps; from 1923.VIII.13 as in the previous issue)

1922 (1922. VIII.) Rate increase.

Postage stamp image: (Ae)

1 crown black/white w=1922.

Period of use: 1922. IX - the end of 1924 (To be supplemented as follows: from 1923.VIII.13 by 9 stamps, from 1923.XI.15 in cash)

1923 (1923. VII-XI) Rate increase. Order no. RII/2a.

10 crowns black/white w = 1923. -1802.

Period of use: 1923.VIII.13 – the end of 1924 (From XI.15, to be supplemented in accordance with the effective rate)

1924. (1924. 11-1926. XII.) Indication of the value denomination missing. Postage stamp image: (Ag).

- black w= 1924.-495.; 1925.-?, 1926.-?

Period of use: 1924. III-1927. III. 31

c) Telegram forms with return receipt

Used for sending pre-paid telegrams. Contained a core page and a receipt at the left side of the core page, connected to it by punch holes. The punch holes were of the same colour as the imprinted postage stamp on the receipt. The layout and the text was always identical to the telegram forms F, G, and H. On Hungarian forms, the sample indication was M, on Croatian ones N, on Italian ones 0. It should be notted, however, that out of bilingual ones, only one kind of Italian-language form is known; Sample N has not yet turned up, although they presumably were introduced. Watermark VIII, positions Bl — B4.

1911. (1911. 1-1913. XII.)

Postage stamp image (Aa). Receipt size: 60x180. Core page size: 240x180. Size of entire form: 300x180 mm. Core page as in (F) telegram forms of the issue of 1910. Paper: pale yellow, of the shades between light sand yellow and pale brownish yellow.

10 fillérs black/light yellow w=1911, 1913.

Period of use: 1911. II until used up (presumably until 1918).

1914. (1913. XII-1918. III.)

Core page as (F) and (H) of the issue of 1913.

10 fillérs black/ light yellow (M)

w-x= 1913.-4080, 1918.-?.

10 fillérs black/világosyellow (O)

w = 1914.-?.

Period of use: Hungarian language forms: 1918. IV —1924. III, (To be supplemented as follows: from 1919. X. l by 25 fillérs, from 1920. VI. l by 40 fillérs, from 1922. I. l by 90 fillérs in supplementing stamps; from 1922. VI. l in cash); Hungarian/Italian language forms: 1914. IV-1918. X.

1918. (1918. IV-X.) Size modification

Receipt: 33x170 mm, core page: 210x170 mm, entire form: 243X170 mm. Core page as in telegram form (F) of the issue 1918.

10 fillérs black/light yellow

w= 1918.

Period of use: from 1918. V as in issue 1914.

1919. (1919. II-X.) Republican form

Postage stamp image: (Ac), coat of arms: (C5). Core page as in telegram form (F) of the November of 1918.

10 fillérs black/light brown

w = 1919.

Period of use: 1919. III— as the issue of 1914

1922. (1921. XII.) Rate increase

Postage stamp image: (Ae), coat of arms: (C3). Core page as in telegram form (F) of the August of 1922.

1 crowns black/világosyellow

w=1921.

Period of use: 1922. I. 1-1924. II. (To be supplemented as follows: from 1922. VIII. 1. by 9 crowns in supplementing stamps; from 1923. VIII. 13 in cash)

1924 (1924. III-XII.) Without value indication and modification of size

Postage stamp image: (Ag). Size: again 300x180 mm. Sample mark: Mj/1 :„M/1”

— red/pale yellow

w = 1924.

Period of use: 1924. IV-1927. III. 31.

9. CUSTOMS DECLARATION

Postal stationery item for declaring for statistical purposes the goods of the Hungarian origin.

1925. (1924. XI-XII.)

Postage stamp image (Ag), in the upper right corner of the forms. Hungarina/French text, black printing. Size: 180-184x127-129 mm, green colour paper with watermark VIII. Four horizontal watermark positions: Bl—B4. Inscription in the upper part in the middle:,, Vámáru nyilatkozat postai csomagokhoz/Declaration en douane." Printing mark NI/2a.

- black/green w= 1924.

Period of use: 1925.1. 1 -1927. III. 31.

1925. (1925. TV-1926. XII.) Layout modification

Imprinted postage stamp in the upper left corner.

- black/green

w=1925, 1926.

Period of use: 1925. V-1927. III. 31.

10. POSTAGE NOTE

1923. (1923. XI-XII.)

Postage stamp (Ag). The size of the entire form: 190X130 mm; contained a receipt and a core page. Core page, front side: postage stamp in the

upper right corner. Inscription in the upper part in the middle: „Frankócédula.", on the receipt: „Szelvény." ; on the rear side of the receipt: „Díjak részletezése:". When edited deficiently, „Díjak részletezése:" appeared on the right side of the rear side of the core page. Title as of 1927. I. 1: „Díjjegyzék. From this time on, the value indication was missing – instead, the price was provided. Paper: Watermark VIII, sand yellow. Four horizontal watermark positions: Bl—B4.

— black/sand yellow

a) Deficient printing

Period of use: 1923. XII. 1-1930. VI. 25. (those with deficient printing until the end of July of 1928).

11. BILLS OF LADING

Imprinted revenue stamps of the bills of lading will be marked in the similar way as the imprinted stamps of the postal stationery items. Corresponding to the three periods, they will be marked PA, PB, and PC, due to the frequent changes of the ir titles (Figure 619):

Figure 619

(PAa): In the middle, there is a coat of arms with the crown surrounded by oat and laurel branches; it is separated from the frame by a round band of the colour of the form. The upper part of the band is occupied by the crown, while the bottom part – by the value numeral. The title is typed with Antiqua letters: „MAGY.KIR." at the left side, „BÉLYEG" at the right side. Under the crown, there is a value indication “10” in bold Antiqua letters, word „FILLÉR" appearing under it. The vertical rectangular frame is surrounded by a double line. It is filled in by vertical wavy lines, interrupted by two triangles. In the upper part in the corners, there a rectangles similar to those appearing on the crown letter envelopes. Size: 18×23 mm.

(PAb): The place of word „KIR." remained empty; it was eliminated from the matrix.

(PAc): In the middle, there was a coat of arms without the Crown, surrounded by two framed areas. The internal circle is separated from the dark background by a white stripe extending to the coat of arms. The external circle merges with the internal frame line at the top and on the two sides. The bottom part of the circular area is occupied by the volume numeral and denomination area framed by curved lines. In the upper two corners, a square and 2 to triangles take place. These little shapes and the bottom part of the frame are filled with the pattern of vertical lines. The image is framed by a double line at the top. In the circular area, the inscription in sans-serif Antiqua letters reads „ÁLLAMI BÉLYEG". In the value area, Antiqua „10" appears, word „FILLÉR" below it.

(PAd): Stylised coat of arms with the crown surrounded by oat and laurel branches appears in the middle. Its colour is the same as the colour of the form, and it appears against black background. The frame is filled with Hungarian decoration. The inscription in the upper area reads „M. KIR.BÉLYEG", while in the bottom area „KORONA". The value numeral appears on the two sides. The fonts are bold Antiqua. There is a thick frame around the postage stamp. Size: 18x25 mm.

(PAe): The same as (PAd), but in the bottom area a several-digit value numeral and word “KORONA" appear.

In the period 1900 —1914, the domestic bills of lading were produced in Hungarian, Hungarian/Croatian, or Hungarian/Italian languages, while the bills of lading for international use were produced in Hungarian/French/German or Hungarian/French languages. Before 1918, bills of lading for international use were produced in Hungarian/French languages. For domestic use, all kinds could be used, while for international use only the international format could be used. From January to October of 1918, only Hungarian/French version could be used for both international and domestic purposes; in Croatia, Hungarian/Croatian version had to be used. From the November of 1918 the inscription was always Hungarian/French.

1900. (1899. X-1908. I. ?.)

The simple bill of lading of the overall size of 180x120 mm was divided by a vertical dividing line into a receipt of 45x120 mm and a core page of 135x120 mm. A further vertical dividing line divided the core page into two columns at the distance of 38-40 mm from the right edge. In the upper right corner of the left column, imprinted revenue stamp (PAa) took place. Between the dividing line and the revenue stamp, there was a two-line inscription in classicist Antiqua letters: „Postai szállítólevél."; on the Hungarian/Croatian language version: „Postai szállítólevél./Postanski teretni list."; on the Hungarian/Italian language version: „Postai szállítólevél./Littera di portó."; on the Hungarian/French language version: „Postaiszáuítólevél./Bulletin d' expédition."; and finally, on the Hungarian/French/German language version: „Postai szálhtólevél./Buhetin d' expédition. — Postbegleitadresse." The paper of simple bills of lading was of the colour of the yellowish sand. The colour of printing was blue. Printing forms contained 18 forms.

The cash on delivery bill of lading contained two folded pages; the entire size was 180×240 mm. The layout of the first page was the same as the layout of the simple bill of lading. On top of the inscription similar to the one appearing also on the simple bill of lading, there were words „... ./Utánvétel...."; on Hungarian/Croatian bills: /Postanski tovarni hst/Pouzetba...."; on all other versions the title was the same as on the simple bills of lading. The title of the second page on Hungarian-language bills was „Posta-utánvételi lap."; on Hungarian/Croatian bills: „Posta-utánvételi lap./Pouzetbena karta."; on Hun-

garian/Italian bills: „Posta-utánvételi lap/Certificato di rivalsa."; on Hungarian/French bills: „Posta-utánvételi lap/Mandat de remboursement."; on Hungarian/French/German bills: „Posta-utánvételi lap./Mandat de remboursement. — Nachnahmeschein." Paper: greenish blue. Printing: blue.

Printing forms contained 9 pcs. Watermark GyI, all eight positions.

Simple bills of lading

10 fillérs blue/sand yellow (Hungarian)

10 fillérs blue /sand yellow (Hungarian/Croatian)

10 fillérs blue/sand yellow (Hungarian/Italian)

10 fillérs blue/sand yellow (international) (Hungarian/French)

10 fillérs kók/sand yellow (international) (Hungarian/French/German)

Utánvételes szállítólevelek

10 fillérs blue/greenish blue (Hungarian)

10 fillérs blue/ greenish blue (Hungarian/Croatian)

10 fillérs kők/ greenish blue (Hungarian/Italian)

10 fillérs blue/ greenish blue (international) (Hungarian/French)

10 fillérs blue/ greenish blue (international) (Hungarian/French/German)

Number of copies: 8 273 000 pcs of simple, utánvételes 29 849 500 pcs cash on delivery forms. These data are approximate, the distribution by languages is impossible to identify.

Period of use: 1900. II until used up.

1908. (1908. II. ?-1913. XI.) Spelling modification

The same as previous issue, but „c" instead of „cz".

Simple bills of lading

10 fillérs blue/sand yellow (Hungarian)

10 fillérs blue/sand yellow (Hungarian/Croatian)

10 fillérs blue/hommokyellow (Hungarian/Italian)

10 fillérs blue/sand yellow (international) (Hungarian/French)

10 fillérs kók/sand yellow (international) (Hungarian/French/German)

Cash on Delivery Bills of Lading

10 fillérs blue/greenish blue (Hungarian)

10 fillérs blue/greenish blue (Hungarian/Croatian)

10 fillérs blue/greenish blue (Hungarian/Italian)

10. fillérs blue/greenish blue (international) (Hungarian/French)

10 fillérs blue/greenish blue (international) (Hungarian/French/German)

Number of copies: until 1910 inclusively, 35 108 600 pcs of simple, 14 613 700 pcs cash on delivery forms. These data are approximate, the distribution by languages is impossible to identify.

Period of use: 1908. III until used up.

1914. (1913. XII. ? —1916. IX, simple, Hungarian language: 1917. V, the rest: 1918.I.) Text modification

Core page, right column: sans-serif Antiqua letters notes, 17 lines: (J_1); the incompled lines completed by small squares: (J_2). First editions without notes: (J_0). Spelling „c" (m_1), then again „cz" (m_2). Printing mark MV/4a. Three-language versions already not produced.

Simple bills of lading

10 fillérs blue/sand yellow (Hungarian)

a) J_0

b) J_1

10 fillérs blue/sand yellow (Hungarian/Croatian)

a) J_0

b) J_1

10 fillérs blue/sand yellow (Hungarian/Italian)

a) J_0

b) J_1

10 fillérs blue/sand yellow (international)

a) J_0

b) J_1

Cash on Delivery Bills of Lading

10 fillérs blue/greenish blue (Hungarian)

a) J_0 , m_2

b) J_2 , m_1

10 fillérs blue/ greenish blue (Hungarian/Croatian)

a) J_0 , m_2

b) J_2 , m_1

10 fillérs blue/ greenish blue (Hungarian/Italian)

a) J_0 , m_2

b) J_2 , m_1

10 fillérs blue/ greenish blue (international)

a) J_0 , m_2

b) J_2 , m_1

Period of use: 1914.1 - until used up. (Hungarian/Croatian and Hungarian/Italian ones until 1918. X)

1916 (1916. XI-1918. I, only Hungarian-language forms: until 1917. V.) Cash on Delivery Form modification

Cash on delivery form, core page: stamp (Aa) in the upper right corner, otherwise as in the issue of 1914. Notes: J_1 és J_2, spelling always ,,cz". Hungarian/Italian forms were not produced.

Cash on delivery forms

10 + 2 fillér blue/greenish blue (Hungarian)

10 + 2 fillérs blue/greenish blue (Hungarian/Croatian)

10 + 2 fillérs blue/greenish blue (international)

Period of use: 1916. XII—until used up (Hungarian/Croatian text: 1918. X.).

1918. (1918. I-X.) Size modification

Simple forms: 160x90, cash on delivery forms: 160x180 mm. Note: J_1 and J_2, spelling always ,,cz". Printing mark: NV/2a. Printing forms contained 32 pcs of simple or 16 pcs of cash on delivery forms. Hungarian/French version was used also domestically, which means that the difference between the domestic and intervational forms disappeared.

Simple bills of lading

10 fillérs blue/greyish yellow J_1

(Hungarian/French) w=1918.

10 fillérs blue/greyish yellow , J_1

(Hungarian/Croatian) w = 1918.

Cash on delivery bills of lading

10 + 2 fillérs blue/greenish blue J_2

(Hungarian/French) w=1918.

10 + 2 fillérs blue/greenish blue J_2

(Hungarian/Croatian) w=1918.

1918 (1918. XI-XII.) Republican forms

On the simple forms and the first page of cash on delivery forms, revenue stamp: (PAb); on the cash on delivery form , the postage stamp: (Ad) postage stamp. The place of „kir." empty everywhere in the text. Printing mark: NI/3. All forms Hungarian/French.

10 fillérs blue/greyish yellow (simple)

w = 1918.

10 + 2 fillérs blue/greenish blue (postage due)

w = 1918.

Period of use: 1918. XII — until used up.

1918. (1918. XII-1920. V.) Revenue stamp modification

Simple bills of lading and the first page of cash on delivery forms, revenue stamp: (PAc); on the cash on delivery form, the postage stamp: (Ad). Printing mark: NI/3, from 1919 NI/5.

10 fillérs blue/greyish yellow (simple)

w=1918, w = 0

10+2 fillérs blackish blue/dark blue (postage due)

w=1918, w = 0

Period of use: 1919. I — until used up.

1922 (1921. X-XI.) Rate increase

Revenue stamp: (PAd), postage stamp on cash on delivery forms: (Ad). Printing mark: NV/2a. No price on te first edition; next editions ÁI/3a. Paper: semi-cardboard

1 crown dark blue/yellow w=1921. (simple)

1 crown (1K.20 fill.) dark blue/yellow w=1921.(simple)

1 crown dark blue/blue w = 1921. (postage due)

1 crown (1 K. 30 fill.) dark blue/blue w = 1921 (postage due)

Period of use: 1922.1. 1 — until used up.

1922 (1922. I -1923. III.) Size modification

Simple forms: 175X120 mm; cash on delivery forms: 172X1240 mm. Core page: incomplete lines supplemented by small squares. Printing mark and price missing. Printing form: again 18 or 9 pcs.

1 crown [1 K 20 fill.] dark blue/pale yellow (simple)

1 crown [1 K 20 fill.] dark blue/blue (cash on delivery)

Period of use: 1922. II — until used up.

1924 (1923. XII- 1924. X.) Rate increase

Revenue stamp: (PAe). Spelling: instead of „cz", always „c" from now on.

50 crowns dark blue/pale yellow (simple)

50 Crowns dark blue/greenish blue (postage due)

Period of use: 1924.1— until used up.

1924. (1924. XI-1925. VIII.) Rate increase

Printing mark: NV/2a.; no printing mark on the edition of 1925. Watermark: Gy IV, only vertical positions known.

100 Crowns dark blue/yellow (simple)

a) w=1924

b) without printing mark

100 Crowns dark blue/greenish blue (postage due)

a) w=1925

b) without printing mark

Period of use: 1924. X — until used up.

1925. (1925. IX-1926.1.) Size and text modification

Size of simple forms: 176 — 180x125 mm; postage due forms: 76 — 180x250 mm. Core page, upper part over the horizontal line: „RAGSZÁMOK:"

100 (200) crowns dark blue/yellow (simple)

100 (300) crowns dark blue/greenish blue (postage due)

Period of use: 1925. X. 1- the beginning of 1927

Period of use: most frequently, marked as „until used up".

When new bills of lading were introduced, the old ones were not withdrawn automatically, but used up until stocks had run out. In the central warehouse of the postal stationery, as well as in the warehouse of the State Printing House, big stocks remained, including Hungarian/Croatian and Hungarian/Italian language forms. Due to economy reasons, in the January 1919 it was ordered to use these forms. In case of both these issues and the issues of the period of inflation, the margin of the revenue corresponding to the increase of the rate was payable in revenue stamps and the margin of the price in letter, postage due, or official stamps. In case the margin was too big or stamps were not available, both revenue and price margin was collected in cash. After pengő currency was introduced in 1927, all old forms were withdrawn from use.

POSTAL STATIONERY IN PENGŐ CURRENCY 1926-1946

Postage stamp images in the second period (Figures 620 and 621):

Figure 620

(Ba): In the middle of a vertically arranged coloured rectangle, the sun of the same colour as the paper emerges, with the Hungarian Crown inside it. In the upper part of the area, inscription „MAGYARORSZÁG" (Antiqua) appears, while on the bottom edge word „FILLÉR" (sans-serif Antiqua) takes place. On both sides of the latter, there are value numerals. The colour of all these is that of the form. The postage stamp is surrounded by a frame. The size of the postage stamp image is 19.5×23.5 mm. So far, the designer has not been identified. This stamp appears on those postal stationery items where it represented the postage.

For the stamps representing the selling price of the postal stationery, the design of Jenő Haranghy with coronation attributes was used.

(Bb): Antiqua value numerals

(Bc): sans-serif Antiqua value numerals

The designer of the postcards for international use produced using raster intaglio printing technology and issued in 1933 was Sándor Légrády.

(Bd): The image features an eagle with extended wings carrying a sword between its claws on a cliff. This eagle appears in a rectangle of 21.5×37 mm area surrounded by a double frame. In the bottom area of the postage stamp, word „MAGYARORSZÁG" appears. (sans-serif Antiqua, the same colour as the paper). In the upper right corner, the value numeral (sans-serif Antiqua) and the domination “f” (Antiqua, large serif) appears.

This postage stamp image was modified by the State Printing House twice. In 1933, the modification concerned the indication of the value of the domestic postcards and such items of postal stationery, which displayed only the selling price and which were produced by letter printing.

(Be): The image size varies between 21-21,5x35,5 - 36.5. Behind the eagle on the cliff, a Hungarian coat of arms with the crown takes place. The background is composed of densely arranged horizontal lines. The external frame is a continuous thick line, while the internal frame is composed of 0.75 mm long short lines. The internal frame is separated from the background of the picture by a stripe of the colour of the paper. The 3rd and the 12th lines of the background pattern are relatively thick. Between the two thick lines, the inscription reads “MAGYARORSZÁG”. The lines of the background get interrupted by the letters of this word – actually, their endings shape its letters. By the same method, the value numerals are formed too, followed by the denomination indication,, f ".

This image was again modified in 1935, to adapt it to the raster intaglio printing.

(Bf): The frame is a 1 mm thick 22×37 mm simple line. The background is not hatched but getting darker towards the contours of the coat of arms.

(Bg): a horizontally arranged octagonal shape framed by curved lines. In the middle, in a clover shape, numeral “2” takes place. Over it, inscription „BALATONÉRT" appears, while under it, the denomination „FILLÉR" takes place. The amount indicated is the surcharge payable for Balaton postcards.

From 1939, the imprinted stamps indicating only the selling price of the post orders were the same as 2-fillér letter postage stamps designed by Sándor Légrády.

(Bh): Inscription “SACRA CORONA”, with the drawing of the crown. Savings form imprinted stamps were produced with two drawings.

(Bi). In the middle, the drawing of the crown takes place, while below value numeral "20" (Antiqua). Below it, denomination „FILLÉR" takes place

(Antiqua letters). The drawing is surrounded by a semicircular inscription „M. KIR. POSTATAKARÉKPÉNZTÁR". Size: 26x15 mm.

(Bj). Hungarian coat of arms with the crown, with value and denomination indication "20f " below. Size:19,5x53 mm '

(Bk): 20-fillér denomination (Ba) overprinted to turn it into 10-fillér denomination. Numeral “ 20” was overprinted by a rectangle of 3,75X3,75 mm. The new number "10" was 4,5 mm tall, bold, and appeared in the centre of the crown (sans-serif Antiqua).

(Bl). 20-fillér denomination (Ba) cancelled by 18 mm high and 6 mm thick "X" (overprint).

(Bm). 10-fillér denomination (Bf) cancelled as follows: "10 f" overprinted by a rectangle of 9x4,5 mm mm; the price overprinted by a rectangle of 13,5x2.

(Bn): cancellation of (Bg) surcharge indication as follows: the value cancelled by a rectangle of 13,5x2 mm, “BALATONÉRT” cancelled by a rectangle of 13,5X6 mm.

Postal stationery forms (Ba), (Bc) and (Be) issued for school purposes were cancelled by overprint Bo (red colour).

(Bo): 24 octagons shape a six-pointed star. The postage stamps cancelled by such overprints are marked (Bao), (Bco) and (Beo). The purchase price, as it was not indicated on the forms, in the list will be provided in parentheses.

Printing

Postal stationery items of pengő currency were produced the State Printing House by the press technology in one pass. The exceptions were the following: postcards for international practices from 1933, postcards for domestic purposes from 1935 – these were produced by raster intaglio printing technology; saving forms were produced in two passes, beginning from 1933.

Printing devices

The original engravings, matrixes, and printing types for postage stamp images and coats of arms were made in the same way as in the first period. Compilation of printing plates was done according to the similar principles.

Out of the various fixed groups of postal stationery, only new versions will be recorded. The interpretation of the marks of the old ones may be found in the description of the postal stationery of the Crown currency.

Along with the post torn Crown, three kinds of coat of arms may be found. (C3) and (Cl) were the old kinds, while (C6) was the new one.

(C6): Coat of arms with the crown, with the post horn oriented to the left underneath. The coat of arms was surrounding by oak and laurel branches.

There was a period when the indication of the price took place before the printing mark appearing in NI. Based on the position relative to the location, seven versions are known. These have been summarised, just like the versions of the printing mark, and marked by the capital letters of the alphabet.

Out of the old indications of the price, the 1st one reoccurred. The new features were capital letters and the Hungarian/Ruthenian bilingual version.

ÁRA Y FILLÉR 636 old, beilleszteni a szövegváltozatokat

Notes: out of old ones, none occurred.

26.....Külföldi formaimban mindkét lapon a feltüntetett értéket a díjszabásnak megfelelően postabólyeggel ki kell egészíteni.

27.....Távolsági vagy külfölddel való forgalomban a feltüntetett értéket a mindenkor

díjszabásnak megfelelően postabólyeggel ki kell egészíteni.

28.....Ez a levelezőlap csak Ausztriába, Cseh-Szlovákországba, Lengyelországba,

Németországba, Olaszországba s gyarmataiba és Romániába használható. Egyéb külfödi országba még 4 fillérses pestabélyeget kell felragasztani.

29.....Külfölddel való forgalomban a feltüntetett értéket a mindenkori díjszabásnak

megfelelően postabélyeggel ki kell egészíteni.

30.....Külföldi forgalomban a bérmentésítési díjat a díjszabásnak megfelelően postabélyeggel ki kell egészíteni.

Vertical dividing line

M. kir. állami nyomda..... Oa

M. kir. állami nyomda..... Ob

M. kir. állami nyomda..... Oc

M. kir. állami nyomda..... Od

M. kir. állami nyomda..... Oe

Series Mark

2. SEALED POSTCARDS

a) Simple sealed postcard

1926 (1926. VII-1930. X.)

Postage stamp: (Ba), coat of arms: (C3), inscription between the two: „ZÁRT LEVELEZŐLAP". Area of address: CX, sender: FII/3a, printing mark: NI/2a, size: 148x208 mm; frame perforation. Paper: strong, smooth, grey cardboard. There were three colour shades and thickness versions: light grey 0.14, ash grey 0.18 and greenish grey 0.1 —0.16 mm.

16 [18] fillérs dark violet/greenish grey

w=1926. f 1930. f

a) dark violet/ash grey

w=1928 f

b) dark violet/light grey

w = 1929. f.

Period of use: 1926. VIII-until used up.

1930. (1930. IX-1933. V.) Rate increase

Price indication: ÁII/1a, printing mark: NI/2a. Only greenish grey paper, pale and dark shades.

20 (22) fillérs red/greenish grey

w= 1930, 1931, 1932.

Á+N = (B+lm), (B+ln)

Period of use: 1930. XII-until used up

1933 (1933. V-1934. ILI.) Postage stamp image and layout modification

The front page divided from the title to the printing mark. Postage stamp: (Be), Coat of arms missing. Inscription over the dividing line, in the middle: „ZÁRT LEVELEZŐLAP". Price indication: ÁI/1d, address: CXI, sender: FIII/6a, printing mark: NIII/2d. Paper: 0.15 — 0.16 mm thick greenish grey and ash grey.

20 (22) fillérs red/greenish grey

w=1933. Od

a) red/ash grey

w=1934. Oe

Period of use: 1933. VI-until used up.

1934. (1934. 1T-1943. VI.) Price and layout modification

The front page is not divided. Inscription at the left side of the imprinted stamp, in the middle „ ZÁRT LEVELEZŐLAP ". Price indication: ÁI/1d, address: CX, sender: FV/6a, printing mark: NIII/2d. Due to the long period, there is a wide range of both the colour and the quality of the paper. Thickness: 0.12 — 0.22 mm. Apart from the official dark and light shades of the ash grey colour, bright and pale greenish grey, olive grey, light grey, brownish grey and sand grey colour versions have turned up. The red colour of the printing ranges from brownish red to dark and bright red.

20 (20) fillérs red/ash grey

w=all years of this period: 1934- 1943

Period of use: 1934. V—until used up.

1943 (1943. VII-X.) Rate increase

The value numeral and the purchase price changed. Presumably one edition was produced, as the production terminated at the end of October of 1943. Paper thickness: 0.22 mm.

30 (30) fillérs red/ash grey, w=1943.

Period of use: 1943. VIII-1945. X. 31.

b) Sealed postcards with adverts

1930 (1930. XI.)

Postage stamp image: (Ba), coat of arms missing. Inscription at the left side of the imprinted stamp, in the middle: “THO-MA-ZÁRT-LEVELEZŐLAP a helyi forgalom számára." Area of address: XCIV, sender: FVI/10a, notes: in JI/27 and JIV: „M. kir.Keresk. Min. 73647/1930. no. hat. alapján: „Ezt a küldeményt a postahivataloknem cserélik be." Printing mark: NI/2a. Inside, there are several promotional texts, below them: „1. évf. 1. sz. 6500 db." Size: 149x210 mm, when folded: 149x105 mm. Paper thickness: 0.26 mm.

10 fillérs brown/greyish white, w = 1930.

Period of use: 1930. XII - presumably until 1932

3. OPEN POSTCARDS

a) Domestic simple and response postcards 1926 (1926. II-1929. XI.)

Divided front page; postage stamp image: (Ba), coat of arms: (C3), between them, large-serif Antiqua inscription: „LEVELEZŐ-LAP". Area of address CIV, sender: FI/3a, printing mark: NI/2a. The dividing line is approximately in te middle on local and long-distance cards, starting under the title and going down to the edge. Size: 148 X105 mm.

The dividing line of the response postcards takes place at 3 mm from the left edge, and runs between the title and J1: Title on the first page: „VÁLASZOS LEVELEZŐ-LAP/CARTE POSTALE AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE"; title on the second page: „LEVELEZŐ-LAP/(VÁLASZ)/CARTE POSTALE/(RÉPONSE)". On both pages, the address: CV, sender: FII/5g, notes: J1/2a, size: 150x212 mm. The two pages are separated by coloured punch holes.

Paper: 0.20 — 0.26 mm, cardboard without watermark. Colour versions: pale yellow, greyish yellow, brownish yellow and pale okker yellow. Colour of printing: bright, dark, pale and light shades.

4[6] fillérs red violet/yellow (local)

w = 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 a and b

8[9] fillérs olive green/yellow (long-distance)

w=1926, 1927, 1928, 1929. a and b

8 + 8 [18] fillérs olive green/yellow (response)

w = 1926. r+s

Period of use: 1926. III- (long-distance), Vl- (local), VIII- (response) - until used up.

1929. (1929. XII-1930. X.) Text and layout modification

Title of the local postcard: „LEVELEZŐ-LAP/a helyi forgalom számára." Notes: J1/27a. Long-distance postcard: sender: FI/4a, notes: J1/29a. There was no response version.

4 [5] fillérs red violet/yellow (local)

w= 1929, 1930, Ír

8 [9] fillérs olive green/yellow (long-distance)

w = 1930, a

Period of use: 1929. XII -, long-distance 1930. III - until used up.

1930. (1930. XI-1933. V.) Rate increase

Apart from the value numeral modification, sender became different too: FI/4a. The first edition of the long-distance postcards did not have price indication: (Áo); otherwise, on the rest, the price indication is ÁII/1a. On the response card, edition 1933, the price indication appears on both pages.

6(7) fillérs yellowish green/yellow (local)

w= 1930, 1931, 1932. (E+10)

10(11) fillérs deer brown/yellow (long-distance)

a) w=1930. A_0 a

b) w=1930, 1931, 1932. (D+1p)

10 + 10(22) fillérs őzbrown/yellow (válaszos)

a) w=1930. (B+11) + s

b) w=1933. (C + 1h) + (A+1f)

Period of use: 1930. XII - until used up.

1933 (1933.VI-34.11) Value stamp and layout modification

Postage stamp image: (Be), coat of arms missing from this edition on. Dividing line is always in the middle of the card. Title of simple cards MI: „LEVELEZŐLAP"; title of response cards on the first page: „VÁLASZOS LEVELEZŐLAP"; title of response cards on the second page MI: „ LEVELEZŐLAP 2,3. és 4 sor mint eddig". Area of address: CV, printing mark: NIII/2d, sender: FIII/6a (simple cards), FIII/7g (response cards). Price indication: ÁI/1g on all cards.

6(7) fillérs yellowish green/sand yellow (local)

w=1933

10+ 10 (22) fillérs dark green/sand yellow (response)

w = 1933 Oa

10(11) fillérs dark green/sand yellow (long-distance)

w = 1933, 1934. Oe+Oe

Period of use: 1933. VII-, 1933. IX (local) - until used up.

1934 (1934. III-1938. VI. ?) Price modification

The purchase price was the same as the face value of the imprinted stamp.

6(6) fillérs yellowish green/sand yellow (local)

w= 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937. Ob

10+10 (20) fillérs dark green/sand yellow (response)

w=1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938. Ob

10(10) fillérs dark green/sand yellow (long-distance)

w = 1934, 1935, 1937, 1938. Oc+Oc

Period of use: 1934.IV.I — until used up.

1938 (1938. VI. ? - 1941.IX.) Printing mark and title modification

Title in the Hungarian language on the front page: „LEVELEZŐLAP VÁLASZLAPPAL", printing mark on all cards: NIV/2a. Distance cards, due to colour modification, were terminated in the November of 1940.

6(6) fillérs yellowish green/sand yellow (local)

w=1938, 1939, 1940, 1941. Id

10 + 10(20) fillérs dark green/sand yellow (response)

w=1938, 1939, 1940. 1g

10(10) fillérs dark green/sand yellow (long-distance)

w=1938, 1939, 1940, 1941. lj+le

1939 (1939. VI-1940. XII.) Hungarian/Ruthenian bilingual issue. Bilingual title MI.: „ LEVELEZŐLAP/ПОШТОВА КАРТОЧКА". Price indication: ÁI/5a, sender: FIII/9a, address and printing mark as earlier. Paper thickness: 0.26 — 0.30 mm.

6(6) fillérs yellowish green/sand yellow (local)

w = 1939 1a

10(10) fillérs dark green/sand yellow (long-distance)

w = 1939, 1940. 1a

Period of use: 1939. VII - until used up.

1941 (1940. XII-1941. VIII.) Colour modification of the distance card

10(10) fillérs violet brown/sand yellow (long-distance)

w=1940, 1941. 1g.

Period of use: 1941. I. — until used up

1941. (1941. X-1943. VI; 12-fillér cards 1944. IX) Rate increase. Apart from the face value, there were no changes. Paper thickness: 0.16-0.20 mm.

8(8) fillérs yellowish green/sand yellow (local, Hungarian)

w=1941, 1942, 1943. 1g

8(8) fillérs yellowish green/sand yellow (local, Ruthenian)

w = 1943. 1b.

12(12) fillérs violet brown/sand yellow (long-distance, Hungarian)

w=1941, 1942, 1943, 1944. (from 1943.VIII.1 local) 1g

12(12) fillérs dark green/sand brown (long-distance)

w = 1941. (from 1943. VII. l local) 1c

12+12(24) fillérs violetbama/sand yellow (response, Hungarian)

w=1941, 1942, 1943, lj + le

Period of use: 1941. XI-1945. X. 31 (Ruthenian ones until 1944. X the latest).

1943 (1943. VIII.-1944. IX.) Rate increase

Papar thickness: 0.17-0.26 mm.

18(18) fillérs dark green/sand yellow (long-distance)

w = 1943, 1944. 1g

18+18(36) fillérs dark green/sand yellow (response)

w = 1943, 1944. lk+lf

Period of use: 1943. IX -1945. X. 31.

1944 (1944. XI.) Ghetto mail

The cards which were planned to be used in the Budapest ghetto (simple local and long-distance cards) were overprinted by a yellow stripe which connected the upper right and left corners.

12(12) fillérs violet red/canary yellow/ sand yellow (local)

w= 1944 lg. Number of copies 49.859

18(18) fillérs dark green/canary yellow/sand yellow (long-distance)

w= 1944. lg. Number of copies 49.804 pieces

Period of use: Eventually, post office was not opened in the ghetto, so these postcards were not introduced into mail circulation. After the war had ended, they were used as ordinary postcards, due to the shortage of the postal stationery.

Purchase price: 32 and 38 fillérs from 1945. VI. 15. From 1945.VII.2 when the first inflation tariff was introduced, 1.42 and 1.48P were payable on top of the purchase price of 20 fillérs for local and 1.82 and 1.88 P for long-distance mail, either in stamps or cash. The postal stationery nature of these items terminated on 1945. X. 31.

b) International postcard, 1929 (1929. III.XII)

Divided front page; postage stamp image: (Ba); coat of arms: (C3); between these, inscription: „LEVELEZŐ-LAP/CARTE POSTALE"; area of address: CIV, sender: FI/3a; printing mark: NI/2a; note: J1/28. Size: 146 X104 mm. Paper thickness: 0.26 mm.

16(17) fillérs carbon blue/yellow, w = 1929. c.

Period of use: 1920. IV — until used up (presumably until 1933)

c) Promotional postcard

1926 (1926. VII) Postcard Booklet with Coupons

The local and long distance postcards of the issue of 1926 contained coupons of 30X105 mm connected by coloured punch holes, on which advertising texts were printed. A booklet contained 10 postcards. For use, the cards were torn out of the booklet without punch holes being seen on them.

4 fillérs red violet/yellowish white (local)

(perforated at the left side) w = 1926

8 fillérs olive green/yellowish white (long-distance)

(perforated at the left side) w = 1926

Period of use: no further data available regarding their use.

1930 (1930. XI.) D-letter

Postage stamp image: (Ba); without coat of arms; divided front page, the dividing line at 22 mm from the left edge of the card. Inscription „D-LEVÉL/(DÖMJÉN-LEVÉL. Törv. védve.)/a helyi forgalom számára." at the top, between the stamp and the dividing line. Area of address: CXIV, sender: FVI/10a, notes: J1/27, and on J1V. helyen:„M. kir. Keresk. Min. 73647/1930. sz. hat. alapján: „Ezt a küldeményt a postahivatalok nem cserélik be." Printing mark NI/2a. Size: 148X210 when folded; otherwise, as in case of response postcards 148x105 mm. On the rear side of the response card, there is a dividing line at 9 mm from the left edge. In the left upper corner of the left column, „Magán közlemények:", in the right corner, „Postai feljegyzések:" inscriptions are seen. The 143x200 mm frame in the unfolded card embraces 18 adverts of seven printed colours. Under the frame, „D. —LEVELEK EÖTVÖS UTCA 1.TELEFON: 164-33 ÉS 342-12 I ÉVF. 1 sz. TÖRV. VÉDVE" is seen. Paper: 0.26 mm thick.

8 fillérs olive green/greyish

white (local), w = 1930. i

Period of use: 1930. XII - presumably until 1932

d) Domestic picture postcard

1935 (1935. III— ?) D-series, raster intaglio printing

Divided front page, 1.75 mm frame composed of tulips and leaves (B2), its size being 140x97 mm (Figure 616). In the upper part of the left-hand column, 70x37 mm frame embraces an area for the image. At 1 mm from its right side, a dividing line runs up to the bottom crossing line. At 9 mm from the bottom frame, a horizontal line creates space for the sender's details. In the image area, 68X35 mm landscape takes place. In the usual location of the right-hand column, (Bd) stamp takes place. Coat of arms (C6) takes place between the landscape and the stamp. The area of inscription appears under and over the coat of arms. The frame of this area is 38x21,5 mm. Inscription: „MAGY. KIR. POSTA/ + POSTCARD + " Price indication: ÁIÍI/4; address: CVII.; sender: FIII/8; printing mark JNJLH/7. Under the image frame, the sans-serif Antiqua inscription is in the Hungarian, French, and Esperanto languages, either in onen, two, or three lines, depanding on the length. Series mark: SII/3. Letter "D" of the series mark starts in line with the inner left side (Type I) of the frame or the outer side of that frame (Type II). The series contains 15 forms. (See 16th at the next image postcard sold with surcharge). Paper: 0.18 mm thick, soft, smooth, yellowish white cardboard.

10 (10) fillérs dark blackish green/yellowish white (long-distance), w = 1935

D-l. BUDAPEST: VÁROSLIGET, VAJDAHUNYAD VÁRA. - BOIS DE VILLE, CHATEAU FORT/DE VAJDAHUNYAD. - URBA ARBARETO, KASTELO VAJDAHUNYAD (I)

a) Deficient printing: serial no.: D —16.

BEMÁSOLNI pdf

Period of use: 1935. V-1937. XII. 31. Remaining stock had to be returned by 1938.I.15; cards in posession of the general public were officially not exchange. (On the remaining stock, the face value and the surchanrge was cancelled — (Bm) and (Bn) stamps — were overprinted by words „Postaszolgálati ügy." in one pass. From the May of 1938, they were used for internal purposes of the Post Office.

1935 (1935. V.) Auxiliary issue

International 20-fillér postcard, serial no 4 — 3 overprinted by stamp (Bk)

10 (10) fillérs on 20 fillérs, bright violet red/sand yellow (long-distance)

Period of use: 1935. VI — until used up, presumably until 1938-ig (sold only at post offices of Debrecen).

1937. (1937. VI—) E-series, raster intaglio printing

Similar to D-series with different images and colour of printing.

10 (10) fillérs dark olive green/yellowish white (long-distance), w= 1937.

BEMÁSOLNI pdf

Period of use: 1937.VII - until used up.

e) International picture postcards

1931. (1931. VIII-). A-series, offset printing

Divided front page with dividing line of 92 mm; area surrounded by a wavy frame of 60x90 mm took place in the left part. Small lines took place among the waves outside and inside. In the picture area, either vertically arranged (Á) or horizontally arranged (F) image 57x87 mm took place. Postage stamp image: (Ba); title: MII.: „LEVELEZO-LAP/CARTE POSTALE"; address: CVI; Printing mark NI/4, serial no. SI/3. The inscription of the image took place under the frame – it was arranged horizontally, if the image was vertical, and vertically, if the image was arranged horizontally. Size of card: 148x105 mm.

16 [17] fillérs dark black and blue/sand yellow

A-4. BUDAPEST. SZÉPMŰVÉSZETI MÚZEUM (F)A-5. BUDAPEST. HALÁSZBÁSTYA (F)

A-6. BUDAPEST. MAGYAR NEMZETI MÚZEUM (F)

20 [21] fillérs bright violet red/sand yellow

A-l. BUDAPEST. SZENT GELLÉRT SZOBOR (Á)

A-2. BUDAPEST. HALÁSZBÁSTYA (Á)A-3. DEBRECEN. REFORMÁTUS NAGYTEMPLOM (F)

1931 (1931. VII-) B-series, offset printing

Similar to the previous series with different images and colour of printing

16 [17] fillérs dark black blue/sand yellow

B-4. BUDAPEST. PARLIAMENT (F)

B-5. BUDAPEST. KIRÁLYI CURIA (F)

B-6. SOPRON. SZÉCHENYI-TÉR. (F)

20 [21] fillérs bright violet red/sand yellow

B-l, SZEGED. FOGADALMI TEMPLOM. (Á)

B-2. PÉCS. SZÉKESEGYHÁZ (F)

B-3. DIÓSGYŐR. VÁRROM (F)

Period of use: for both series from 1931. IX until 16 fillérs were used up; 20 fillérs until 1936.XII.31 (the remaining stock of the latter had to be returned by 1937.1.15). The State Printing House overprinted the remaining

stock of 20 fillérs by stamp (Bl), cancelling them this way, and introducing them from the May of 1937 for the use as internal postcards of Post Office.

1933 (1933. IV—) C-series, raster intaglio printing

The layout is similar to the first issue of the domestic postcards of 1935, the exception being the face value and the colour of printing.

16 [17] fillérs bright blue and violet/yellowish white w = 1933.

C- 1. PANNONHALMI APÁTSÁG. — ABBAYE DE PANNONHALMA. - ABATEJO DEPANNONHALMA.

C- 2. BUDAPEST: SZENT ISTVÁN-SZOBOR. - STATÜE DE ST.ETIENNE, PREMIER ROI DE/HONGRIE. - STATUO DE STA STEFANO.ÜNUA RECO DEHUNGARUJO.

C- 3. DRÉGELYI KOM. - RUINES DTJ FORT DE DRÉGELY. - RUTNOJ DE FORTlfCAtíO DJtÉOELY

C- 4. DUNAI LÁTKÉP VISEGRÁDDAL. - VUE SUR LE DANUBE AVEC VISEGRÁD.

- PANORAMO/CE LA DANUBO KUN VISEGRÁD.

C- 5. TESTŐRSÉG FELVONULÁSA. - GARDE/DU CORPS MONTANTE. - PARAD-

MARSÓ DE KORPOGVARDIO.

C- 6. EGER: SZÉKESEGYHÁZ. - EGER: CATHÉDRALE. - EGER: KATEDRALO.

C- 7. PÉCS: BELVÁROSI TEMPLOM. - PÉCS: PAROISSE DE LA CITÉ. - PÉCS:

INTERNURBA PARO HEJO.

C- 8. BUDAPEST: VÁROSLIGETI TÓ, A MILLENTUMIEMLÉKMŰVEL. — BUDAPEST:

LAC DU/BOIS DE VILLE ET MONUMENT DU MILLÉNAIRE. - BUDAPEST:

LAGO DE URBA/ARBARETO KAJ MONUMENTO DE MILJAROJ.

C- 9. SZEGED, VÁROSRÉSZLET. - SZEGED, PARTIÉ DE LA VILLE. - SZEGED,

URBO-PARTO.

C-10. LILLAFÜRED. - LILLAFÜRED (STATION BALNÉAIRE). - LILLAFÜRED,BANSTACIO.

C-11. TIHANYI APÁTSÁG. - ABBAYE DE TIHANY. - ABATEJO DE TTHANY.

C-12. BUDAPEST VÁROSRÉSZLET (KILÁTÁS A GELLÉRTHEGYRŐL). - BUDAPEST, PARTIE/DE LA VILLE (VUE PRISE DU

MONT-GELLÉRT). - BUDAPEST, URBO-PORTO (PANORAMO/DE SUR LA GELLÉRT-MONTO).

C-13. GÖDÖLLŐ, KIRÁLYI KASTÉLY. - GÖDÖLLŐ, CHÁTEAU ROYAL. - GÖDÖLLŐ./KASTELO RÉGA.

C-14. ALFÖLDI TÁJ. - PARTLE DE L'ALFÖLD. - PARTO DE LA PUSZTA PEJZAÖODE PUSZTA.

C-15. GÖDÖLLŐ, PREMONTREI GYMNASTUM RENDHÁZA. - GÖDÖLLŐ, LYCÉEDES PREMONTRÉS, AILE DES PROFESSEURS. - GÖDÖLLŐ, PREMONTREAGIMNAZIO, ALO DE PROFESOROJ.

C-16. SÁROSPATAK. - VUE DE SÁROSPATAK. - PANORAMO DE SÁROSPATAK.

g) Tax warning

Response cards for automobile tax debt were introduced. Local cards were produced for the tax authorities of Budapest ditricts, while long distance ones for the tax authorities in the countryside. The warehouse no. and the price indication was always typed in one line; listing will be provided as Mj+Á. Two versions of the warehouse no. and the wording are known. Warehouse no. will be provided as Y:

1.....Y. Local (Payment).

2.....Y. (Payment).

1928. (1928.1-1929.11.)

Stamp image on the front pages of both cards: (Ba). Title on the front page in Antiqua letters in the middle: „ADÓINTÉS."; address: CXII; on the rear side: „I. Adóintés" or „II. Adóintés." and the corresponding imprinted text. Warehouse no. and price indication: MjII/1a + ÁIX/1a. The title on the second card: „TÉRTI~VEVÉNY."; the address on old cards: „A.....ker. m. kir. adófelügyelőségnek"; name of location: „Budapest."; address: CXVIII. Long distance cards: „A m. kir. adóhivatalnak"; address: CXIII. At the rear side, the title is: „Tértivevény", with the imprinted text below and spaces for signatures of the delivering party and the recipient. Size: 150x210; size when folded: 50x105 mm.

4+4(20) fillérs red violet/sand yellow (local)

a) I. Tax Warning, warehouse no. 2 (long-distance)

b) II. Tax Warning, warehouse no. 3

8 + 8(20) fillérs dark yellowish green/sand yellow

a) I. Tax Warning, warehouse no. 41

b) II. Tax Warning, 42. rakt. no. 42

Period of use: 1928. II — until used up

1929. (1929. II.) Printing mark NVII/2a

8 + 8(20)fillérs dark yellowish green/sand yellow (long-distance)

,b) II. Tax Warning, warehouse no. 42 w—1929.

Period of use: 1929. III - until used up.

1929. (1929. III-1930. X.) Warehouse no. and text modification

Warehouse no. and price indication: MJII/2a. + ÁLX/1a. Order number RII/2a.

4+4(20) fillérs red violet/sand yellow (local) 8+8(20) fillérs dark yellowish green/sand yellow

I. Tax Warning, warehouse no. 350 w= 1929

II. Tax warning 351. warehouse no. w=1929.-673

8+8(20) fillérs dark yellowish green/sand yellow (long-distance)

a) I. Tax warning 352. warehouse no. w = 1929.

b) II. Tax warning 351. warehouse no. w=1929.

Period of use: 1929. IV-until used up (From 1930. XI. 15, 2 + 2 fillérs additional stamp had to be affixed), presumably until 1932.

1931 (1931. 1-1933. V.) Rate increase.

Modification: face value and printing mark (NI/2a), on both parts of the warning.

6 + 6(24) fillérs yellowish green/sand yellow (local)

a) I. Tax Warning, warehouse no. 350 w = 1933

b) II. Tax Warning, warehouse no. 351 w=1931, 1933

10 + 10(24) fillérs deer brown/sand yellow (long-distance)

a) I. Tax warning, warehouse no. 352 w=1931

b) II. Tax Warning, warehouse no. 353 w=1931,

1932.

Period of use: 1931. II — until used up, presumably until 1939

1933. (1933. VI-1940. ?) Modification: face value, colour. Postage stamp image (Be).

6 + 6(24) fillérs yellowish green/sand yellow (local)

a) I. Tax Warning, warehouse no. 360 w = 1933,1936.

b) Tax warning, warehouse no. 351 w = 1934.

10+10(24) fillérs dark green/sand yellow (long-distance)

a) I. Tax Warning, warehouse no. 352 w=1933, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940.

b) II. Tax warning, warehouse no. 353 w=1939,1940.

Period of use: 1933. VII— until used up, presumably the end of 1942 (From 1941.IX. 15, 2 + 2 fillérs of stamps had to be affixed).

5. POSTAL ORDERS

a) Domestic postal money order

1927. (1926. XI. -1927. XII.)

Sender’s receipt and coupon as on the issue of 1924.Size: 227x120 mm. Stamp: (Bb); post horn with the crown: (cl) in the left upper corner of the core page and the sender’s coupon. Sample mark: Mjla: „Al.", Printing mark: NVIII/2a. Paper: pink, 0.11 — 0.13 mm thick, watermark VIII. Watermark positions (horizontal): Bl—B4.

1 fillérs black/pink, w = 1926, 1927.

Period of use: 1927. I — until used up.

1928. (1928. JJ1.-1930. I.). Modification: watermark

Watermark IX, four vertical positions are known: Al—A4.

1 fillérs black/pink

1930. (1930. LT-X.) Modification: size, layout and image

Stamp: (Bc). Size of the form: sender’s receipt 70x120 mm, coupon 40x120 mm, and 135x120 mm core card. Entire size: 245X120 mm. Vertical lines create three columns. Core card: two columns created by a vertical line at 40 mm from the right edge. In the right column, only the check mark was postmarked, the location and date postmark was missing.

1 fillérs black/pink, w = 1930.

Period of use: 1930. III. 1 - until used up. (From 1930. XI. 15, the margin was payable in cash).

1930. (1930. XI.-1939. XII.) Price increase.

Modification: stamp face value. There were two types of the issues of 1938 and 1939: (I) – the call on the rear side of the sender coupon and the core card, while the format of the date was „193. .", and (II) – ,,19...". There are black punch holes between the sender receipt, the coupon, and the core page.

Order no.: RII./2, from 1932 missing; sample mark modified to „A.l.".

2 fillérs black/pink

a) w-x = 1930.-212, 1931.-212. (I)

b) w= 1932, 1933, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939. (I)

c) w=1938, 1939. (II)

Period of use: 1930. XII-until used up, presumably until 1943

1938. (1937. XI-XII). For school use

Postage stamp image: (Bco). Core page: sans-serif Antiqua letters, red overprinted inscription: „ISKOLAI CÉLRA". Length: 152 mm. Otherwise similar to the issue of 1930.

(1 fillér) on 2 fillérs black/red/pink, w = 1937. (I)

Period of use: 1938. II. 1-1944. IX. (From 1946. III. l, post offices in Budapest started to use up the remaining stock at the selling price of 5000 P until used up at the beginning of 1947. Before going on sale, (cl) post horn with the crown and the stamp were crossed by coloured pencil or ink.

1939. (1939. VI- ?) Issue at Transcarpatia, with different face value; stamp: (Bh). Hungarian/Ruthenian text, on the previous place on the core card, in two lines.

Sans-serif bold Antiqua letters „BELFÖLDI POSTAU-TALVÁNY/ПОШТОВЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД", on the coupon and receipt in one line, Antiqua letters: „SZELVÉNY-КУПОН" and „FELADÓVEVÉNY/РЕЦЕПИС". Sample mark Mjla.: „A.2."; printing mark from 1940 NVHI/2.

2 fillérs black/pink, (2a) w = 1939. (LT), (2) w=1942. (III)

Period of use: 1939. VTI-1944. XI.

1940. (1940. 1-1943. XII.) Value denomination modification

Postage stamp image: (Bh). The date format on the rear side of the coupon and sender receipt starts with „194. ."too (III). Printing mark from 1943: NVIII/2.

2 fillérs black/pink

(II) w = 1940, 1941, 1942.

(III) w = 1942, 1943.

Period of use: 1940.11-1945. X. 31.

1944. (1944. II- ?) Modification: size and layout

The parts to be filled in by the sender are surrounded by a thick line. Size: 260x115 mm; sender receipt 78x115, coupon 50x115, core card 132x115 mm. Core card contained only one column. Address: 4 lines, the 3rd thick, the rest dotted. Printing mark on sender receipt: NXI/2. All four positions of the watermark are known: Al - A4 and Bl — B4.

2 fillérs black/pink, w = 1944.

Period of use: 1944. III-1945. X. 31.

b) Postal order for international use.

1927 (1927. VI-1930. X.)

Similar to the domestic card, with Hungarian and French texts. Layout and arrangement different from the domestic card; the size is smaller too: 220 X105 mm. Stamp: (Bb), in the middle of the right side of the sender receipt. Printing mark: NVI/4a. Watermark: VIII; yellow paper. Four horizontal watermark positions are known: B1-B4. Sample mark Mjla.: „E/l".

1 fillérs black/yellow

Period of use: 1927. VII. — until used up.

1930. (1930. XI. - ?). Rate increase, stamp and watermark modification.

Stamp: (Bc) in the bottom left corner. Size: 235x115 mm. Printing mark: NVI/2a.; watermark: VIII; watermark positions: Bl — B4.

2 fillérs black/sarga, w = 1930.

Period of use: 1930. XII—until used up.

1937. (1937. XI-XII.). For school use

Stamp: (Bco), overprint over the previous issue, at the bottom, horizontally

(1 fillérs) on 2 fillérs black/red/yellow, w = 1930.

Period of use as in the previous domestic issue of 1937.

1940 (1940. I- ?). Modification: face value

Stamp: (Bh); watermark: IX; positions: A1-A4

2 fillérs black/yellow, w = 1940.

Period of use: 1940. II. -until used up or 1945. X. 31

c) Postal assignment card

1927. (1927. I. —XII.). Hungarian/French text

The form contains two folded cards separated by a line of punch holes. The first card was separated by a further punch hole line into areas of 70x120 and 110x120 mm. On the core card, a 1.5 mm thick line enframed an area of 89X105 mm, divided into three areas by two horizontal lines. In the upper right side of the upper part stamp (Ba), in the upper left part, coat of arms (C3) took place. The inscription between the two read: „POSTAI/MEGBIZÁSI LAP/FEUILLE DE RECOUVREMENT". The Hungarian words were vertical, while the French sans-serif Antiqua in italics. In the bottom part of the area, there is place for the amount, with nine imprinted lines. In the middle area, the sender details FVII/11m; in the bottom area, words ,,A m.'kir. posta-,hivatalnak / Au bureau de poste" and the address CXV appear; printing mark: NI/2a; note: J1/30. The rear side and the coupon part contained the details of the sender and person in debt, as well as the amount in question. The parts to be filled in by the sender were surrounded by a thick line here as well.

The inscription on a core card of the second card read as follows: „MEGBÍZÁSI POSTAUTALVÁNY/MANDAT DE RECOUVREMENT"; the coupon: „Szelvény.— Coupon./Leszámolás. — Décompte." The columns to be filled in by the sender were surrounded by a thick line. The rear side was identical to that of the cards without coupons. Printing mark: NVIII/2á. The size of the card when unfolded was 180X240 mm. Paper: 0.13 — 0.15

mm thick, smooth, green and slate grey cardboard-like; watermark: VIII, of which all four horizontal positions are known (Bl—B4).

8+0 [10] fillérs brown/greenish slate grey, w = 1927.

Period of use: 1927. II.—until used up.

1929 (1929. L —1930. X.). Watermark change

Watermark IX, all four vertical positions (Al — A4)

8+0 [10] fillérs brown/greenish slate grey, w = 1929.

Period of use: 1929.II.— until used up

1930 (1930. XI.) Rate increase.

10 + 0 [12] fillérs brown/greenish grey, w = 1930.

Period of use: 1930. XII.—until used up.

1930 (1930. XII.-1933. XI.). Price indication: ÁII/1a.; printing colour modification.

10+0 (12) fillérs, dark blue/greenish slate grey, w = 1930, 1932.

Period of use: 1930. XII. - until used up

1934: (1933. XII.-1941. VIII.). Stamp and printing colour modification

Postage stamp image: (Be); coat of arms missing; printing mark: NI/2 and NVIII/2 from 1936; NI/1a and NVIII/1a from 1939

10+0 [12] fillérs dark green/greenish slate grey

a) w= 1933. (2a)

b) w= 1936, 1937,1938. (2)

c) w=0 (1)

Period of use: 1934. I. — until used up

1938. (1937. XI. -XII.). For school use

Postage stamp image: (Beo), horizontal overprinted text. Printing mark: NI/2 and NVIII/2.

(1 fillérs) on 10 fillérs, dark blue/red/greenish slate grey, w = 1937.

Period of use as in case of domestic money orders

1941 (1941. IX.-1943. VII.) Rate increase

First edition printing mark: NI/1 and NVIII/1, the rest: 2a; order no. RII/2a

12+0 (14) fillérs dark green/ greenish grey

a) w = 0(l)

b) w=1941. (2a)

c) w-x= 1942.-6267. (2a)

Period of use: 1941. X - until used up or 1945..X. 31.

d) Fedezeti lap

1927. (1926. XI-XII.)

Similar to the card of the year 1917 but supplemented by the sender coupon. Size of one-column core card: 220x165; size of coupon: 70x100; size of notes below the former two parts: 220x55 mm. The three parts are separated by black punch holes on the rear side. Core card: stamp (Bb) in the upper right corner, (c1) crown in the upper left corner (on the coupon too). Inscription: „Magyar postaigazgatás. — Administration desPostes de HONGRIE./Fedezeti lap. - Avis d'émission."; inscription on the coupon: „Sender: vevény". Core card, rear side: „Tudnivalók." Sample mark: Mjll.: „S 1."; printing mark: NVIII/2a. Paper: thick yellowish white; watermark: VIII, positions Al—A4.

1 fillérs black/yellowish white, w = 1926.

Period of use: 1927. III. 1- the end of 1935. IV. (from 1930. XI. 15, 1 fillér was payable in cash). Their use terminated; instead, „távirati utalványlap" (telegram money order) was introduced as of 1 1935.

e) Telegram money order

1935 (1931. II.) Postage stamp image: (Bc). Similar to the cover page of 1927. The second line of the inscription modified: „Távirati utalványlap. — Avis d'émission d'un maiidat télégraphique". Word „Közlemény:" omitted.

2 fillérs black/yellowish white, w= 1931.

Period of use: 1935. IV. 1—until used up.

1936 (the beginning of 1936 - 1944. VI.)

Stamp image, text, and watermark modification. Stamp: (Be); text modification on core card and coupon: „Magyar postaigazgatás. — Administration des Postes de Hongrie./Távirati utalványlap./Avis d'émission d'un mandat télégraphique" and „Feladó vevény"; printing mark: NVIII/2; order no. from 1941 RE/2; the Hungarian language sample indication: MjII.:„S.I."; the French language sample indication MjVIII.: „M P 2 (Regl. art. 104, § 8)". Paper: white, watermark IX, positions B1- B4.

2 fillérs black/white

a) w= 1936, 1937, 1939.

b) w-x = 1941.-5130, 1942.-1829, 1943.-899. és 1944.-99.

1938. (1937. XI —XII.) For school use

Stamp: (Bco), overprint and period of use as in case of domestic money orders.

Overprint on the issue of 1936, w=1937.

(1 fillérs) on 2 fillérs, black/red/white, w = 1937

f) Field money order

1940. (1940. I-?.) For mail to the hinterland from field post offices, which cost more than 1200 P

This form was similar to the domestic money orders of the year 1940. Differences: title: „Tábori postautalvány"; instead of the place of residence of the sender, „alakulata" (corps) and „tábori posta szám." (number of field post office); printing mark NVT/2; grey paper; fees of the field post office money order took place on the rear side of the coupon.

1 fillér black/grey (II), w= 1940.

Period of use: 1940. II—until the end of the war

Note: Field post offices operated from 1938. Presumably other issues and editions were also introduced. Presumably forms were produced for mail from the hinterland to the field post offices.

6. POSTAGE DUE FORM

There are 4 types of the sample indications of the postage due forms, due to the new spelling. The French language version also contained the reference to the relevant international postal convention.

(I) C/l,

(II) C 1. [Deficient printing, no italics]

(III) Cl.

(IV) C 8 (Régl art. 130)

1929. (1929. I-1931. IV)

The entire form of 150X105 mm contained a coupon of 35X105 mm and a core card of 115X105 mm divided by a thick vertical line. The same kind of horizontal line divided the core card at 42 mm from the bottom. The stamp took place in the upper right corner (Bc). Inscription on the core card and on the coupon as on the issue of 1925. In the bottom column „Szolgálati előjegyzések." — Indications de service." there were five horizontal columns. Production (order) no. RJ1/a; sample indication: MJla.(I), printing mark: NVI/2a. Paper 0.08 mm thick, greyish blue; watermark: VIII, positions Bl—B4.

1 fillér black/greyish blue, w = 1929.-3464.

Period of use: 1929. II-until used up, probably the beginning of 1937 (from 1930.XI. 15, 1 fillér cash was payable).

1931 (1931. XI-1939. XII.) Stamp, layout, and size modification

Size: 165 X 114 mm, which was achieved by making the core card longer and the height of the form bigger. The height of the bottom band of the coupon and the core card remained unchanged. The stamp remained in the usual place, in the upper left corner (Be), while the crown (cl) took place in

the upper left corner. Inscription from top to bottom „Magyar postaigazgatás. — Administration des Postes de Hongrie."; the French language sample indication MjVIII type (IV); below: „Az utánvételes küldeményrendeltetési országa:/Pavs de destination de l'envoi grevé. de remboursement: ....."; finally: „UTÁNVÉTELI LAP./MANDAT DE REMBOURSEMENT INTERNATIONAL". On the core card, in the bottom band, a rectangular area of 2X2 entitled „Szolgálati előjegyzések" substituted the earlier 5 horizontal columns. Paper: light yellowish green, otherwise the same. Hungarian sample mark: MJ1, types (I) és (II); printing mark: NYI/2 and 2a. No production number.

2 fillérs black/light yellowish green

a) w = 1937. NVI/2 and (I)

b) w = 1931, 1936, 1938, NVI/2a and (I)

c) w = 1938. NVI/2a and (II)

Period of use: 1937. III — until used up, presumably until 1943-ig.

1938. (1937. XI -XII.) For school use

Stamp (Beo), overprint text arranged horizontally

(1 fillér) over 2 fillérs black/red/light yellowish green, w = 1937, NVI./2 and (I)

Period of use: the same as in case of domestic money orders.

1942 (1942.I -1943. ?) Size, paper colour and watermark modification

New size: 162x110 mm; the width of the coupon shrinked to 33, the height of the bottom band to 40 mm. Sample mark: Mjl type (III) or without sample mark (Mj0); French sample mark MjIII or MjVIII type (IV); printing mark NVI/2, production (order) no. RVI. Paper: bright blueish green, watermark IX, positions Al — A4.

2 fillérs black/bright blueish green

a) w == 1942. - 1828. Mj0 és MjVIII, type (IV)

b) w = 1943. - 908. MJ1, type (III) and MJIII, type (IV)

Period of use: 1942. II - until used up, 1945. X. 31 the latest

7. POSTAL SAVINGS FORM

Three sample marks are known:

„P. Tp. Ny. no. 17." type (Ia), Antikqua fonts

„Ptp. 111 — 7." type (II) sans-serif Antikqua fonts

„Ptp. 111— ." type (III), Hungarian-Ruthenian text

1928 (1928. X.-1933. II.)

Stamp: (Bi) in the upper left part of the form; title in the middle upper part: „Postatakarékláp."; Antiqua fonts; sample mark: MjIX: type (la). Below

the stamp and the title, there were 10 spaces surrounded by frames for stamps. On the rear side, at the right, in a frame the title „Tudnivalók." and 18 lines of the text appeared; the advert took place on the left side. Size: 164X77 mm. Paper: 0.2 mm, thick, rough, light sand yellow.

20 fillérs black/sand yellow

Period of use: 1928. XI.-until used up

1935. (1933. III.-1938. XII.) Stamp and colour modification

Stamp: (Bj), at the left side, bright red. Inscription at the top (sans-serif, Antiqua fonts): „M.KIR.POSTATAKARÉKPÉNZTAR./TAKARÉKLAP." Sample mark: MjIX, type (Ia). To the right of the stamp, there were eight areas for stamps. The rear side as in the case of the previous form. Printing colour: green.

20 fillérs red/yellowish green/sand yellow

Period of use: 1933. IV - until used up

1939 (1939. VI-1942. XII.) Layout modification and Transcarpatian issue

A tájékoztató szöveg az értékjegytől jobbra, bélyeghelyek — nyolc —a hátoldalon. Sample mark MjlX.: (II) típ. A magyar:rutén nyelvűek fehrása:'sample marke MjlX.: (III) típ. Az 1939-es kiadások without printing mark,1940-től NVII/'2a, gyártási (rendelési) szám RVII.

20 fillérs red/yellowish green/sand yellow (Hungarian)

a) without printing mark

b) w = 1940. - 495, 1942. - 529.

20 fillérs red/yellowish green/sand yellow (Ruthenian)

a) without printing mark

Period of use: 1939. VII — until used up, Ruthenians until 1944. X, Hungarians until 1945. III.

8. TELEGRAM SENDING FORMS

b) Simple telegram sending forms

1927 (1927.11-1928. ?)

Stamp: (Bb), otherwise similar to the issue of 1924. Watermark: VIII, positions B1-B4.

2 fillérs black/white (F.), w = 1927.—343.

Period of use: 1927. III. 15-until used up

1929 (1929. III-1930. XI.) Stamp and image modification

Stamp: (Bc)

2 fillérs black/white (F.), w = 1929.—2384

Period of use: 1929. IV —until used up.

1933/34 (1933. XII-1944. X; urgent telegrams: 1934. II-1939. XII.)

Stamp: (Be). Paper: 0.06 mm thick, white in case of simple, green in case of urgent telegrams; watermark: IX, positions Al — B4. Two sizes: (I) 225X200 and (II) 253X175 mm, with the deviation of 2-3 mm. Printing mark: NI/2a, between 1934 and 1938. NI/a.; from 1939, NI/2.

2 fillérs black/white (F)

Size I

a) (la)w = 0

b) (2)w=1939.

c) (2) w-x= 1939.-311, 1940.-/. 1941.-5924, 1942.-5924

Size II

a) (2a).w-x = 1933.-?.

b) (la) w = 0

c) (2) w = 1939.

d)_ (2) w-x =1939.-?, 1941.-?, 1942.-7874, 1942.-5642, 1944.-5059.

2 fillérs black/green (J.)

a) (2a)w = 1934.

b) (1a) w=0

Period of use: 1934. I—; urgent forms 1934. IV. 1 — until used up, 1945. X.31 the latest

1938 (1937. XI-XII.) For school use

Stamp: (Beo), overprint and period of use as in case of domestic money order; printing mark: NI/2a.

(1 fillér) over 2 fillérs black/red/white (F), w = 1937.

1940 (1940. V-1943.- XLL) Inscription and layout modification

Stamp to the left of the image; title to the right of the image, in two lines: „SÜRGŐS/TÁVIRAT."

from 1942 again one line; (b) Size of form: 230X205 mm.

2 fillérs black/green (J.)

a) w-x = 1940.-5467.

b) w-x = 1942.-1881, 1943.-832

Period of use: 1940. VI—until used up, 1945. X. 31 the latest

c) Telegram with coupon (credited)

1934 (1934.1-1939.11.) ;

Stamp: (Be), watermark: IX, positions: Bl—B4, white paper; size: 300X180, out of which the coupon at the left side separated by punch holes

was 50 X180 mm. Otherwise, similar to the issue of 1924. Several editions were produced, but only one is known.

4 fillérs black/white (M.) w-x=1938.-4381.

Period of use: 1934. II - presumably until 1939. XII. 31. (withdrawn from circulation on 1939.VII. 21; however, from III. l sold for 2 fillérs until the stock of the post offices had run out).

1939 (1939. III-1942. XII.) Without coupon

Paper: bright pink in the case of the public telegrams, yellow in the case of the private telegrams sent via telephone. Title of the former ones: „ÁLLAMI TÁVIRAT"; title of the latter ones: „TÁVIRAT." Stamp: left side of the middle column, upper part. Printing mark: NI/2.; some editions: NT/l; sample mark Mjl.: „M.l." and ,,M." ; production (order) no.: RI 1/2. Water-mark positions: A1-A4 and B1-B4. Size: 220x205 (I) and 240X190 mm (II).

2 fillérs black/yellow (M.)

a) (1) w = 0 I .

b) (2) w-x=1939.-1722, 1931.-4248. I

c) (2) w - x = 1942. - 5987, 1942. - 7847. II

2 fillérs black/pink (M. 1.)

w-x= 1940.-4947, 1940.-5468; I

9. GOODS CUSTOMS DECLARATION

1927 (1927. I.-1929. XII.)

Stamp: (Bb) in the upper left corner of the form. Inscription in the upper part, in the middle; the Hungarian language one in Antiqua fonts, the French language one in Antiqua fonts in italics: „Magyar postaigazgatás. — Administration des Postes de Hongrie./Vámárunyilatkozat — Déclaration en douane". Title on the rear side: „Tudnivalók."(both title and the text in the Hungarian language). Printing mark: NVII/2a;1928-1929: NVII/la. Size: 182x128 mm (1-2 mm diviation). Paper: turquoise green, 0.1 mm thick. Watermark: VIII, positions: Bl —B4.

1 fillérs black/ turquoise green)

a) NVII/2a w = 1927.

b) NVII/1a w = 0

Period of use: 1927. III—until used up

1930 (1930. I-X.) Stamp and watermark modification

Stamp: (Bc); watermark: IX, positions: B1-B4; sample mark MjX/1: ,,B./1."; printing mark NVII/2a; order number RII/2a.

1 fillérs black/turqoise green, w = 1930. —2429

Period of use: 1930. II — until used up

1931 (1931. 1-1936. XII.) Rate increase

Stamp: (Bc)

2 fillérs black/turqoise green, w == 1931.

Period of use: 1931. I—until used up

1937 (1937. I-1940. II) Értékjegy és elrendezésváltozás.

Stamp:(Be), in the upper right corner of the form. Inscription: „MAGYARORSZÁG—HONGRIEI/Vámnyilatkozat/*Déclaration en dovane*.

2 fillérs black/turqoise green, w = 1937, 1938, 1949, 1940.

Period of use: 1937. II — until used up

1938 (1937. XI-XII.) For school use

Stamp: (Beo), overprinted text arranged horizontally; period of use as in the case of the domestic money orders.

(1 fillér) over 2 fillérs black/red/turqoise green, w = 1937

1940 (1940. IV-1944.) Size and watermark modification

Printing mark: NVII/2; production (order) number: RII/2a; size: 210x148mm; watermark: X, known positions: Al—A4.

2 fillérs black/turqoise green, = 1940. - 729, 1940. - 2221.

11. POSTAL BILLS OF LADING

So far, the designer of the revenue stamp of the bills of lading has not been identified. At the beginning of the second inflation, the stamp was modified by the State Printing House (Figure 622).

(PBa): The image takes place in a 20X25 mm rectangular frame, separated from the base area by a thin band. Inside, the area is divided into three smaller areas: a vertical one and two horizontal ones. In the text area, the face value takes place in Antiqua; to the right and left of it, „FILLÉR" appears. Over it, inscription „OKIRATI ILLETÉK" (Document revenue) may be seen.

(PBao) Bills of lading for school purposes (PBa) were cancelled by six-pointed red stars, like the postal stationery.

(PBb) According to the new, second inflation tariff of 1945 (PBa) revenue stamps were overprinted by 7 mm high and 1.5 mm thick numeral ,,l" and word „PENGŐ" typed by 12-point bold Antiqua. The colour of the overprint was black.

(PBa) (PBao) (PBb)

Figure 622

a) Domestic simple and cash on delivery bills of lading

1927 (1926 X-1927. X.)

Hungarian-French form with coupon similar to the issue of the year 1925 (PBa). Size: 180x125; cash on delivery 180x250 mm. Printing mark: NVII/2a. This form was usable for both domestic and overseas destinations.

1 [2] fillérs dark blue/stray yellow (simple)

1 [3] fillérs dark blue/pale greenish blue (cash on delivery) utánw= 1926, 1927. vételes), w= 1926, 1927.

Period of use: 1927. I. 1 —1928. XII. 31-ig a belföldi forgalomban, a nemzetközi forgalomban until used up.'

1928. (1927. XI-1928. V.) Forms with reg. no. and sender coupon

The new form contained a coupon of 50x90 mm and a core card of 98x90 mm; an additional part of 55x148 mm was connected to these at the bottom. The latter was divided by a vertical line into a reg. no. part of 5x55 mm-es and a sender coupon of 83X55 mm. The size of the entire form was 148x145 mm. The first page of the cash on delivery form was similar; the second was 148x107 mm (coupon of 50x107 mm and core page of 98x107 mm). When unfolded, the size was 148x252 mm.

The text was only in the Hungarian language. Core page title: „POSTAISZÁLLÍTÓLEVÉL/BELFÖLDI CSOMAGHOZ"; the forth part: „FELADÓ VEVÉNY". Registration number: a capital letter and a number from 1 to 100 000. This number appeared on the reg. no. coupon (large), on the coupon, the core page, the sender coupon (the cash on delivery page of the cash on delivery forms) in a smaller form. There was no printing mark.

1 [2] fillérs black/stray yellow (simple)

1 [3] fillérs black/pale greenish blue (postage due)

Period of use: 1928. I. 1—until used up

1928 (1928. vTI-1930. XII.) Size and a smaller layout modification

Size of simple forms: 167x182 mm; size of cash on delivery forms: 167x282 mm. Text in the upper part of the core page: „A felvevő postahivatal neve: ....."; reg. no. in a frame on the core page. Produced in 1928 without printing mark (N0); from 1929, NVTI/2a. Watermark: Gy: IV, positions: A1-A4.

1 [2] fillérs black/stray yellow (simple)

a) N_0

b) w = 1929, 1930, 1931

1 [3] fillérs black/pale greenish blue (cash on delivery; from 1930. XI. 13 1[4] fillér)

a) N_0

b) w = 1929, 1930, 1931

Period of use: 1928. VIII — until used up

1931 (1931. I-VIII) Layout modification

Reg. no. on the core page took place over the column „Felvevő postahivatal". Inscription in four lines: „POSTAI SZÁLLÍTÓLEVÉL BELFÖLDI CSOMAGHOZ".

1 [2] fillérs black/stray yellow (simple)

w = 1931

1 [4] fillérs black/pale greenish blue (cash on delivery)

w=1931

Period of use: 1931. II - until used up (from 1931. X. 19, 9 fillérs of additional revenue tax was payable in cash).

1931. (1931. X-1932.1.) Increase of revenue tax

Two-line title; the reg. no. on the core page took place over the first line of the title. Price: ÁVII/1a

10 (11) fillérs black/stray yellow (simple)

w=1931, 1932

10 (13) fillérs black/pale greenish blue (cash on delivery)

w=1931, 1932

Period of use: 1931. XI —until used up

1932 (1932. III-1939. VI.) Layout and printing mark modification

Inscription was arranged in one line, as in the issue of 1931. I. Printing mark: NVII/2a; from

1935, NVII/1a and 1

10 (11) fillérs black/stray yellow (simple)

a) w=1932, 1933, 1934

b) w = 0 (1a)

c) w = 0 (1)

10 (13) fillérs black/pale blue (cash on delivery)

a) w=1932, 1933, 1934

b) w = 0 (1a)

c) w = 0 (1)

Period of use: 1932. IV —until used up

1938 (1937. XI-XII.) For school use

Stamp: (PBao), text overprint and use as in case of domestic money orders. Printing mark: XVII/2.

(2 fillérs) on 10 fillérs black/red/stray yellow, w = 1937. (simple)

(2 fillérs) on 10 fillérs black/red/pale greenish blue, w = 1937 (cash on delivery)

1939 (bilingual forms from 1939. VI-; Hungarian language forms 1941 until 1941. XII)

On the core page, the serial no. surrounded by a frame took place in the upper left corner; column „Felvevőpostahivatal" disappeared. For Transcarpathia, Ruthenian-Hungarian language ones were produced. Price: ÁVII/1; printing mark NV/2. It is in this issue, that cash on delivery bills of lading with bill page were introduced. They were similar to the ones with cash on delivery forms, but instead of the latter, there was a bill page with three columns. Sample mark took place in the upper right corner of the bill form: „Ptp.323 — 3."

10 (11) fillérs black/stray yellow 10 (13) fillérs black/blueeszöid

w= 1941, 1942, (simple Hungarian) w = 1941, (cash on delivery Hungarian)

10 (11) fillérs black/stray yellow - 10 (13) fillérs black/blueish green

w= 1939, 1942. (simple Ruthenian) w= 1939. (cash on delivery Ruthenian)

10 (13) fillérs black/greyishgreen, w = 1939. (cash on delivery with bill form)

Period of use: bilingual forms and those with bill forms from 1939. VII, Hungarian language forms from 1941 until used up

1942 (the beginning of 1942 - 1943. III.) Watermark modification

Watermark GyV (production watermark), positions Al — A4

10 (11) fillérs black/stray yellow

w=1943 (simple)

10 (13) fillérs black/blueish green

w= 1942, 1943. (cash on delivery)

10 (13) fillérs black/greyish green

w= 1942. (cash on delivery with bill form)

1943 (1943. IV-XII) Text modification

On simple ones, red-colour imprinted filling instructions. On cash on delivery forms, 47x24 mm trapeze area with red title „Utánvétel".

10 (11) fillérs black/red/stray yellow

w = 1943. (simple Hungarian)

10 (13) fillérs black/red/greenish grey

w= 1943. (cash on delivery Hungarian)

10 (11) fillérs black/red/stray yellow

w= 1943 (simple Ruthenian)

10 (13) fillérs black/red/greenish grey

w= 1943 (cash on delivery Hungarian)

10 (20) fillérs black/red/greyish green

w=1943 (cash on delivery with bill form)

Period of use: 1943. V— until used up (Ruthenian until 1944. X the latest).

1944 (1944. 1-1945. VI.) Forms with frames

Columns which the sender had to fill in surrounded with a thick frame on the coupon, core page, sender receipt. Under the title, the inscription read: „A vastagon bekeretezett rovatokat a feladó tölti ki" (The parts in the thick frame have to be filled in by the sender).

10. (11) fillérs black/red/stray yellow

w= 1944, 1945 (simple Hungarian)

10 (13) fillérs black/red/greyish green

w= 1944, 1945 (cash on delivery Hungarian)

10 (11) fillér black/red/stray yellow

w = 1944 (simple Ruthenian)

10 (13) fillérs black/red/greyish green

w = 1944 (cash on delivery, Ruthenian)

Period of use: 1944. II— until used up (Ruthenian ones until 1944. X the latest)

1945. (1945. IX) Tax revenue increase

Stamp: (PBb); only the issue w=1943 of bills of lading with bill forms overprinted with revenue stamps are known. Presumably several kinds of bills of lading were overprinted.

1 PENGŐ on 10 (20) fillérs black/red/black/greyishgreen

Period of use: 1945. X— until used up (as postal stationery item until 1946. II. 20 the latest).

b) Bills of lading for international use

Beginning from when the pengő currency was introduced, from 1 January 1927, bilingual Hungarian-French bills of lading were used for international use. After new, only Hungarian-language ones were introduced on 1 January 1928, the bilingual ones continued to be used internationally. In 1928, new international ones were issued.

.1928. (1928. V-1931. IX.) Forms containing two parts, coupons and core pages; overall size 210x160 mm. Stamp: (PBa). Text: Hungarian and French. Without printing mark. Paper: white or yellowish white.

1 [2] fillérs black/yellowish white

Period of use: 1928. VI- until used up (presumably until 1932; from 1931.X. 19, 9 fillérs additional revenue tax was payable in cash).

1931 (1931. X-1943. XII.) Revenue tax and size modification

Size: 175X120 mm. Printing mark: XVII/2a; between 1935 and 1938 XVII/1a; from 1939 NVII/2.

10 (11) fillérs black/yellowish white

a) w = 1931, 1933, 1934 (2a)

b) w = 0 (1a)

c) w = 1939, 1941, 1943. (2)

Period of use: 1931. XI— until used up.

1939 (1937. XI-XII.) For school use

Stamp: (PBao). The text overprint and the period of use similar to the domestic money orders. Printing mark: NVIIfe.

(2 fillérs) on 10 fillérs black/red/yellowish white, w = 1937.

d) Delivery notes

1928 (1927. XI-XII.)

Simple lists contained three, cash on delivery ones four parts. The first part was the actual list, with revenue stamp (Bla) in the upper right corner. The second part was the sender list; the third the copy of the sender list; the forth the cash on delivery page. Both kinds were produced with imprinted serial no. from 000.0001 to 100.000. Paper: 0.08 mm thick, stray yellow in case of the simple and greenish blue in case of the cahs on delivery ones.Watermark: GyIII, four horizontal positions. Printing mark: NVTI/2a.

1 [2] fillérs black/stray yellow (simple)

w=1927. (from 1930. XI. 15 1 [4] fillérs)

1 [3] fillérs black/greenish blue (cash on delivery)

w = 1927.

Period of use: 1928.1.1 — until used up. Simple ones until the end of 1935, while cash on delivery ones presumably until 1937 (from 1931. X. 19, 9 fillérs of additional revenue tax were payable in cash. Cash on delivery forms were sold for 11 fillérs from 1936. II. 1).

1936 (1935. XII-1942. IX.) Layout modification and revenue tax increase

Both shipping documents/lists contain 3 parts. The core form is 245x147 mm, a coupon on the right of 42 X147 mm, a sender receipt of 220x147 mm on the left, both connected by punch holes. The sender receipt and the core form are one on top of the other, to enable producing a carbon copy. Size of entire form: 507x147mm, when folded: 287X147mm. Core page text: „Szál-

lítójegyzék belföldi sommás csomaghoz."; coupon: „....: számú szállítójegyzékről Szelvény."; sender receipt: „Sender: vevény", then with smaller fonts: „a belföldi forgalomban szállítójegyzékkel feladott sommás'csomagokhoz." On the front page of both pages there are spaces for the details for 6 parcels, while on the rear pages – for 8 ones. The cash on delivery forms were different only in their colour and the fact that the table contained 10 columns, while the table of simple ones contained 9 columns. Price indication: AVI/1d. Printing mark on both forms: NII/2a, from 1937 NLI/2. The serial no. takes place in the upper left corner of the list, in a frame.

10 (11) fillérs black/stray yellow (simple)

a) w=1935 (2a)

b) w= 1937, 1939, 1941 (2)

10 (11) fillérs black/blueish green (cash on delivery)

a) w= 1936 (2a)

6) w= 1937, 1940, 1942 (2)

Period of use: 1936. II. 1— until used up (as postal stationery until 1945. X. 31 the latest)

1938 (1937. XI -XII) For school use

Stamp: (PBao); text overprint and period of use as in the case of the domestic money orders. Printing mark: NII/2.

(2 fillérs) on 10 fillérs black/red/stray yellow

w= 1937 (simple)

(2 fillérs) on 10 fillérs black/red/bluish green

w= 1937 (cash on delivery)

1942 (1942. X- ?) Forms with reg. no. and price modification

As in the case of the issue of 1936, but the nine-piece reg. no. coupon sepadrated by a punch holes.

10 (16) fillérs black/stray yellow

w = 1942. (simple)

10 (16) fillérs black/bluish green

w= 1942 (cash on delivery)

Period of use: 1942. XII— until used up (as postal stationery, until 1945. X. 31 the latest)

FORINT CURRENCY POSTAL STATIONERY 1946-1967

Stamp image of the 3rd period (Figure 623 and 624)

The series of 1948 designed by Gusztáv Végh was modified by the State Printing House to fit the letterpress technology.

(Ca) Centenarial logo and laurel branch in the vertically arranged frame of 23x33 mm; background shaped from horizontal lines. Above, at the right side, „f" for currency, sans-serif Antiqua; below, „MAGYAR POSTA", Antiqua fonts in italics.

Figure 623

The five-year plan series of 1950 was designed by Sándor Légrády - the 40-fillér denomination image was modified by the State Printing House.

(Cb) The horizontally arranged rectangular frame of 37x21 mm surrounded numeral „5" and a scene of automated agricultural activity. Text: „ÉVESTERV/GÉPESÍTETT/MEZŐ/GAZDASÁG"; below: „MAGYAR POSTA" ; to the right, the face value and the currency indication „f", Antiqua. The density of the background lines 40 lines/cm. Four horizontal lines for the shade of the horizontal part of numeral “5”.

(Cc) as (Cb), but the currency indication „Ft".

(Cb): In 1954, new engraving produced, with some differences. The two most typical differences were the following:

. (Cd) Two horizontal lines for the shade of the horizontal part of numeral “5”; The density of the background lines 26 lines/cm.

(Ce) Grain harvester-thresher operating in the field. The cloudless part of the sky and the lower band of image densely hatched; out of this area, two five-pointed stars and inscription „MAGYAR POSTA" in Antiqua capital fonts appear (area left empty from the background lines, of the colour of the paper). In the top left corner the face value and the indication of the currency “f " appears. The image is surrounded by a thin frame line. The area of the image is 37.5x26 mm. Designed by Mihály Füle.

(Cf) Frame: 27x37 mm, vertically arranged rectangular area. The image depicts a hand dropping a letter into a mailbox. The face value numeral is 8 mm. Inscription: „MAGYARPÓSTA"; currency indication: ,,f". Background lines incline from left to right at the angle of 50°.

(Cg) Vertically arranged rectangular shape; designer Mihály Fülé. The image depicts an operating iron furnace. Horizontal stripes in the sky. At the bottom, 4 mm thick horizontal band, its two tips curved under the stamp image. At the left side, the coat of arms of the year 1949 appears; below, inscription „MÁGYAR POSTA" takes place. In the upper right corner, the face value and the currency „f" takes place. Size: 27X37 mm.

(Ch) and (Cg): stamp image modified in 1957 by the State Printing House. At the left side of the bottom band, the coat of arms of 1957 takes place.

(Ci): Simple background; post horn oriented to the left; letter envelope on the ribbon; below, „MAGYAR POSTA" in Antiqua fonts. 8 mm high face

value; at its right side, 3 mm high indication of the currency „f.". Designed by Mihály Füle.

(Cj) In the middle of the stamp, there is a framed, vertically arranged oval (0.5 mm thick frame) with Kossuth coat of arms, the indication of the currency ,,f." above it. In the middle, there is an area divided into two smaller areas by oak and laurel branches. In the upper one, word „MAGYAR", in the bottom one, word „POSTA" takes place, in Antiqua fonts. The image is surrounded by a 21X 26 mm vertical rectangular frame, 0.5 mm thick. The designer is unknown.

Figure 624

(Ck) as (Cj), but with the coat of arms of 1949. The size of the frame is 19x22,5 mm.

(Cl): text stamp; 18x22 mm (in 1966 modified to 18x23.5 mm, later to 18x24.5 mm); the frame 0.75 mm thick; sans-serif bold Antiqua fonts, words „40 fillér/postadíj/leróva" arranged in three lines.

(Cm) the same as the stamp of the Stamp Day of 1949.

(Cn): surcharge stamp; exploded Chain Bridge in an oval frame. 12.5 mm high face value numeral ,,10. Currency indication: „f". Over the frame, words „SEGÍTS ÚJJÁÉPÍTENI!" (Help to reconstruct) appeared. Size: 49x61 mm.

(Co): When the surcharge ceased to exist, the stamps were overprinted by a 11x18 mm rectangle of 0.5 mm thick frame. New inscription over the old one: „MAR ÚJJÁÉPÜLT!" (Already reconstructed). Overprint colour: black.

Printing and Printing Means

All postal stationery items were produced in the State Printing House, usually by letterpress. In case of some issues, raster intaglio printing technology was applied – these instances will be mentioned specifically. Price indication:

BEMÁSOLNI pdf

Printing mark

We know eleven new versions of printing marks, four out of which are special ones.

BEMÁSOLNI pdf

The printing mark position types NTV/8, 9, and 18 were summerized according to the previously used principles. The reference point is the bottom edge of the first long line of the address.

1. LETTER ENVELOPES

a) Simple local and long-distance envelopes

Several versions of CXV and CXVI addresses and FIV/13 and FLTI/14 sender areas are known. The differences concern the thickness of the lines

and their distance relative to each other. If we call the thicker of the address area (“C”) lines, the bottom one, thick (“vastag” in Hungarian), then the upper line might be medium thick (“középvastag” in Hungarian) or thin (“vékony” in Hungarian). Thus, they will be marked “v” (thin) or “kv” (medium thick). The same stands for the sender area (“F”). The layout of envelopes is determined by the mix of “C” and “F” areas. The typical details of the type are incorporated into a table. The total height of the double location area (measured between the outer edges of the lines) is marked as “a”; the distance between the first long line and the thick (also measured between the outer edges of the lines) will be marked as “b”; finally, the length of the first address line will be marked as “c”.

Envelopes with 30-fillér stamps were used for local destinations, those with 60-fillér ones for long distance. Both were usable for international destinations subject to additional stamps.

1949 (1949. IV-1950. XI.)

Stamp: (Ca). Size: 160x115 mm. Paper: good quality, smooth, white, 0.10 mm thick; changing quality, often soft, coloured paper; thickness: 0.03 — 0.08 mm. All paper kinds were produced with production watermarks GyIII and GyVI, all vertical and horizontal positions are known.

30 [45] fillérs ocher yellow/white

30 [40] fillérs ocher yellow/sand yellow

30 [40] fillérs ocher yellow/greyish green

30 [40] fillérs ocher yellow/greyish blue

60 [75] fillérs red/white

60 [70] fillérs red/sand yellow

60 [70] fillérs red/brownish sand

60 [70] fillérs red/greyish green

60 [70] fillérs red/greyish blue

60 [70] fillérs red/blue

60 [70] fillérs red/violet grey

Stamp: colour versions on top of the official colour: olive yellow, greenish yellow, orange brown in the case of 30 fillérs; violet red, brownish red, and red brown in the case of 60 fillérs.

Period of use: 1949. IV. 15- until used up

1951. (1950. XII-1954 ?) Stamp and layout modification

Stamp: (Cb); address: CXV and CXVI; sender area: FP7/13a. Paper: 0.04 — 0.06 mm thick, soft; GyVI production watermark, all vertical and horizontal positions. The watermark often differently distinguishable.

30 [40] fillérs occher brown/sand yellow

Type (I), (II), (III)

30 [40] fillérs occher brown/blueish grey

Type (II)

30 [40] fillérs occher brown /pink

Type (VII)

60 [70] fillérs brownish red/light green

Type (VII)

60 [70] fillérs brownishred/light green

Type (VIII)

60 [70] fillérs brownish red/light blue

Type (I), (VIII)

60 [70] fillérs brownish red/pink

Type (VII)

Shades: 30 fillérs: brown, ocher yellow, and yellowish brown; 60 fillérs: brownish red – pale, bright, light and dark shades, violet red

Period of use: 1951. I - until used up

1954 (1954. ?-1956. II.) Rate modification

Stamp: (Cd). Paper: sand yellow, 0.04 — 0.09 mm thick; watermark GyVI, all positions.

30 [40] fillérs ocher brown/sand yellow, Type (V)

60 [70] fillérs brownishred/sand yellow, occher brown, Type (I), (ITI), (IV), (V)

Colours: 30 fillérs: yellowish ocher; 60 fillérs: brownish red light and dark shades, violet red, violet brown – pale and bright shades, chocolate brown.

Period of use: the beginning of 1954 – until used up.

1956 (1956. III-1964. VII.) Rate modification

Stamp: (Ce). Paper: 0.05 — 0.06 mm thick, one side smooth; dark blue rough, 0.07 —0.08 mm thick. Watermark GyVI, often hardly distinguishable.

30 [40] fillérs ocher yellow/sand yellow

60 [70] fillérs redbrown/pale greyish blue

Types: (III), (IV), (VI)

60 [70] fillérs red brown/sand yellow

60 [70] fillérs redbrown/dark blue

(I) , (III), (V) type (TV), (VI) type

60 [70] fillérs redbrown/greyish green a) összefolyt maszatos nyomás (VI) type

(TV), (VI) type 60 [70] fillérs redbrown/blueish grey

(TV), (VI) type

A nyomás Colour versions a 30 fillérsesnél dark and light brownish ocher, a 60fillérsesnél a redbrown dark and light shades, pale and bright violetred, light and dark brownishred, csokoládébrown.

Period of use: 1956. VI— until used up

1964 (1964. VII-1968. VI.) Stamp modification

Stamp: (Cf); address: CXVI; sender: FIV/14a. Paper: blue and greyish blue, production watermark GyVI, thickness: 0.06 — 0.10 mm.

30 [40] fillérs ocher yellow/blue

60 [70] fillérs brownishred/greyish blue Type (III)

60 [70] fillérs brownishred/blue Type (IX)

Period of use: 1964. VIII- until used up

3. OPEN POSTCARDS

a) Domestic local and long-distance postcard

1948. (1948. III.) Postcard with surcharge to raise funds to reconstruct the Chain Bridge

Two-column postcard. Surcharge stamp (Cn) in the middle of the left column; title ML, Grotesque, capital letters: „KÉPESLAP". Price indication: ÁI/9; address area: CXVIII; sender area FIII/15. The area of the dividing line is occupied by text „E KÉPESLAP ÁRÁBÓL 10 FILLÉRT APOSTA A LÁNCHÍD ÚJJÁÉPÍTÉSÉRE FORDÍT", Grotesque, capital letters. Size: 148X105 mm. Paper: 0.20 mm thick, smooth, glossy, sand brown cardboard. Produced by intaglio printing technology.

0+10 20 fillérs chocolate brown/sand brown

Period of use: From the beginning of 1948. IV to 1949. XII. 31. From the beginning of 1950, after the surcharge ceased to exist, the remaining stock was used up as 8-fillér postcard without a stamp. Cancelled surcharge stamp: (Co); text explaining the purpose of the surcharge was overprinted by a vertical rectangle of 4.5x83 mm; the price indication was overprinted by a horizontal rectangle of 18x3 mm. Over this, „Ára 8 fillér" price indication was overprinted. The colour of the overprint was black.)

1948 (1948. X-1950. XI.)

Stamp: (Ca); title: MI, Antiqua fonts, „KÉPESLAP"; price indication: ÁI/1d; address area: CV; sender area FIV/6a; printing mark NIV/12a; size: 148 X105 mm; paper 0.18 — 0.20 mm thick, cardboard of different colour.

20 (28) fillérs green/sand yellow

20 (28) fillérs green/pink

40 (48) fillérs brown/blueish grey

40 (48) fillérs brown/grey

40 (48) fillérs brown/sand yellow

40 (48) fillérs brown/pink

Shades of printing: 20 fillérs: light and dark green, yellowish green, greyish green; 40 fillérs: dark and linght red brown, yellowish brown, dark brownish ocher, violet brown.

Period of use: the middle of 1948. XII.— until used up

1949 (1949. XI.) Commemorative postcard

Stamp: (Cm); title MI.: „ALKALMI KÉPESLAP" sans-serif Antiqua letters. Text in the left column, in the middle of the upper part: „BÉLYEGNAP/1949.XII. 11 ./BUDAPEST/DEBRECEN/DIÓSGYŐR - VASGYÁR/GYŐR"; area of address: CVIII; printing mark NIII/11a; order number RIII; paper: 0.2 mm thick, smooth, glossy cardboard. Produced by raster intaglio technology.

50 [70] fillérs blackish violet, w= 1949. - 11.146/Hi.

Period of use: 1949. XII. 11-1950. VI. 30.

The exchange of non-used pieces was not possible. (On the day when these postcards were introduced, they were on sale in the commemorative post offices of the Stamp Days, while later at all post offices).

1950. (1950. XI-1954. V.) Stamp, printing mark, and font modification

Stamp: (Cb); title: sans-serif Antiqua, capital letters, type (H). Address and sender areas: CVz and FP7/6za.

20 (28) fillérs green/sand yellow
Type (I) and (II), w=0
20 (28) fillérs green/greenish grey
Type (II), w = 0
20 (28) fillérs green/blueish grey
Type (I) and (II), w=0
20 (28) fillérs green/light grey
Type (I) and (II) type, w=0 (9a) b
20 (28) fillérs green/rózsaszin
Type (I) and (II) type, w = 0
40 (48) fillérs redbrown/sand yellow
Type (I) and (II) type, w = 0
40 (48) fillérs redbrown/green
Type (I), w=040
(48) fillérs red brown/greenish grey
Type (I) and (II), w = 0 (8a) e
40 (48) fillérs red brown/blueish grey
Type (II), w=0
40 (48) fillérs red brown/light grey
Type (I) és (II), w = 0
40 (48) fillérs red brown/pink
Type (I) and (II), w=0

Printing colour deviations: 20 fillérs dark and light green, pale and bright yellowish green, dark olive green, greyish green; 40 fillérs: dark and light red brown, brownish red, violet red and greyish brown.

Period of use: 1950. XII- until used up

1954 (1954. VI-1956. II) Rate modification

Stamp: (Cd); title only Type (I); printing mark only NIV/9a.

20 (28) fillérs green/sand yellow
w = 0 (9a) b; (9a) a Cvz BTV/Oza.
40 (48) fillérs redbrown/sand yellow
w=0 (9a) a.
40 (48) fillérs redbrown/greyish sand, w=0

40 (48) fillérs redbrown/green, w = 0
40 (48) fillérs redbrown/blue, w = 0
40 (48) fillérs redbrown/grey, w=0
40 (48) fillérs redbrown/pink, w = 0

Colour deviations as in the case of the previous edition.

Period of use: 1954. VII - until used up

1956. (1956. III-1957. UT.) Stamp image price area modification

Stamp: (Cg); title Antiqua capital letters; price: ÁTV/7d; address: CVz; sender: FIV/6za; printing mark NIV/9a; standard mark: SzI/1a; printing mark and price indication: N. – A; paper: 0.16-0.20 mm, yellow cardboard. Shades range between greyish sand yellow and brownish yellow.

20 (28) fillérs green/sand yellow, w = 0 f and g

40 (48) fillérs redbrown/sand yellow, w=0 d and e

Colour deviations as in the case of the previous edition.

Period of use: 1956. IV— until used up

1957 (1957. IV-1958. IV.) Rate modification

Stamp: (Ch), standard mark: 1957-ben SzI/1a; in 1958 Szl/2a.

20 (28) fillérs green/sand

a) SzI/1a, w = 0 g

b) SzI/2a, w = 0g

40 (48) fillérs red brown sand yellow

a) SzI/1a, w = 0 f

b) SzI/2a, w = 0 f

Period of use: 1957. V- until used up (from 1958. V. 15, the selling price was 30 and 50 fillérs; the price difference was payable in cash).

1959 (1958. IX-1964. VII) Price modification

New price indication: sel.

Standard mark: Szl/2a.

20 (30) fillérs green/sand yellow w = 0 e

40 (50) fillérs redbrown/bomokyellow w = 0d

Period of use: end of 1958 or beginning of 1959 until used up.

1964 (1964. VII-1968. V.) Stamp and layout modification

Stamp: (Cf); sender: FIII/6za.; printing mark NIV/18a; standard mark: m/2a.

20 (30) fillérs green/sand yellow

w=0 d and e

40 (50) fillérs red brown/sand yellow

w=0 d and e

Period of use: 1964. VIII— until used up (from 1968. VII. l, with the additional stamp of 40 and 20 fillérs).

a) Domestic postcard

1960 (1960. V-?)

Stamp: (Ci). Two-part postcard. Inscription in the upper part in the middle: „KÉPESLAP"; over the dividing line, in a curved rectangle: „Sz". Price indication: ÁVj7d; address: CTV; sender: FIII/12a; printing mark NTV/17. In the left column, two-colour printed landscape of the size 47X67 mm. Size: 147x103 mm. Paper: snow-white, without watermark, 0.2 mm thick (x), cardboard without watermark processed with optinol, fluorescent; raster intaglio printing technology (y). Designed by Mihály Füle.

40 (70) fillérs yellowish brown/light blue/white

40 (70) fillérs cobald blue/pink/white

PÉCS: SZÉCHENYI TÉR (x) and (y) TIHANY (x) and (y)

Period of use: 1964. VII- (from 1966. IX. l the selling price was 50 fillérs).

f) Official postcard

1952 (1952. X —XII.) Notification on the installation of a telephone or the modification of the number

Stamp: (Cb). Postcard with divided front side, word „NYOMTATVÁNY" over the dividing line. In the left column, the information text is arranged in 11 lines; on the rear side, specific data take place. Price indication: ÁVI/7a; address: CVIII; printing mark NIII/10a; order number RJJ1. Paper: 0.05 — 0.08 mm; producion watermark GyVI; both horizontal and vertical positions.

8 (10) fillérs black/yellowish white, w= 1952. - 15.405-06. .

Period of use: 1952. XI. 12-1963. XII. 31. (Upon the installation of a telephone or the modification of the number, five pieces were provided free of charge. Sales terminated on 1963. XI. 9. They were usable until XII. 31 subject to affixing an additional stamp of 12 fillérs.)

1953. (1953. II- ?) Invitation

Stamp: (Cb). Inscription MI.: „NYOMTATVÁNY"; sender: FIII/12za; left column empty. Price indication: ÁI/6d; printing mark NVI/10a,; order number: PvVI. On the rear side, sans-serif Antiqua inscription „Meghívó" and imprinted columns for filling in. Size: 143x104 mm. Paper 0.08 mm thick, without watermark.

8 (12) fillérs black/pink, w = 1953. - 17.565-06. - L. 1950.

Period of use: 1953. III—1963. II. 28. (Post offices had to hand in their remaining stock until 1963. III. 5; exchange was not possible).

8. TELEGRAM SENDING FORM

1950. (1950. X- XII.)

Frame on both sides of the form: 145 X102 mm. Price indication: ÁVI/8a; printing mark NL/10a; order number RI. Colour: yellowish white; paper: 0.05 mm thick; (x) with watermark XI or (y) without watermark. Only vertical positions of the watermark are known. Size of form: 173x125 mm.

4 (4,08) Forint black-yellowish white

a) (x) papír, w = 1950. - 15.680/0602.

b) (y) papír, w = 1950. - 15.681/0602.

Period of use: 1950. XII—1952. XII. 31. Post offices had to hand in their remaining stock until 1953. I. 5. The State Printing House cancelled these stamps by a punch of 5 mm diameter, and let them into use as 8 fillér forms until used up.

11. POSTAL BILLS OF LADING

The designer of the revenue stamp of the 3rd period could not be identified; when the coat of arms was modified, the image was modified by the State Printing House (Figure 625).

(PCa): horizontal lines form the background pattern of the middle part; Kossuth coat of arms, with post horn below it. Title: „ILLETÉK". Below: „30 FILLÉR 30". The image is surrounded by 0.75 mm thick 18X22 mm frame.

(PCb): sample (PCa), the coat of arms of 1949 instead of Kossuth coat of arms.

(PCc): text stamp, „30 fillér okirati / illeték leróva".

(PCd) as (PCa), but the thin frame 18x7.5 mm, text arranged in 3 lines: „30 fillér / okirati illeték / leróva".

(PCe): text stamp, 19.5x8.5 mm rectangular frame; text arranged in 3 lines as in (PCd).

a) Domestic simple and cash on delivery bills of lading

A stabilizáció utáni első — 1947. évi — szállítólevél kibocsátás illeték jegynélkül készült. A 30 fillérs pénzügyi illetéket okirati revenue stamp felragasztásával kehett leróni. Decembertől azonban már ismét iUetékjeggyel nyomták azűrlapokat.

(PCa) (PCb)

(PCc)

(PCe)

Figure 625

(PCd)

1948 (simple ones from 1947. XII, cash on delivery ones from 1948. V - 1949. I.)

Stamp: (PCa); printing mark NVLI/19a; in case of the edition of 1947 order number RII; filling in instructions printed in black, otherwise the same as the issue of 1944. Deficient printing: on the cash on delivery the text on the rear page is shifted, due to which the text and some columns appear on the the rear side of the coupon instead of the rear side of the core page (Tny).

30 [38] fillérs black/stray yellow (simple)

a) w = 1947.-15.101

b) w= 194.8

30 [46] fillérs black/blueesgreen (cash on delivery)

a) w = 1948.

b) Tny. w = 1948.

Period of use: simple from 1948. I , cash on delivery from 1948. VII until used up

1949 (1949. 11-1950; I.) Forms with mark „P"

Mark „P" took place between the reg. no. and the sender coupon. In case of cash on delivery parcels, mark “P” was detached together with the reg. no. and was affixed to the parcel. In case of the parcels whose postage was paid, mark “P” remained near the coupon. Printing mark: NVII/10a.

30 [38] fillérs black/red/stray yellow (simple)

30 [46] fillérs black/red/bluish green (cash on delivery)

w = 1949, 1950. w=1949, 1950.

1950. (1950. IV.) Revenue stamp modification

Stamp: (PCb); printing mark: NVLT/10a; order number RVTI

30 [38] fillérs black/red/stray yellow (simple), w= 1950

30 [48] fillérs black/red/blueish green (postage due), w=1950

1950 (1950. TV—1951. X.) Forms to be affixed to parcels – layout modification

The form contained four areas separated by black punch holes. The areas are from left to right: 35x100 mm reg. no. coupon, 100x100 mm core page, 30x100 mm coupon for receipients, and 40x100 mm sender coupon. The size of the entire form was 205x100 mm. The core page was divided into two columnsa at 33 mm from the right edge. The right column was the stamp coupon. The cash on delivery bill of lading was supplemented by a cash on delivery form, which was folded in the usual way. Its entire size was 205x200mm.

Instead of a separate mark “P”, this mark was printed on the reg. no. coupon under the reg. no, and on the stamp coupon of the core page. The stamp on the core page took place on the upper left part (PCb); to the right side of it, words „SZÁLLÍTÓLEVÉL belföldi csomaghoz" took place; in the upper part of the stamp coupon, word „BÉRMENTESÍTÉS" appeared. The title of the third part was „SZELVÉNY", of the fourth „FELADÓ VEVÉNY". „Ragasztási felület" (area for affixing) appeared on the rear side of the reg. no. coupon. Printing mark: NVII/10a; order number RVII; paper: 0.14 — 0.16 mm thick cardboard, pink for the simple and blue for the cash on delivery ones, which was provided by a regulation. However, due to the difficulties of the paper supply, yellow paper was also used. Moreover, all kinds of forms were produced on all kinds of paper. For the parcels with non-smooth surface, both forms were produced with metal rings.

30 [38] fillérs black/pink (simple)

w= 1950, 1951.

a) with metal ring

w=1950

30 [38] fillérs black/yellow

w = 1951

a) with metal ring

w=1951

30 [38] fillérs black/greyish greenish blue

w=1951

30 [48] fillérs black/greyish greenish blue (postage due), w= 1950, 1951.

w = 1950. w=1951

with metal ring

w=1951

30 [48] fillérs black/yellow

w=1951

a) with metal ring w = 1951

30 [48] fillérs black/pink

w=1951.

Period of use: from 1950. V. 15 at two post offices of Budapest; from VI. 10 at three post offices of Budapest and three post offices in the countryside; from XI. 1everywhere in the country —until used up. (The production of those with mark „P" terminated in 1951. X.)

1952 (1952. 11-1958. IV.) Forms with stamps with text, size modification

Instead of stamp (PCe) stamp with text. Size: 210x75mm; printing mark NVII/10a, from 1953 NVII/9a. Paper as previously, instead of pink good quality 0.08 mm thick, smooth, of bone colour. Deficient printing: the last digit of the reg. no. is not the same on the four parts of the form (Tny).

30 [38] fillérs black/bone white (simple)

w = 1952, w=0

with metal ring

w=1952

30 [38] fillérs black/yellow w = 1952. and (Tny), w = 0

30 [38] fillérs black/pale green

w = 1952, w = 0

with metal ring w=1952.

30 [48] fillérs black/greenish blue (cash on delivery)

w = 1952. and (Tny), w = 0

Period of use: 1952. III— until used up; the ones with metal rings until 1952. V. 17; the ones with deficient printing until 1952. VIII. 15. (From 1958. V. 15, their selling price was 40 and 50 fillérs.)

1958 (1958. TV —1960. IV.) Layout modification

Sequence of parts: reg. no. coupon, sender receipt, coupon, core page (with postmark coupon). Text stamp: (PCe). On the reg. no. coupon, inscription „Rendeltetési hely:" (destination) took place under the reg. no. The following versions of the date format at the rear side appeared: „19...:", „195..." és 196.....". Printing mark: NIX/14a. Size: 210x115 mm.

30 [40] fillérs black/bone yellow (simple)

Period of use: 1958. V. 15- until used up. (On 1964.1. 1, the postal stationery character of this form ceased to exist).

1960 (1960-1963. XI.) Size and layout modification

Size of simple forms: 225x120 mm; printing mark: NIX/18a, otherwise as the edition of 1958. The entire size of the cash on delivery ones: 167x193 mm. Text stamp: (PCd); printing mark (only on cash on delivery form) N VlII/15a. Paper: 0.16 mm thick, dark blueish grey half-cardboard.

30 [40[fillérs black/bone yellow (simple) w = 0

30 [50] fillérs black/dark blueish grey (cash on delivery)

w = 1960. VI

w = 1960. VII - 0.53157.

Period of use: 1960. VII- until used up (From 1964. I. 1, the postal stationery character of this form ceased to exist).

b) Bills of lading for international use

Bills of lading for international use were included into postal tariffs and regulations issued after the introduction of the forint currency, both simple and cash on delivery ones. Therefore, they were continuously used. However, due to very small material available, only one issue may be described.

1960. (1960. VI- ?)

The form of 208x148 mm contained two parts, the coupon and the core page. The core page contained two columns. The title of the left one was „SZÁLLÍTÓLEVEL/HONGRLE". Over it, „Ragszám: / N° d'ordre:". The right column contained the space for postage. Text stamp: (PCe); printing mark: NVIII/13a; paper: thin, white.

30 [40] fillérs black/white, w == 1960. VI.

Period of use: 1960. VII- until used up. (From 1964. I. 1, the postal stationery character of this form ceased to exist.)

c) Bills of lading for the personel of the Post Office

1949. (1948. XI-XII.)

The general layout as on the domestic bills of lading of the issue of 1948. In the right column of the core page called „bérmentesítés", postage stamp (Cj) took place, while in the left one – revenue stamp (PCa). Core page title: „SZEMÉLYZETI SZÁLLÍTÓLEVÉL belföldi csomaghoz". On the rear side, an additional column appeared for the indication of the personel discount. Colour of printing: brown; printing mark on the sender coupon: NTX/19.

40 + 30 [78] fillérs brown/yellow (simple) w = 1948.

40 + 30 [86] fillérs brown/blueesgreen (cash on delivery), w= 1948

Period of use: 1949. I. 1 — until used up.

1949. (1949. IV-1950. X.) Revenue stamp and stamp modification

Stamp: (Ck); revenue stamp: (PCb); printing mark on the sender coupon: NIX/11.

40 + 30 [78] fillérs brown/yellow (simple) w=1949

40 + 30 [86] fillérs brown/blueish green (postage due), w=1949

Period of use: end of 1949 — until used up.

1953 (1953. 1-1957. XI.) Text stamp and size modification

This form contained four parts: reg. no. coupon, sender receipt, coupon, two-column core page. Size: 208x95 mm. Postage stamp without modification; revenue stamp (PCe) (text stamp). Inscription arranged in 3 lines: „SZEMÉLYZETI/SZÁLLÍTÓLEVÉL/belföldi csomaghoz". Printing mark on

the sender coupon: NIX/16a; paper 0.18 —0.20 mm thick yellow or greyish white, semi-cardboard.

40 + 30 [78] fillérs black/yellow

w = 1953

w= 1955. XII. 150 000/10.055/5.

40 + 30 [78] fillérs black/greyish white

w=1953. (r, P. és R. t)

Period of use: 1953. II— until used up

1958 (1957. XI-1958. XII.) Rate modification

Text stamp instead of postage stamp (Cl); size: 18x22 mm. *Printing mark*?

40+30 [78] fillérs black/stray yellow, w = 1957, 1958.

Period of use: 1958. elejétől - until used up. (From 1958. V. 15, the selling price was [80] fillér).

1960. (1960. IV- 1963. XI.) Modification of the text revenue stamp and size

Revenue stamp: (PCe), text stamp; size: 210x115 mm; printing mark on the sender coupon: NIX/14a; paper: bone colour, 0.12 mm, fine quality, strong, smooth.

40+30 [80] fillérs black/bone yellow

wj = 60. (R. ?.)Wj = 61. 54146

Period of use: middle of 1960 – until used up (from 1964. I. 1, the official document revenue tax ceased to exist; the selling price was 40 fillérs).

1966. (1966. I— present). Revenue stamp missing, size modification

Size of form: 230x120 mm, only postal text stamp (Cl). Core page title: „SZEMÉLYZETI/SZÁLLÍTÓLEVÉL". Two kinds of printing marks and two kinds of stamps (dm)

40 fillérs black/bone colour

a) N IX/Ha, w2 = 66. 12346, dm = 18x23.5 mm

b) NIX/18a, w = 0. dm = 18x23.5 mm

c) mint a b, de dm = 18x24.5 mm

Period of use: beginning of 1966 —

d) Shipping list

1947 (1947. ?- XII.) Form with reg. no, revenue stamp modification

Similar to the issue of 1942 (PCa) but with a revenue stamp. The same form for both simple and cash on delivery parcels. 9 pieces of reg. no. coupons connected to the sender receipt by perforation.

30 (46) fillérs black/blueish green, w = 1947

Period of use: 1947. ? — until used up

1950. (1949. XII-1952. II.) Revenue stamp modification

Revenue stamp: (PCb).

30 (46) fillérs black/blueesgreen, w = ?1957. (1957.1-1963. XI.) Layout and revenue stamp modification

Revenue stamp (PCe), text stamp. The size was smaller than in the previous case. The name and address of the sender appeared only on the coupon of the recipient. To the table of the details and handling, the „címirat" (title) was added. The number of reg. numbers related to the sender coupon was six.

30 (46) fillérs black/blueish green, w = ?

Period of use: 1957. IIl- 1963.XII. 31. (from 1958. V. 15, the selling price was [50]fillér; from 1964. I. 1 their postal stationery character ceased to exist).

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Sources: PTRT, PRT, and Po. É, years 1900 -1968; Dr. Bárány János *„A magyar szállítólevelek katalógusa"* (manuscript, 1966); collections of the Stamp Museum, Dr. János Bárány, Ákos Kostyán, Dénes Iátkei, Dr. László Makkai, Dr. Ferenc Rend, and László Szakmány.

Chapter XI BIOGRAPHY OF INDIVIDUALS PORTRAYED ON HUNGARIAN STAMPS

A new trend of philately has evolved during the last three decades. While stamps of different countries were collected in earlier times, the attention of collectors has shifted to the so-called thematic stamp collecting method lately. This change has taken place mostly as a result of the large amounts of stamp editions. This method of stamp collecting is based not on the countries which issued the stamps but on the stamp image. Accordingly, collections with the themes of sports, flowers, astronautics, literature, music, etc. were based on the drawings of stamps. In thematic stamp collecting, the collector is interested in the individuals portrayed on stamps, and wishes to know the time when they lived, what they created, and the event in their lives which resulted in their portrayal on stamps.

Now that the majority of Hungarian stamps have been reviewed and described, it is time to accomplish the task of describing the individuals portrayed on Hungarian stamps by stamp designers. This task is justified not only by its convenience, but also by the fact that lexicons containing biographical details are not available for all collectors.

The following study was written for the above purpose. Accordingly, on the basis of the available data, it contains the biographical data and information on the life of the individuals portrayed on Hungarian stamps, together with their role in history or the arts. We did not, and, under the given circumstances, could not strive for completeness. Instead, the following brief biographical extracts are intended to raise interest in the individuals portrayed on stamps and also provide a basis for further research for scholars.

Since we finished our work in 1967, only the individuals portrayed on stamps issued before 1967 shall be presented.

ADY, ENDRE (1877–1919)

Endre Ady was born in Érmindszent, and studied law in Debrecen. He worked as a journalist first in Oradea, and then in Budapest. The revolutionary new message of his poetry was born from the combination of the current European literary trends with the centuries old Hungarian literary tradition both in language and content. He fought with passionate empathy and rage for the social renewal of the Hungarian people and against the feudal remains and the capitalist oppression. He was a devotee of the civil-radical movement, which sympathized with socialism. He was one of the leaders of the literary movement establishing itself around the literary periodical *Nyugat* [The West]. His best-known collections of poems were the following: *Új versek* [New Poems], *Az Illés szekerén* [On Elijah's Chariot], *Vér és arany* [Blood and Gold], *A halottak élén* [Leading the Dead].

1947 Szabadsághőseink [Hungarian Freedom Fighters] series 2 forint

AMUNDSEN, ROALD (1872–1928)

He was a Norwegian arctic explorer. He was the first to reach the Southern Pole with his ship named Fram in 1911. He explored the Northwest Passage, and flew across the North Pole with his airship called '***Norge'*** in 1926. He died on his way to rescue Umberto Nobile from a crash during Nobile's latest voyage.

1948 Feltalálók-felfedezők [Explorers and Inventors] series 12 filler

APÁCZAI CSERE, JÁNOS (1625-1659)

He was one of the first Hungarian pioneers of civic thinking. He was also the initiator of the science and mother tongue education. His major work is the *Magyar Encyclopaedia* [Hungarian Encyclopaedia], which consists of the scientific achievements of Apáczai's age written in Hungarian. Apáczai suffered from persecution for his endeavour for reform. He was fired from the academy of Gyulafehérvár, and sent to the secondary school of Kolozsvár, which he improved to college standards. He died in Kolozsvár**.**

1954 Tudósok [Hungarian Scientists] series 8 filler

ARANY, JÁNOS (1817-1882)

He was born in Nagyszalonta as the tenth child of his poverty-stricken parents. Although he was an actor, a notary, a teacher, and finally General Secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, his true vocation was poetry. Beside Petőfi and Vörösmarty, he is the third greatest classic poet of Hungary. His major works are the *Toldi trilógia* [The Toldi Trilogy], *Nagyidai cigányok* [The Gipsies of Nagyida], *Buda halála* [The Death of King Buda]. His brilliant ballads have not lost their shine up until today. He was a great artist also as a literary translator (Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, *Szentivánéji álom* [A Midsummer Night's Dream]).

1932 Arckép [Personalities] series 2 filler

1957 Emlékbélyeg [Commemorative stamp] 2 forint

ASTRIK (?- cca.1015)

Born of German ancestry, Astrik was a monk and the head of the monastery in Meseric. He moved to Hungary around 998. First he became the Abbey of Pécsvárad. Later, as the Archbishop of Kalocsa and the ambassador of King Stephen of Hungary, he brought the royal Crown from the Pope to Hungary. Some sources suggest that his name was originally Aseherik.

1938 Szent István [St. Stephen] series 1 filler

1938 Szent István [St. Stephen] series 10 filler

ÁRPÁD, LEADER AND GRAND PRINCE OF HUNGARY

His date and place of birth are unknown. He was the second prince of the fellowship of Hungarian tribes beside Grand Prince Kurszán at the end of the 10th century. After the death of Kurszán in 904, he became Grand Prince and the military leader of the Hungarian Conquest of Mother Land. He died in 907. His descendents (the dynasty of the House of Árpád), princes and later kings, were the rulers of Hungary until 1301.

1943 Hadvezérek [Generals] 1 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 20/1 filler

1946 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] II 9 pengő/1 filler

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] I 10/1 filler (yellow)

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] I 10/1 filler (blue)

1946 Letters I Any 1/1 filler

1946 Letters II Any 2/1 filler

BAJCSY-ZSILINSZKY, ENDRE, Dr. (1886-1944)

He was a politician and a member of parliament. During the period of WW1 and the 1920s, he supported the forces of the counter revolution. Later, he recognized the requirements of historical progress more and more. He was the leading fighter for national freedom during WW2. He sought and found the way to those people who connected national independence with social progress. He was a consistent anti-Nazi. When Gestapo invaded the country on 19 March 1944, he took up arms against them. He had been already injured when he was captured. After breaking out of prison, he became one of the leaders of the resistance. He was captured and killed by the men of the Nyilas [Arrow Cross] at the end of 1944.

1945. Commemorative stamp 1+1 pengő

1945 Vértanúk [Martyrs] series 20+20 pengő

BÉLA, BARTÓK (1881-1945)

He was born in Nagyszentmiklós. His aim was to establish the language of the authetntic Hungarian composed music – he set out for a a journey to collect folk music. Besides Hungarian tunes, he also collected Romanian, Slovakian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, and Turkish ones. He became one of the greatest composers of the world during his quest for new forms. He could not endure the suffocating atmosphere of Central Europe, and immigrated to America in 1940. He died abroad but lived to see Hungary gaining back its freedom. His best-known works are: *A kékszakállú herceg vára* [Bluebeard's Castle] (opera), *Fából faragott királyfi* [The Wooden Prince] (ballet in one

act), *Csodálatos mandarin* [The Miraculous Mandarin] (ballet in one act), *Cantata Profana*, piano and violin concertos, and choruses.

1953 Zeneszerzők [Composers] series 1 forint

1955 Bartók Béla 60 filler, 1 forint (green)

1955 Bartók Béla 1 forint (brown)

1955 Bélyegnap [Stamp Day] 1 + 4 forint

BATSÁNYI, JÁNOS (1763-1845)

He was a poet. He was born in Tapolca. His parents were villeins. He studied law but eventually became interested in literature. He founded the literary periodical *Magyar Museum* with Kazinczy and Baróti Szabó. He spread revolutionary ideas through his poetry. He was captured by the Austrian authorities and imprisoned for a year in the castle of Kufstein for his participation in the Hungarian Jacobite conspiracy. He went to Paris after his release, and joined the army of Napoleon, only to be captured once more. He was interned and, being isolated from the Hungarian literary life, hardly did any literary activity.

1947 Szabadsághőseink [Hungarian Freedom Fighters] series 30 filler

1963 Nagy idők-nagy események [Great Times-Great Events] series 40 filler

BÁNKI, DONÁT (1859-1922)

He was a mechanical engineer. He was born in Bánk in Veszprém County. He was chief engineer at Ganz, and then taught at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics. His name became world-widely famous for several of his inventions, among which the best known are the carburetor of the petrol engine and the cooling of the fuel-air by water. His major work is titled *Energia átalakulások a folyadékokban* [Energy Transformations in Fluids]**.** The Scientific Society for Mechanical Engineering founded a scientific and technical distinction in his honour called Donát Bánki Memorial Medal, which is awarded annually.

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

VAN BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG (1770-1827)

He was born in Bonn in a poor musician family. He moved to Vienna in 1792, and lived there until his death. He created a whole range of masterpieces. His hearing began to deteriorate in 1800, and he became completely deaf by 1818. Beethoven was a close friend of the Brunswick family, and he spent a summer at the castle of the family in Marosvásárhely. He composed only one opera (*Fidelio*). His symphonies, particularly the *Ninth Symphony*, compositions for piano, violin concertos, and string-quartets are the greatest mas-

terpieces of the art of music. He is considered to be among the greatest composers in the history of music.

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

BELYAYEV, PAVEL IVANOVICH (1925-)

He was captain in the Soviet army. He was born in the village of Chelishchevo. He served as a naval pilot on the Eastern seaside for 11 years. He was admitted to the air academy in Moscow in 1956. After his graduation, he was sent to the Black See Fleet, from where he was sent to be trained as an astronaut. He started his space-flight around the globe on the board of Voskhod 2, a spacecraft designed for a two-man crew, with co-pilot Alexey Arkhipovich Leonov on 18 March 1965. During the second orbit, Leonov left the spacecraft and spent approximately 20 minutes in outer space.

1965 Voskhod 2 series 2 forint

BEM, JÓZEF (1794-1850)

He was a glorious general in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848. He was born in Tarnow in Galicia. He participated in the Greater Poland Uprising of 1848, and settled down in Paris after the defeat of the uprising. He was among the military leaders of the revolution in Vienna. He contacted Kossuth in October 1848, who assigned him to lead the troops in Transylvania. He did marvels with his small army (Battle of Piski). He fled to Turkey after the surrender at Világos, and lived there for the rest of his life. His democratic revolutionary thinking, his exceptional military talent, and his courage made him one of the most respectable figures of Hungarian history.

1950 Bem Commemorative stamp series 40, 60 filler, 1 forint

1950 Bem Commemorative block 2 forint

1952 1848-as Szabadságharcosok [1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence] series 50 filler

BERKES, FERENC

He was born in Kiskunfélegyháza, and then went to Budapest, where he took his final examination in commerce. He started working at the newspaper *Nagyváradi Napló* in 1912. After the Dictatorship of the Proletariat had been declared, he became a member of the Revolutionary Workers and the Soldiers' Council. Later, he became the commissioner of the governing board of Kecskemét. He had to hide after the defeat of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, being caught in September 1919 and executed by the White Terror on 19 November 1919.

1962 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 1 forint

BETHLEN, GÁBOR (1580-1629)

Prince of Transylvania from 1613, Gábor Bethlen was one of the outstanding generals of the Thirty Years' War. He secured the authority of the Hungarian home-rule in the administration of the councils in his three military campaigns against the Habsburg. Additionally, he protected the Protestant freedom of religion against the absolutist and anti-reformist pursuits of Vienna. He formed Transylvania into a flourishing state with his wise economic and cultural policy. He became brother-in-law of the Swedish king Gustav Adolf by marrying Catherine of Brandenburg.

1939 Protestáns [Assembly of Protestant Churches] Commemorative series 32+16 filler

1939 Protestáns [Assembly of Protestant Churches] pair of blocks 32 filler

BÉLA IV OF HUNGARY (1206-1270)

King Béla IV was the son of King Andrew II. He acceded to the throne in 1235. The Tatar raids happened during his reign. He had the Cumanians who had been chased away by the Tatars settle in Hungary. He had castles built after the Tatar raids. He took a new direction in politics which would have an effect for the following centuries. He implemented the new political strategy while supported by the gentry and the evolving cities against the increasing anarchy of the aristocracy.

1942 Királyok [Kings] series 12+12 filler

1942 Királyok [Kings] series 20 + 20 filler

BIHARI, JÁNOS (1764-1827)

Bihari was born in Nagyabony in Pozony County and had Gipsy ancestry. He was a musician and composer who used folk tunes in his works. He enriched Hungarian music by collecting and popularizing Kuruc and recruitment songs. He was the most popular Hungarian musician of the first half of the 19th century. Altogether 84 of his works survived, mostly recruitment songs.

1953 Zeneszerzők [Composers] series 30 filler

BYKOVSKY, VALERY FYODOROVICH (1934-)

He was a Soviet military pilot. He was born in Pavlovsky-Posad, which belongs to the Moscow area. After the secondary school, he took the exam of the pilot club and the military pilot exam of Moscow. He became Chief Fighter Pilot and then a parachute instructor. He performed almost one hundred parachute jumps. He orbited the planet 81 times in 119 hours and 6 minutes on board of the spacecraft Vostok 5. The distance travelled was more

than 3 300 000km. This was the first joint space flight with a man and a woman on board (with V. Tereshkova).

1963 Páros űrrepülés [Joint Spaceflight] block 10 forint

BLÉRIOT, LOUIS (1872-1936)

He was a French architect and one of the most successful aviation engineers. He flew over the English Channel successfully between Calais and Dover on 25 July 1909 with his self-built aircraft which had wing warping. His aircraft completed the distance of 30 kilometres in 27 minutes. This performance was indeed worthy of the admiration of the world in that time. Blériot later opened an aircraft factory.

1948 Feltalálók-felfedezők [Explorers and Inventors] series 10 filler

BOLYAI, FARKAS (1775-1856)

He was a mathematician. He was born in Bolya. He studied at universities in Transylvania, Gottingen, and Jona. He was a teacher at the college of Marosvásárhely from the time of his return to Hungary for the rest of his life. He became close friends with Gauss in Gottingen, with whom he maintained a continuous intellectual relationship later on. He was a genius mathematician. His work has had scientific significance until today. His major work is titled *Tentamen*. Besides being a versatile technical inventor, he also wrote dramas.

1932 Arcképek [Personalities] I series 70 filler

BOLYAI, JÁNOS (1802-1860)

He was the son of Farkas Bolyai. He was born in Cluj. He was a military engineer and the most ingenious Hungarian mathematician. His genius mind was apparent already in his childhood. He is one of the developers of absolute geometry. The results of his research, titled *Appendix*, were published in a Latin study in 1832 as an appendix to the *Tentamen* written by his father. The *Tentamen* was translated into all languages. He also worked on the theory of complex numbers and on the theory of mathematical space.

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

BOTTYÁN, JÁNOS (1640-1709)

He was a hero of the wars of independence against the oppression by the Turks and a hero of the Rákóczi's War of Independence. He was born in Esztergom around 1640. He was a lieutenant of the cavalry of Esztergom and colonel in the imperial army. He lost one of his eyes during the battles against the Turks. This is where his name Vak Bottyán [Blind Bottyán)] comes from. He offered his military services to Rákóczi in 1704. He led a successful cam-

paign in Hungary, and then fought on the territory of the Danube-Tisza. His greatest military deed was the campaign in Transdanubia in 1705. He was a valiant, learned, and experienced soldier, and the most talented general of the Rákóczi's War of Independence.

1952 Néphadsereg napja [Army Day] II series 1 forint

BUDAI-NAGY, ANTAL (?-1437)

He was a nobleman of lower rank. He was the organizer and military leader of the Peasant Revolt of 1437 in Transylvania. He got his surname after a village called Buda near Kolozsvár and not after Pest-Buda. He died a heroic death in a battle of the Peasant Revolt near Kolozsvár.

1947 Szabadsághőseink [Hungarian Freedom Fighters] series 10 filler

BYRON, GEORGE NOEL GORDON, Lord (1788-1824)

He was an English Romantic poet. He had immense influence on his era. The pathos of his poetry, the truthful portrayal of human passion made him one of the greatest English poets. His life was agitated and extremely rich in variety. His passionate way of living, which knew no limits, made it impossible for him to remain in his homeland. He travelled abroad, first to Switzerland and then to Italy. He never returned to England. He joined the Greek patriots who were fighting for their freedom in 1823. He died in Missolunghi, Greece. His major works are *Childe Harold*, *Don Juan*, and *Manfred*. The Hungarian translators of his works are János Arany, Károly Szász, and Dezső Kosztolányi.

1948 Költők-írók [Literature] series 5 filler

CARPENTER, MALCOLM SCOTT (1927-)

He was a corvette captain in the USA army. He orbited the globe three times in 14 hours and 56 minutes on board of the spacecraft Aurora 7 on 24 May 1962. The distance travelled was 129 thousand km. His performance was the same as Glenn's, who travelled the same distance three months earlier.

1962 A világűr meghódítói [The Conquerors of Outer Space] row 1,40 forint

CHÁZÁR (CSÁSZÁR), ANDRÁS (1745-1816)

He was a legal document assistant, then a county clerk, and later a lawyer. He wrote several works on public law. He started a movement for the support of the deaf and hard of hearing people, and founded an institution for them, for which he raised 40 000 forints. The first Hungarian institution for the deaf and hard of hearing people was founded in Vác in 1802 as a result of his activity.

1962 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 1 forint

CHOPIN, FRÉDÉRICK FRANCOIS (1810-1849)

He was born in Żelazowa Wola near Warsaw. His father was of French origin. He impressed the Parisian audience with his virtuoso performance of his own compositions when he was only twenty years old. This great artist died at a young age as a result of a pulmonary disease. He is called the "poet of the piano". All of his works are characterised by deep lyricism, the richness of tune, and the beauty of harmony. His most major works were his two concertos with orchestral accompaniment, mazurkas, nocturnes, polonaises, and ballads.

1956 Bélyegnap [Stamp Day] pair 1 forint

DE COUBERTIN, PIERRE, Baron (1863-1937)

He was a well-known sport instructor and educator. His name is associated with the revival of the Olympic Games, with which he wished to foster a strong friendship between nations. He was the first president of the International Olympic Committee between 1894 and 1925. The widely used phrase "The important thing is not the triumph but to have fought well." is attributed to him.

1963 Nagy idők-nagy események [Great Times-Great Events] series 60 filler

CSOKONAI VITÉZ, MIHÁLY (1773-1805)

He was a poet. He was born in Debrecen, and studied at the college in Debrecen. His personality endured no constraints, and he held revolutionary views. As a result of his personality, he had conflicts with his teachers and was expelled from college. He travelled around Transdanubia. He got a job as a teacher in Csurgó. He wrote several poems during the period of teaching in Csurgó. He wrote in all poetic genres but his best poems were his lyrical ones and his comic epics. He is the first and one of the deepest Hungarian philosophical lyricists. He was also the first one in the Hungarian literature to combine forms and elements of folk poetry with the art of poetry. His major works are the merry epic poem titled *Dorottya*, the *Lilla dalok* [Lilla poems], the play *Tempefői* [The Dreamy Tempefői], the poem *A reményhez* [To Hope], and the poem *A lélek halhatatlanságáról* [on The Immortality of the Soul].

1955 Költők [Poets] series 60 filler

DAMJANICH, JÁNOS (1804-1849)

He was one of the greatest generals in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848, and one of the 13 Martyrs of Arad. He had extraordinary military talents. His knowledge, courage, and his way of treating his men earned him the highest respect. He was the hero of the Battle of Szolnok, the Battle of Isaszeg, the Battle of Vác, and the Battle of Nagysalló. After the defeat of the revolution, he was put on court-martial trial by the Austrians, and executed in Arad on 6 October 1849.

1952 1848-as Szabadságharcosok [1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence]series 1 forint

DEÁK, FERENC (1803-1876)

He was a Hungarian statesman and one of the most outstanding persons of the history of Hungary in the 19th century. After graduating as a lawyer, he became the parliamentary ambassador of Zala County. He joined Kossuth. He was the Minister of Justice in the first Hungarian government but he did not agree with the idea of using weapons in the fight for freedom. In spite of his disagreement with the use of armoury in the revolution, he was also put on trial but was finally released by the court. He established the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867 between King Franz Joseph I and the Hungarian nation. He did not have a position in the government established after the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867. However, he led the party which was in majority in the parliament, and played an important role in the making creating several liberal laws.

1932 Arcképek [Personalities] I series 16 filler

DÓZSA, GYÖRGY (?-1514)

He was the leader of the Peasants' War of 1514. He was born in a Székely family and gained great reputation in the fights against the Turks in Délvidék. He was appointed leader of the crusade army which would be launched against the Turks by the Hungarian archbishop Tamás Bakócz in 1514. The landowners attempted to keep the peasants, who where gathering around Dózsa to fight in the crusade, on their lands to work. The peasants, led by Dózsa, revolted against the landowners and victoriously marched across the Great Plain, defeating the army sent against them by the Bishop of Csanád. Several people from the gentry and the bourgeoisie, and even country priests participated in the revolt. However, János Zápolya defeated the peasant army at Timisoara and ordered a dreadful retribution. Dózsa was forced to sit on a white-hot iron throne, masses of peasants were executed, and the peasantry was bound permanently to the soil and to perpetual servitude by law.

1919 Magyar Tanácsköztársaság [People's Republic of Hungary] series 75 filler

1947 Szabadsághőseink [Hungarian Freedom Fighters] series 8 filler

1952. Néphadsereg napja [Army Day] series 30 filler

1962 Bélyegnap [Stamp Day] series 2 +1 forint

1962 Bélyegnap [Stamp Day] block 2+ 1 forint

1964 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] (Cegléd) series 1 forint

EDISON, THOMAS ALVA (1847—1931)

He was the most productive inventor of all times. He was born in Milan in the State of Ohio (USA). He started his career by selling newspapers. He became a telegrapher at the age of fifteen and in the meantime, he constantly pondered on inventions. His inventions appeared one after another: the incandescent light bulb, the phonograph, the megaphone, and the motion picture camera. He also developed the telephone, invented by Bell, to perfection. His most talented colleague was the Hungarian Tivadar Puskás. Edison also visited Budapest.

1948 Feltalálók-felfedezők [Explorers and Inventors] series 8 filler

EGRESSY, GÁBOR (1808-1866)

His original surname was Galambos. He was born in Sajólászlófalva in Borsod County. He joined a travelling theatre company when he was a student in Miskolc. He was hired by the National Theatre, which opened in 1837. He was forced into emigration after the Hungarian Revolution of 1848. He was forgiven in 1850, and thus could return home and continue his acting career. He was a member of the National Theatre until his death. He was most successful in his roles in Shakespearean dramas. He was active also in the field of literature.

1962 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 1 forint

ENGELS, FRIEDRICH (1820-1895)

He was one of the founders of scientific communism. He was born into a wealthy German factory-owner family. He became an officer in his father's factory in Manchester. He became acquainted with Marx and became a member of the communist fellowship. He wrote and published the *Communist Manifesto* with Marx in 1848. He participated in the revolutions of 1848 and then he returned to Manchester. He abandoned his commercial activities and moved to London in 1870. He started a close cooperation with his close friend Marx. He and Marx were among the founders of the first Working Men's International Association [First International]. He was one of the

founders of the second Working Men's International Association (Second International). He had an important role in the launching of the socialist mass parties of the countries of Europe.

1919 Magyar Tanácsköztársaság [People's Republic of Hungary] series 80 filler

1952 Nagy Októberi Szocialista Forradalom [Great October Socialist Revolution] Commemorative series 1 forint

ENTZ, FERENC (1805-1877)

He started his career as a doctor. After the defeat of the revolution, he became interested in horticulture, especially in growing apple and grapes. He was the founder of the first school specialized in gardening in Pest. He was the headmaster of the School for Practical Gardening in Buda. He was chosen an external member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

1963 Nagy idők-nagy események [Great Times-Great Events] series 40 filler

EÖTVÖS, JÓZSEF, Baron (1813-1871)

He was a writer and statesman. He did his studies in Pest. First he worked as a lawyer, and then became a deputy clerk. He was one of the most educated Hungarian advocates of the concepts of modern liberalism. He became a representative in the Hungarian government in 1839. He participated in the making of significant laws, for example the Criminal Code. He was the Minister of Religion and Public Education in the first Hungarian government. Being afraid of the revolution in 1848, he resigned and moved abroad. He only returned after the defeat of the War of Independence of 1849. Later he revived his political career. The laws on compulsory education, religious equality, and the emancipation of the Jews were made during his ministerial mandate. His writing career was also significant. His major novels are: *Karthausi* [The Carthusians], *A falu jegyzője* [The Village Notary], and *Magyarország 1514-ben* [Hungary in 1514].

1963 Nagy idők-nagy események [Great Times-Great Events] series 60 filler

EÖTVÖS, LORÁND, Baron (1848-1919)

Loránd Eötvös, the son of author and statesman József Eötvös, was the most distinguished Hungarian physicist. He is well-known for his scientific work on capillarity, gravity and geomagnetism. The 'Eötvös rule' is a summary of the capillary phenomena. His Torsion balance, which measures gravitational force, is used all around the world. He became Head of the Experimental Physics Department of the University of Budapest in 1875. He was

also the Minister of Culture for a short period. He was chosen the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1889.

1932 Arcképek [Personalities] I series 6 filler

1948 Commemorative stamp on the 100th anniversary of his birth 60 filler

ERKEL, FERENC (1810-1893)

He was a composer and conductor, and the father of the Hungarian opera. He was born in Gyula and later moved to Cluj. He started conducting the orchestra of the National Theatre at the age of twenty-six. His well-known operas, *Hunyadi László*, *Bánk Bán*, *Brankovics György*, and *István király* are performed in all of the Hungarian opera houses. It was Erkel who composed the Hungarian National Anthem based on the poem of Ferenc Kölcsey. He also composed pieces for male chorus, festival overtures, and songs. He was the first conductor of the Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra. He was also the director of the Hungarian Academy of Music. The Erkel Prize, commemorating Ferenc Erkel, was founded in 1952 and has been annually awarded for outstanding Hungarian musical compositions.

1953 Zeneszerzők [Composers] series 40 filler

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

1963 Nagy idők-nagy események [Great Times-Great Events] series 60 filler

ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, Saint (1207-1231)

She was the daughter of King Andrew II of Hungary and Gertrude of Merania. She married Louis IV, Landgrave of Thuringia, at the age of fourteen. She lived in the Wartburg Castle. After the death of her husband in a crusade, she decided to give up all worldly pleasures and live for religion and charity. There are numerous legends about her. She was canonized after her death in 1235.

1932 Szt. Erzsébet [St. Elisabeth] series 10, 20, 32, 40 filler

1938 Eucharisztikus [International Eucharistic Congress] block 32 + 32 filler

1944 Nagyasszonyok [Great Women of Hungarian History] series 20 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 20/20 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] II 8pengő/20 filler

1946 Letters I Ajl. 1/20 filler

1946 Letters I Hip. 1/8 pengő

1946 Letters III Local postcard/20 filler

ESZE, TAMÁS (? - 1708)

He was a peasant of Tarpa and later a Kurucz leader. He was an outstanding hero in the Rákóczi's War of Independence. Modern research dates his birth to 1666. He organized an anti-Habsburg peasant revolt. He was the leader of the delegation which persuaded Ferenc Rákóczi II to start the war of independence in Poland in 1703. He was promoted to colonel, received a title of nobility, and became famous. He fought in several victorious battles as the leader of his infantry troops, for example, in the siege of Kálló, Szatmár, and Tokaj. His name is associated with the Rákóczi's War of Independence, and the people of the Tiszántúl region still hold his memory in the highest esteem.

1947 Szabadsághőseink [Hungarian Freedom Fighters] series 12 filler

1966 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 60 filler

FÁY, ANDRÁS (1786 -1864)

He was an author. He was born in Káhony in Zemplén County into a landowner aristocratic family. He graduated as a lawyer. He served as a district administrator of Pest County. Later, he resigned from his office and lived for farming and literature. He was named honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He was fascinated by Széchenyi's endeavours to progress during the Reform Period. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the evolving national theatre. He took up the system of education. His name is associated also with the establishment of the Pesti Hazai Első Takarékpénztár [The First Hungarian Savings Bank]. His 'tales' are the best known among his literary works. His major works are the narrative *A különös testamentum* [The Strange Testament] and the historical novel *Bélteky ház* [The House of Bélteky].

1964 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 60 filler

FEOKTISTOV, KOSTANTIN (1925-)

He was a soviet cosmonaut and candidate of Mechanical Sciences. He volunteered to military service at the age of sixteen and got wounded. He finished secondary school after leaving the army. He graduated at the University of Moscow in 1949. He was a versatile professional. He was part of the crew of three, together with B. Jegorov and V Komarov, who made a successful space flight on board of a manoeuvrable aircraft on 12 and 13 October 1964. The crew travelled a distance of 700 thousand km in 24 hours and 17 minutes.

1964 Tudományos űrkutatás [Scientific Space Research] block 10 forint

FRANZ JOSEPH I., HABSBURG (1830-1916)

He was King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria. He ascended to the throne in 1848 and his aim was to restore absolutism. He deprived Hungary

of its independence on 4 March 1849. As a reply, the Hungarian parliament pronounced him dethroned. After the defeat of the War of Independence, he restored absolutism and aimed at the complete annihilation of the independence of Hungary. As a result of the international defeats Austria suffered in the subsequent period, the Austro-Hungarian Compromise was signed in 1867. Hungary was allowed to have an own constitution and the dualist Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy was born. He was a partner of its former enemy Prussian militarism, which united Germany, in the initiation of WW1 in 1914. He did not live to see the end of WW1 and the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

1871 Lithographic and copperplate series all denominations

1883 Újnyomat [New Print] series 6 denominations

1900 Turul series 1, 2, 3, 5 crown

1904 Turul series 1, 2, 5 crown

1906 Turul series 1, 2, crown

1908 Turul series 1, 2 crown

1909 Turul series 1, 2, 5 crown

1913 Turul series 1, 2, 5 crown

1913 Turul Árvíz [Turul Flood] series 1, 2, 5 crown (+ extra charge)

1914 Turul I Hadisegély [Turul War Fund] series 1, 2, 5 crown (+ extra charge)

1915 Turul II Hadisegély [Anniversaries-Events] series 1, 2, 5 (+ extra charge)

FRANKEL, LEÓ (1844-1896)

He was an outstanding figure of the international and Hungarian labour movement. He was born in Old Buda. His father was a doctor. He was trained as a goldsmith. He moved to Germany and then France at a young age, where he became familiar with the labour movement. He was imprisoned for his socialist activity in Paris. He was rescued from prison by the revolution in Paris on 4 September 1870. He was Minister of Labour in the Commune. After the defeat of the revolution, he immigrated to London, where he became close friends with Karl Marx and gained deep knowledge of the ideas of socialism. He returned to Hungary in 1876, where he organized the socialist labour movement. The Hungarian General Labour Party was formed with his leadership in 1880. He was sentenced to prison in 1881. After his release, he first went to Austria and then to Paris. He took part in the organization and leading of the Second International together with Engels. He died in Paris in 1896.

FULTON, ROBERT (1765-1815)

He was an American engineer. He built the first working steam boat with paddle steamer, on board of which he sailed down the River Hudson in 1807. He made the journey of 240 km in 32 hours. His name is also associated with the building of the first steam driven warship.

1948 Feltalálók-felfedezők [Explorers and Inventors] series 4 filler

FÜRST, SÁNDOR (1903-1932)

He was a private officer. He joined the labour movement already at a young age. He was an illegal officer of the party. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Hungary between 1928 and 1932. He worked mainly in the areas of trade union and youth movement. He had a significant role in the development of the Hungarian communist youth movement. He was sentenced to death by the court-martial for his activities in the revolution. He was executed in July 1932.

1945 Vértanúk [Martyrs] series 2 + 2 pengő

GAGARIN, YURI ALEKSEYEVICH (1934-1968)

He was born in Gzhatsk in the District of Smolensk. His father was a carpenter. He studied mould-making in an industrial technical school. Later he studied at an air force cadet school. He was the first person to travel to outer space on 12 April 1961. He orbited the globe in outer space on board of the spacecraft Vostok 1. The journey of 41 000 km took 1 hour and 48 minutes. He died in an airplane crash in 1968.

1961 Szovjet ember első a világűrben [Soviet Man First in Outer Space] 2 forint

1962 Ikarusztól az űrrakétáig [From Icarus to the Space Rocket] block 10 forint

1962 A világűr meghódítói [The Conquerors of Outer Space] series 40 filler

1963 A szocialista országok postaügyi minisztereinek értekezlete [Conference of Ministers of Postal Affairs of the Socialist Countries] series 2, 60 forint

GALILEI, GALILEO (1564-1642)

He was an Italian physician and astronomer. He studied medicine at the University of Padua. Later he became more interested in mathematics and physics. He developed his theories on free-falling, which gave the basis of modern physics, based on the experiments he did in the Leaning Tower of Pisa. He came into conflict with the Inquisition for his progressive ideas and

he was forbidden to pronounce his theories. He spent the remaining years of his life in complete segregation as a prisoner of the Inquisition. His name is associated with the invention of the thermometer and the perfecting of the telescope. His collected works amount to 20 volumes.

1951 Párizsi kommün [Commune of Paris] series 60 filler

1964 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 2 forint

GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE (1807-1882)

He was an Italian freedom fighter and sailor. He was sentenced to death for his participation in the insurrection of 1834 but he fled and immigrated to South Africa. He returned to his homeland in 1848 and participated in the fight for national unity and democracy. He was compelled to flee abroad several times. He fought against the Bourbons in Naples with his volunteer troop, which was led by the Hungarian Chief of Staff István Türr. Garibaldi marched into Naples as victor with King Victor Emanuel II on 7 November. He continued fighting for the unification of Italy. For the sake of achieving this goal, he even fought on the side of the French for a period of time. He resigned to the island of Caprera in 1879, where he lived until his death.

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

GÉZA, GÁRDONYI (1863-1922)

He was a writer. He started working as a teacher. Later he became a journalist and worked first in the countryside and then for the newspaper *Magyar Hírlap* [Hungarian Gazette] and the newspaper *Új Idők* [New Times] in Budapest. He earned attention as author with his short stories, which were set in rural setting, and with his humorous narratives. His historical novels *Az egri csillagok* [Eclipse of the Crescent Moon], *A láthatatlan ember* [Slave of the Huns], and *Isten rabjai* [Prisoners of God] earned him his reputation as author. He also wrote dramatic works, among which *A bor* [The Wine] and *Annuska* met with success. He spent the last years of his life in complete solitude in Eger.

1963 Nagy idők-nagy események [Great Times-Great Events] series 60 filler

GERHARD, OF GELLERT, Saint

He was a bishop from Venice. He was born around 980. He moved to Hungary on the request of King Stephen I of Hungary in 1015. He started converting the pagan Hungarians to the Christian religion. He became the bishop of Csanád in 1030. He died in 1046, when pagan rebels attacked him in Buda and threw him into the Danube from the hilltop of the now named Gellert Hill.

1930 Szt. Imre [St. Imre] series 32+8 filler (subsidiary figure)

1938 Szt. István [St. Stephen] series 5 and 25 filler (also subsidiary figure)

GISELLA OF HUNGARY (973-1095?)

She was a Hungarian queen consort. She was the daughter of Henry II, Duke of Bavaria, and the wife of King Stephen I of Hungary. She assisted in spreading the Christian faith and took part in the establishment of the Catholic Church in Hungary. She returned to Bavaria in 1045 and joined a convent. The place of her death is unknown. Several legends were born around her person during the centuries following her death.

1930 Szent Imre [St. Imre] series 16+4 filler

1938 Szent István [St. Stephen] block 40 + 40 filler

GLENN, JOHN (1921-)

He was a colonel in the army of the United States and the third astronaut of the world. He orbited the Earth three times in 4 hours and 56 minutes on 20 February 1962 on board of the space craft Friendship 7. The distance travelled was 129 thousand km.

1962 Ikarusztól az űrrakétáig [From Icarus to the Space Rocket] block 10 forint

1962 A világűr meghódítói [The Conquerors of Outer Space] series 1 forint

VON GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG (1749-1832)

He was born in Frankfurt am Main and was buried in Weimar. He had a versatile authorial personality. He is the greatest creative spirit of German literature. He was also successful in natural sciences. He was the chief minister of the Duke of Weimar and a significant statesman. His ballads and dramas have become public domain of world literature. His novel *Az ifjú Werther szenvedései* [*Die Leiden des jungen Werthers*, The Sorrows of Young Werther] had great influence on the youth of Goethe's time. He had a close friendship with Schuler and their exchange of letters is a precious document of German literature. Among his works we mention: *Götz von Berlichingen, Egmont, Hermann és Dorottya* [*Hermann und Dorothea*, Hermann and Dorothea], *Költészet és valóság* [*Dichtung und Wahrheit. Aus meinem Leben*, From My Life: Poetry and Truth*], Torquato Tasso,* and *Faust*.

1948 Költők-írók [Literature] series 4 filler

GOLDMARK, KARL (1830-1915)

He was born in Keszthely and spent his childhood in deep poverty. His musical talent was discovered in his early youth. He studied in Vienna, where

he also died. His opera *Sába királynője* [*Die Königin von Saba*, The Queen of Sheba] was a world success. Two of his other operas became well-known in Hungary: *Das Heimchen am Herd* [*The Cricket on the Hearth]* and *Ein Wintermärchen [The Winter's Tale]*. His symphonies, concertos, and songs, rich with oriental tunes, gained him respect and recognition.

1953 Zeneszerzők [Composers] series 80 filler

GORKY, MAXIM (1868-1936)

He was a Russian writer. He was born as Alexei Maximovich Peshkov in Nizhny Novgorod. He lived a rugged life and worked in almost all types of day labour. He became interested in literature and his first work was published when he was twenty-two years old. His works are the highlight of literary realism. He took the subject of his works from the life of Russian ordinary people and the proletariat. He became one of the leading figures of the Revolution of 1905. He fled to the island of Capri after the revolution was defeated. He was a friend of Lenin. He actively contributed to the rise of Soviet literature and science. His best-known works: *Csudra Makar* [*Макар Чудра*, Makar Chudra], *Gyermekéveim* [*Детство*, My Childhood], *Foma Gyorgyejev* [*Фома Гордеев*, Foma Gordeyev], *Éjjeli menedékhely* [*На дне*, The Lower Depths], *Kispolgárok*]*Мещане*, The Philistines], *Az anya* [*Мать*, *The Mother*].

1948 Költők-írók [Literature] series 40 filler

1951 Gorky series, for the 15th anniversary of his death 60 filler, 1, 2 forint

GÖRGEY, ARTÚR (1818-1916)

He was the Commander-in-Chief in the Hungarian War of Independence of 1848-1849. He studied for a military career but later left the army and took on a position as a teacher. He enrolled in the army as airman basic when the Revolution of 1848 broke out. His military career rose fast and he became the leader of the armies of the Upper Danube on 31 October 1848. Although he united his army successfully, he could not confront the overwhelming forces of Windisch Grätz. Therefore, he retreated to Pest and Vác despite the command of Kossuth. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief by Kossuth on 31 March 1849. He led one victorious battle after another. He occupied Tápióbicske, Isaszeg, Vác, Nagysalló, and then Buda. As a follower of the Peace Party, he strove for the compromise with the Habsburg. He surrendered his army to the Russian general Rüdiger at Világos on 13 August 1849. Although he received a pardon, his comrades were executed in Arad on 6 October. His military and political career has been a frequent subject of debates in historical science.

1943 Hadvezérek [Generals] series 12 filler

1945 Felszabadulás I [Liberaition of Hungary] (yellow) 150 filler/12 filler

1945 Felszabadulás I [Liberaition of Hungary] (blue) 150 filler/12 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 10 filler/12 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] II 1, 60 pengő/12 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] III 100 pengő/12 filler

GUTENBERG, JOHANNES (around 1400-1468)

He was the inventor of typesetting. He comes from the patrician Gensfleisch family of Mainz. Gutenberg was only his title of nobility. He moved to Mainz in 1444 where he set up his printing workshop. His first publication was the Latin Bible. His invention spread fast and became an important factor of human civilization.

1948 Feltalálók-felfedezők [Explorers and Inventors] series 1 filler

1962 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 1 forint

HADIK, ANDRÁS, Count (1710-1790)

Although he studied to become an evangelical parson, he enrolled in the army as a cavalryman at the age of twenty. He excelled with his Hussar regiment in the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) during the reign of Maria Theresa. His famous military action was the assault of Berlin in 1757 behind the back of the army of the Prussian King Frederick, and exacting tribute from the city. He received the title of Count from Maria Theresa in 1774. He was the only Hungarian ever to become the chairman of the military council of Vienna.

1943 Hadvezérek [Generals] series 10 filler

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] I row (blue) 1 pengő/10 filler

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] I row (yellow) 1 pengő/10 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 10/10 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] II 40/10 filler

1946 Letters Row I Tl 1/10 filler

1946 Letters Row III H.l/l0filler

HAYDN, JOSEPH (1732-1809)

He was an Austrian composer. He was born in Rohrau in Lower Austria. After a childhood filled with hardship, he became a member of the orchestra of Prince Paul Anton of the Esterházy family. He became the conductor of the Esterházy orchestra from 1762. He composed his most beautiful works in

Kismarton (today: Eisenstadt) and in Eszterháza (today: Fertőd). His works made him one of the greatest composers of all time. His oratories (Teremtés; Évszakok) [*Die Schöpfung*, The Creation; *Die Jahreszeiten*, The Seasons], symphonies, string quartets, and masses are the highlights of the classicist music of the 18th century. He composed 104 symphonies and 77 string quartets. He is the composer of the music of the Austrian national anthem.

1959 Haydn-Schiller Commemorative series 1 forint

HÁMÁN, KATÓ (1884-1936)

She was born into a poor peasant family. She started working at the Hungarian State Railways in 1908. She worked as a cashier at the Budapest Nyugati Railway Station. She came into contact with the labour movement and became one of the leading figures of the illegal Communist Party. She was elected member of the Central Committee in 1925. She was sentenced to 2 and half years of imprisonment in 1925 as one of the leaders of the Red Cross. She was imprisoned several times in the following years. She died in 1960 of a series of diseases which resulted from the abuse she had to suffer.

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] ISeries I 60 filler

HERMANN, OTTÓ (1835-1914)

He was a zoologist and one of the greatest Hungarian naturalists. He participated in the Polish Revolution in 1863. He was a follower of the ideas of Lajos Kossuth with whom he had a close relationship until his death. As a representative in parliament, he fought for the abolition of the Upper House and the entail. He was a pioneer in zoological research, anthropological observation, and Hungarian ethnography. In addition, his name is associated with the initiation of the research for the caveman in our country (Beech Mountain - Szeleta Cave). His major works are: A magyar halászat könyve [The Book of Hungarian Fishing], A magyarok ősfoglalkozása [The Great Ancient Occupation of the Magyars], Az északi madárhegyek tájáról [On the Landscape of the Northern Bird Mountains].

1954 Tudósok [Hungarian Scientists] series 1 forint

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

HOFFMANN, OTTÓ (1902-1934)

His father was a teacher. He began studying as a locksmith, and became a skilled worker. He became an active fighter in the labour movement from the 1920s and he was the head of the Press administration. He had a great merit in the dissemination of illegal Communist publications. He was arrested by the police several times. The detectives beat him until unconsciousness in October 1934 during an interrogation and threw him out of the window from

the third floor of the building of the police, which eventually resulted in his death.

1945 Vértanúk [Martyrs] series 40+ 40 pengő

HORTHY, ISTVÁN (1904-1942)

He was the son of Regent Miklós Horthy. He held various high government positions. He was appointed Deputy Regent in 1942. In the summer of the same year, his airplane crashed on the Eastern Front and he died.

1942 Gyászbélyeg [Mourning Stamp] 20 filler

1943 V Repülő-alap [5th Airplane Fund] 30 + 20 filler

HORTHY, ISTVÁN Mrs.

She was born as Countess Ilona Edelsheim-Gyulai. She was the wife, and later widow, of the Deputy Regent of Hungary.

1942 Vöröskereszt [Red Cross] II series 6 filler +1 pengő (issued also without perforation)

HORTHY, MIKLÓS (1868-1957)

After graduating from the naval academy in Fiume, he was the adjutant of Franz Joseph I from 1909 to 1914. He did military service in the navy during WW I. He became a member of the counterrevolutionary government in Szeged in 1919, and then he became chief of the armed forces. His detachments of officers waged slaughtering wars against workers, peasants, and leftist intellectuals. He was elected regent by the counterrevolutionary National Assembly on 1 March 1920. The period of his government is the period of the fascist political system. He forced the country to participate in WWII on the side of Hitler in 1941. After an unsuccessful attempt to break away, he yielded to the intimidation by the Nazis and handed over the power to the Hungarian Nazi leaders on 16 October 1944. He fled abroad from the liberating army. He died in Portugal.

1930 Tízéves évforduló [10th Anniversary] series 8, 16, 20, 32, 40 filler

1938 Arckép [Personalities] row 1, 2, 5 pengő

1939 Jótékonysági [Charity] row 20 + 10 filler

1940 20 éves évforduló [20th Anniversary] 6, 10 filler

1941 Arckép [Personalities] row (IX vj.) 1, 2, 5 pengő

1941 Arckép [Personalities] row (X vj.) 1, 2, 5 pengő

HÖGYES, ENDRE (1847-1906)

He was a physician. He was a professor of pharmacology and general pathology at the University of Cluj-Napoca and the University of Budapest. He

researched the treatment for rabies and as a result, the Pasteur Institute in Budapest was founded in 1890. He made the production of vaccines easier and his method is used all around the world. His major work is *A veszettség gyógyításáról* [The treatment of rabies].

1954 Tudósok [Hungarian Scientists] series 2 forint

(The date of death indicated on the stamp is incorrect.)

HUGO, VICTOR (1802-1885)

He was one of the greatest authors of 19th century literature and the leading figure of Romanticism. He was a poet, novelist, and playwright. He also embraced the revolutionary and social ideals of his time. Social conflict appears as subject in many of his novels. After the coup d'état Napoleon III staged in 1954, he was forced into exile for his political views and only returned to Paris in 1870 after the fall of the empire. He had a great effect on his age, including an incredible impact on Hungarian Romantic poets. His major dramas are: *A király mulat* [*Le roi s'amuse*, The King's Fool], Ruy Blas. His best-known novels are: *A Notre Dame-i toronyőr* [*Notre-Dame de Paris*, The Hunchback of Notre-Dame], *A nyomorultak* [*Les Misérables*], and *A tenger munkásai* [*Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, Toilers of the Sea*]*.

1948 Költők-írók [Literature] series 6 filler

1952 Emlék [Memory] series 2 forint

HUNYADI, JOHN (1407-1456)

He is also known as Jank Szibinyányi. He is of noble Transylvanian Romanian origin. He was brought up in the court of King Sigismund from his early childhood. He was a brave and excellent military leader and a master of the mercenary warfare of his time. He was the leading organizer of the fight against the threatening Turks as Ban of Severin and later as Voivode of Transylvania. He defeated the Ottoman armies at Szendrő in 1441 and at the Iron Gates in 1442. He forced Sultan Murad into truce by his Balkan campaign of 1443-1444. He was elected Regent of Hungary by the aristocracy in 1446. When Mohamed II, the new Sultan, marched against Hungary, Hunyadi led a victorious battle against the Turks at Nándorfehérvár (Belgrade) in 1456. However, he became a victim to the contagious disease which broke out in the camp and died on 11 August 1456.

1943 Hadvezérek [Generals] series 4 filler

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] series (yellow) 30/4 filler

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] series (blue) 30/4 filler

1945 Kisegítő [Auxiliary Stamps] series I 10/4 filler

1945 Kisegítő [Auxiliary Stamps] series II 2 pengő/4 filler

1946 Letters Series I Tlp 1/4 filler

1946 Letters Series II Tlp 2/4 filler

1946 Letters III Series III long distance postcard/4 filler and package 6 kg/2 pengő/4 filler

1952 Néphadsereg [People's Army] Series II 20 filler

1956 Hunyadi Commemorative stamp 1 forint

HUTÿRA, FERENC (1860-1934)

He was a doctor and the rector of the Hungarian Royal Veterinary College. He did an excellent work on the re-organization of the veterinary college. His scientific work is significant. His medical research focused mainly on infectious diseases in animals and protection against them. His research on pig plague earned him international fame. His major works are: *Állatorvosi belgyógyászat* [Veterinary Medicine], *A háziállatok fertőző betegségeinek oktana* [The Causes of Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals].

1962 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 1 forint

EMERIC OF HUNGARY, Saint (1007?-1031)

He was Prince of the House of Árpád. He was the son of St. Stephen I of Hungary. His educator was Bishop Gellert, who induced him to live an ascetic life. He was killed at a young age by a wild boar during a hunt. He was buried in Székesfehérvár. Many legends entwined around his person. He and his father were canonized by Pope Gregory VII in 1083.

1930 Szent Imre [St. Imre] series 8 +2, 32 + 8 filler

1938 Szent István [St. Stephen] III series 5, 25 filler

1938 Eucharisztikus [International Eucharistic Congress] block 10 + 10 filler

1938 Szent István [St. Stephen] block 40 + 40 filler

1943 Karácsony [Christmas] series 30 filler

IRINYI, JÁNOS (1819-1895)

He was a chemist. His name is associated with the invention of the phosphorous match. However, since the production of the phosphor lighter started at the same time, his name is mainly unknown abroad. He worked in the gunpowder factory of Oradea during the War of Independence of 1849. Later he worked as an auditor, and then he became the director of the Stephen steam mill in Debrecen.

1954 Tudósok [Hungarian Scientists] series 30 filler

(The date of death indicated on the stamp is incorrect.

STEPHEN I OF HUNGARY, Saint (cca. 975-1038)

He was the first king of Hungary. He was the son of Grand Prince Géza. He completed the work of his father and organized Hungary into a feudal state. The free population, which was doing military service, was organized into counties, and the lands of the defeated tribal princes and leaders were annexed into the royal estates. He worked on the conversion of pagan Hungarians most earnestly. He had churches built and founded bishoprics. He was awarded with the title Bishop by Pope Sylvester II in recognition for his religious merit. This accounts for the apostolic double cross appearing on the old Hungarian coat of arms and on stamps. He had himself crowned in Esztergom on 15 August 1001 with the crown sent by the Pope. He defended the young Hungarian state from the attack of German emperor Conrad II. He and his son, who died at a young age, were canonized by Pope Gregory VII in 1083.

1928 Szent István [St. Stephen] series I. 8, 16, 32 filler

1929 Szent István [St. Stephen] series LT. 8, 16, 32 filler

1930 Szent Imre [St. Imre] series 16 + 4 filler

1938 Szent István [St. Stephen] series III. , 4, 5, 6, 16, 20, 25, 30, 32, 50 filler

1938 Eucharisztikus [International Eucharistic Congress] block 6 + 6 filler

1938 Orbék [National Stamp Exhibition] block 20 filler

1938 Szent István [St. Stephen] pair 10+10, 20 + 20 filler

1938 Szent István [St. Stephen] block 6 + 6, 10+10, 16+16, 20 + 20, 32 + 32, 40 + 40. 50 + 50 filler

1938 Szent István [St. Stephen] overprint 20 + 20 filler

1939 Templom [Churches] series I 20 filler

1940 Kelet visszatér [The East Returns] 10 filler

1941 Dél visszatér [The South Returns] 20 filler

1941 Templom [Churches] series II 20, 24 filler

1943 Hadvezérek [Generals] row subsidiary figure on the face values: 20, 30, 50, 80 filler 1, 2, 5 pengő

1943 Karácsony [Christmas] 30 filler

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] I series 3 pengő/20 filler, 6 pengő/50 filler, 10 pengő/80 filler, 20 pengő/1 pengő. (yellow)

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] I series 3 pengő/20 filler, 6pengő/50 filler, 10 pengő/80 filler, 20 pengő/l pengő (blue)

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 30/30, 42/20, 50/50 filler 1, pengő/80 filler, 1 pengő/l pengő, 2 pengő/2 pengő, 5 pengő/5 pengő

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] II 1 pengő/20 filler, 4 pengő/30 filler,6 pengő/50 filler, 7 pengő/l pengő, 10 pengő/80 filler

1946 Letters Series I Cs. 5 I./30 f, Cs. 10 I./80 f.

JEDLIK, ÁNYOS ISTVÁN (1800-1895)

He was a physicist. He was a high school teacher and then a professor at the Department of Physics of the Budapest University of Sciences from 1839. He invented and built the first dynamo almost twenty years before Siemens. He did not publish his discovery and invention out of modesty. He wrote several scientific works and textbooks of great importance.

1954 Tudósok [Hungarian Scientists] series 12 filler

YEGOROV, BORIS (1936-)

He was a Soviet physician-cosmonaut. After graduating from secondary school, he became a student at the First Moscow Medical Institute in 1955. He specialized in the unique area of the problematics in aerospace and cosmonautic medicine. He has published more than ten studies. He was among the crew of three, with V. Komarov and K. Feoktistov, which performed the first successful space flight on board of a multi-man (three men) manually-controlled spacecraft on 12 and 13 October 1964. The distance travelled was app. 700 thousand km in 24 hours and 17 minutes.

1964 Tudományos űrkutatás [Scientific Space Research] block 10 forint

JÓKAI, MÓR (1825-1904)

He was the most popular Hungarian novelist. He studied at the college of Pápa, where he was a fellow student of Petőfi. The close friendship between Jókai and Petőfi started in Pápa. Jókai was one of the organizers of the national protest on 15 March 1848. He had to flee and hide after the War of Independence of 1849. He published his articles during this period under the pseudonym ‘Sajó’. He received a pardon as a result of the pleading of his wife Róza Laborfalvi for his cause and settled in Pest. He became elected member of parliament after the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867. He was the most prolific Hungarian novelist and wrote an innumerable number of works. His best-known works are: *Az aranyember* [The Man with the Golden Touch], *Az új földesúr* [The New Landlord], *A jövő század regénye* [A Novel of the Coming Century], *Egy magyar nábob* [An Hungarian Nabob], and *Fekete gyémántok* [Black Diamonds]. His works amount to more than one hundred volumes. Although some of his extremely romantic novels may seem outdated, the majority of his works have remained popular among readers. He is the best-known internationally among Hungarian writers together with Petőfi.

1925 Jókai series I 1000/2000/2500K

1954 Jókai series II 60 filler, 1 forint

1954 Jókai block 1 forint

JOLIOT-CURIE, FRÉDÉRIC (1900- 1958)

He was a French physicist. He married Irène Joliot-Curie in 1920 and changed his surname to Joliot-Curie. He and his wife discovered artificial radioactivity while researching the nuclear chemical reactions caused by neutron radiation. He and his wife were awarded the Nobel Prize in 1935. His firm belief in progress earned him great respect. He participated in the activities of the resistance during WW2. He fought in the ranks of the Communist Party for the success of the international peace movement. He was the president of the World Council of Peace from 1950 until his death in 1958.

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

JÓZSEF, ATTILA (1905-1937)

He was the greatest poet of the working class. He is among the greatest poets of Hungarian poetry together with Petőfi and Ady. He is a prominent figure not only of Hungarian, but also of world literature. He went to secondary school in Makó and took his final exams in Pest. He started studying at the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Szeged but was expelled because of his poems. He was an illegal party worker for a while. He contributed to the fight of the working class and communists not only with his poems, but also with active participation. He suffered the most terrible depths of physical and mental pain. Persecution, disease, and poverty drove him under the wheels of a freight train at the train station of Balatonszárszó in 1937. Our liberated nation enclosed him into its heart. His best-known collections of poems are: *Szépség koldusa* [Beggar of Beauty], *Nem én kiáltok* [That's Not Me Shouting], *Medvetánc* [Bear Dance], *Nagyon fáj* [It Hurts a Lot].

1947 Szabadsághőseink [Hungarian Freedom Fighters] series 4 forint

1955 Költők [Literature] series 2 forint

KABÓK, LAJOS (1884-1944)

He was born in Szeged. He worked as a locksmith and soon joined the socialist workers' movement. He was elected the president of the Association of Iron and Steel Workers in 1918. He was a member of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party and a representative in parliament from 1922 to 1944. He was a victim of the Hungarian Nazi [Arrow Cross] terror in 1944.

1945 Vértanuk [Martyrs] series 3 pengő + 3 pengő

KANDÓ, KÁLMÁN (1869-1931)

He was a mechanical engineer. He was born in Budapest. He worked at the electricity department of the Ganz machine factory after graduating from the Budapest University of Technology and Economics. He worked in France and Italy. He was the first who used high-voltage alternating current for the electric haulage on railways.

("Kando engine"). He was the CEO of the Ganz factory.

1948 Feltalálók-felfedezők [Explorers and Inventors] series 30 filler

KANIZSAI, DOROTTYA (16th century -1532)

She was first the wife of Péter Geréb, then the wife of Palatine Imre Perényi. She hired 400 men at her own expense to have the corpses of the dead heroes left on the battlefield buried after the Battle of Mohács.

1944 Nagyasszonyok [Great Women of Hungarian History] series 50 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 50/50 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] II 3 pengő/50 filler

1946 Letters Series I Hl. I. /50 filler

KATONA, JÓZSEF (1791 -1830)

He was a playwright. He was born in Kecskemét. He studied in Budapest and became a lawyer. He returned to his hometown in 1820, where he held a position as chief prosecutor. He performed as an actor in his youth. He also wrote and translated plays in that period. He wrote and submitted his play *Bánk bán* for a competition but his work was ignored. His work, published in 1820, was recognised by the great actor Gábor Egressy. Therewith, the tragedy started his journey on the way to immortality. Hungarian drama reached the standard of European drama with this work. However, the success of *Bánk bán* occurred only after the death of the writer. It was first staged in Kosice in 1833.

1961 Arcképek [Personalities] III series 1 forint

KÁROLI, GÁSPÁR (1529 körül-1591)

He was a Calvinist pastor in Gönc. He was the translator of the first complete Hungarian Bible which was published in Vizsoly in 1950. Hence comes the name of the first Hungarian language Bible version, the 'Bible of Vizsoly'. The Bible of Vizsoly became widespread and had a great impact on the development of the language of Hungarian literature.

1939 Protestáns [Assembly of Protestant Churches] series 10 + 5 filler

KARL IV, VON HABSBURG (1887-1922)

He was King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria from 21 November 1916. As a result of the revolutionary events, he was dethroned in Austria on 30 October 1918. He renounced the throne also of Hungary on 13 November of the aforesaid year. He left for Switzerland. He attempted twice to return to Hungary in 1921 and retrieve the throne by coup d'état but both attempts ended in failure. The Triple Entente selected the island of Madeira to be his residence. He eventually lived in Madeira and died there in 1922.

1916 Koronázási [Coronation] series 15 filler

1918 Károly-Zita [Charles and Zita] series 10, 15, 20, 25 filler

1918 with Köztársaság [Republic] overprint 10, 15, 20, 25 filler

KÁROLYI, MIHÁLY, Count (1875-1955)

He was born into an aristocratic landowner family. He was a liberal. Later he became a member of the Independence Party and the leader of the party. He was one of the leaders of the anti-war democratic movements. He was Prime Minister from October 1918, after the victory of the bourgeois-democratic revolution. He also became interim president of the state after the proclamation of the Republic. He immigrated abroad in 1919. He cooperated with the Communists and he played an important role in the anti-war and anti-fascist movements. He returned to Hungary in 1946, and served as the Hungarian Ambassador to Paris after the liberation of Hungary. He died in England. The Hungarian People's Republic had his ashes brought back to Hungary in1962.

1962 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 1 forint

VON KEHRLING, BÉLA (1891 -1937)

He was a sportsman and an excellent tennis player. He acquired world fame between the two world wars as tennis competitor. He was a defender of the Hungarian tennis championship for two decades. He won first prize in the men’s single competition on both the indoors and the outdoors track at the so-called “Little Olympics” in Goteborg in 1923. He won third prize with his Italian partner Morpurgo in the men’s double tournament at the Wimbledon Championships in 1925.

1965 A tenisz története [History of Tennis] series 2 forint + 1 forint

KILIÁN, GYÖRGY (1907-1943)

He finished elementary school with excellent grades. However, he could not continue his studies due to the difficult financial situation of his family. He was a locksmith apprentice and then he worked at a daily newspaper as an errand boy. He joined the group of the Ironworkers Youth and then the Hun-

garian Association of Young Communist Workers in 1925. He soon became the national secretary of the Hungarian Association of Young Communist Workers and the editor of its newspaper. He was imprisoned for two years. After being released, he actively participated in movements in Paris and Moscow. He fought against the fascist troops in WWII. He died a heroic death as a partisan in the summer of 1943.

1961 Arcképek III [Personalities] series 1 forint

KINIZSI, PÁL (around 1446-494)

He was a successful commander in the battles against the Turks. He was of humble origin, a miller's apprentice according to tradition; however, he rose to the top ranks in the army of King Matthias due to his strength and bravery. His most famous military deed was his victory in the Battle of Breadfield in 1479. He was the lord lieutenant of Temes, and then he became chief justice during the reign of Vladislaus II of Bohemia. The nobility of the country had him carry out the violent dissolution of the famous Black Army.

1943 Hadvezérek [Generals] series 5 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 28/5 filler

KISS, JÁNOS (1885-1944)

He was a lieutenant general. He left the army in the late 1930s and retired. He joined the anti-war Hungarian Front and became a member of its military leadership after the Nazi takeover in Hungary in October 1944. He was captured by the Nazis for treason and executed on 9 December 1944.

1945 Vértanuk [Martyrs] series 20 pengő + 20 pengő

KNURR, PÁL, Mrs (1899-1944)

She was the secretary of the women's organization of the Social Democratic Party and fighter in the labour movement. She was executed by the Hungarian Nazis [Arrow Cross] in 1944.

1945 Vértanuk [Martyrs] series 6 + 6 pengő

KODÁLY, ZOLTÁN (1882-1968)

He was born in Kecskemét. He graduated from the Academy of Music in 1904. He developed Hungarian folk music into European-level art music. His research on folk music together with Béla Bartók was crucial. As a professor at the Academy, he also had direct and great impact on the new generation of Hungarian composers. His art became truly public property across the whole nation after the liberation of Hungary from Nazi Germany. In that period, he laid the foundation of a new spirit of the education of music in eight-year primary schools as well.

His major works are: *Székelyfonó* [The Spinning Room] (opera), *Háry János* (opera), *Psalmus Hungaricus*, *Te Deum*, *Marosszéki táncok* [Dances of

Marosszék], *Galántai táncok* [Dances of Galánta], *Felszállott a páva* [Variations on a Hungarian Folksong Felszállott a páva], *Concerto.*

1953 Zeneszerzők [Composers] series 2 forint

KOLTÓI, ANNA (1891-1944)

She was an officer of the Ironworkers' Federation of Trade Unions. She was a member of the municipal committee of the capital until the German occupation. She was a fighter in the labour movement. She was executed by the Hungarian Nazis [Arrow Cross] in 1944.

1945 Vértanuk [Martyrs] series 6 + 6 pengő

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER (around 1446-1506)

He was the discoverer of America. He was born in Genoa. He was born with the surname Colombo. He was called Colón by the Spanish. He became a sailor and took shorter and longer journeys on the Mediterranean Sea. He also reached Iceland. He moved first to Portugal but later moved to Spain after the Portuguese king had refused to finance his expedition. He could realize his plan to reach the East Indies travelling westward across the Atlantic Ocean only after extensive negotiations and bargaining. He departed in 1492 with three ships with the aid of Queen Isabella. He discovered the isle of San Salvador and the islands called today Cuba and Haiti. He was appointed the governor of the new colonies by the Spanish king. He took two more expeditions but believed until his death that the discovered territories belonged to the coast of East Asia.

1948 Felfedezők-feltalálók [Explorers and Inventors] series 2 filler

KOMAROV, VLADIMIR (1926-1967)

He was a Soviet engineer colonel and astronaut. He studied at the Zhukovsky Air Force Engineering Academy and graduated there as engineer in 1959. He completed the special astronaut training successfully. He was among the crew of three, with B. Yegorov and K. Feoktistov, which performed the first successful space flight orbiting the globe on board of a multiman (three men) manually-oriented spacecraft on 12 and 13 October 1964. The distance travelled was app. 700 thousand km in 24 hours and 17 minutes. He set off on another spaceflight around the globe on board of Soyuz, a new type of spacecraft, on 23 April 1967. Komarov completed the experimental program and the planned scientific experiments entirely during the more than 24-hour test flight. He lost his life during the landing operation on 24 April.

1964 Tudományos űrkutatás [Scientific Space Research] block 10 forint

KORÁNYI, FRIGYES, Sr. Baron (18281913)

He was a university professor and internist. He served as army surgeon during the War of Independence of 1849. Therefore, he was interned to his hometown Nagykálló. He was professor of neurology and internal medicine at the University of Budapest from 1865. He founded a first-rate school of medicine. The greatest Hungarian internists were educated at his university. He organized the protection against tuberculosis in Hungary and his name is associated with the establishment of the sanatorium of Budakeszi.

1954 Tudósok [Hungarian Scientists] series 40 filler

1963 Nagy idők, nagy események [Great Times-Great Events] series 60 filler

KOSSUTH LAJOS (1802-1894)

He was born in Monok in the county of Zemplén in a noble family. He graduated as a lawyer, and then he became a county official. He attended the reform Diet of 1832-1834 as the editor of the parliamentary gazette *Országgyűlési Tudósítások* [Diet Reports], the newspaper which promoted liberal reform. He was imprisoned for his publicist activity. However, he took on the position of editor at the oppositionist newspaper *Pesti Hírlap* [Pest Newsletter] in 1841. He became a member of parliament and the leader of the opposition in 1847. He became the Minister of Finance in the first Hungarian government. He took over the leadership of the government after Lajos Batthyány had resigned. He was the organizer and the political leader of the War of Independence of 1849. He was elected regent-president by the government and he proclaimed the fall of the House of Habsburg on 14 April 1849. He moved first to Turkey, and then to Italy after the capitulation at Világos. He died in Torino on 20 March 1894. He lived an active political life also during his emigration. He was respected as the greatest freedom fighter by the Hungarian people.

1932 Arcképek [Personalities] I series 30 filler

1944 Kossuth I series 4, 30 and 50 filler

1945 Béke [Peace] (I) row overprinted 4 + 12pengő/4 filler

1945 Béke [Peace] (I) row overprinted 8 + 24 pengő/50 filler

1945 Béke [Peace] (I) row overprinted 10 +30 pengő/30 filler

1947 Szabadsághőseink [Hungarian Freedom Fighters] series 40 filler

1952 1848-as Szabadságharcosok [1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence] series 20 filler

1952 Kossuth II series 40, 60 filler, 1 forint

1964 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series (Cegléd) 1forint

KÖLCSEY, FERENC (1790-1838)

He was a poet, critic, and orator. He was born in a noble family in Sződemeter in the county of Szolnok. The loss of one of his eyes in his childhood made him a person who prefers solitude. He had a close friendship with Kazinczy and Döbrentei. He joined the language reform movement. His critical and aesthetic writings earned him wide attention. He was appointed county clerk by the county of Satu Mare and its representative in parliament in 1832. His speech promoting liberal reform elevated parliamentary speech onto a literary level. He wrote his poem *Himnusz a magyar nép zivataros századaiban* [Hymn from the Turbulent Centuries of the Hungarian People] in 1832. This poem became the national anthem of Hungary set to music by Ferenc Erkel.

1932 Arcképek [Personalities] I series 5 filler

DE KŐRÖS CSOMA, SÁNDOR (1784-1842)

He was born in Csomakőrös in Transylvania. He studied at the boarding school of Nagyenyed and graduated from the University of Gottingen. He was a language scholar and a researcher of Asia. He believed to have found ancient traces of Hungarian ancestry in Tibet and also believed that the Djungarian people were kinsmen of the Hungarians. He collected forty thousand Tibetan words under very difficult conditions, in cold and starvation. He studied 320 Tibetan scientific books while living in lama monasteries. As a result of his research, he published his world-famous Tibetan-Hungarian dictionary and grammar in 1834. He died in Darjeeling in India.

1932 Arcképek [Personalities] I series 50 filler

1954 Tudósok [Hungarian Scientists] series 10 filler

KUN, BÉLA (1886 -1939)

He was born in Szilágycseh. He was one of the founders and the first leader of the Hungarian Communist Party. He was a prominent figure of the Hungarian and international communist movement. After graduating from university, he worked as an official in Cluj and Budapest, and also worked as a journalist in the meantime. He was directed to the Russian front when WWI broke out and was taken prisoner there. He joined the Bolshevik Party and did enlightening activity among his fellow prisoners after the revolution broke out. He came into personal contact with Lenin. He returned home after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and started organizing the communist movement. The Berinkey government had him arrested in 1919. He was rescued on 21 March and became the leader of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. He immigrated to Vienna after the defeat of the dictatorship of the proletariat where he was interned by the Austrian government. He was released in 1920 due to the inter-

vention of the Soviet government. He went first to Germany and then to Moscow, where he was an active participant in the revolutionary movement. He had a great role in the activities of both the illegal Hungarian Communist Party and the Communist International. He died in 1939.

1966 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 60 filler

LOUIS I, (GREAT) (1326-1382)

He was a Hungarian king, the son of Charles (Robert) I and Jagiellonian Elisabeth. He was the second Hungarian king from the House of Anjou. He ascended to the throne in 1342. He held campaigns in Italy for his family heritage, the throne of Naples; however, he had to give up on the unrealistic dream of an Adriatic empire due to the resistance of the pope. He successfully protected Dalmatia from the conquest of Venice. Moreover, Ragusa recognized his supremacy. He inherited the Polish crown in 1370. Due to continuous warfare in both Hungary and Poland, he had to make constant concessions to the nobility who were attempting to weaken the royal power. This vast empire disintegrated after the death of Louis I.

1942 Királyok [Kings] series 24 + 24, 30 + 30 filler

LANDLER, JENŐ (1875-1928)

He was a lawyer and one of the outstanding figures of the Hungarian workers' movement. He was one of the advocates of the class warfare movement in the Social Democratic Party before WWI. He was a left-wing politician during the war. He was arrested during the strikes of 1918. He became the president of the Ironworkers' Federation of Trade Unions after the bourgeois-democratic revolution in October 1918. He held crucial positions in the Hungarian Soviet Republic. First he was People's Commissar of Interior Affairs, and then he became the commander of the third legion and later of the Red Army. He had an important role also in the illegal Communist movement after the defeat of the Hungarian Soviet Republic,

1961 Közlekedésügyi miniszterek budapesti értekezlete [Budapest Meeting of the Ministers for Transport] series 2 forint

LATINKA, SÁNDOR (1886-1919)

He was a locksmith and later technical official. He actively participated in the social democratic movement before WWI. He was the secretary of the counties of Somogy and Tolna in the Peasant Workers' Association during the period of the bourgeois-democratic revolution and the leader of the land seizures in the county of Somogy. He joined the Hungarian Communist Party in December 1918. He was the leader of the directorate of Somogy County during the Hungarian Soviet Republic. As leader of the directorate, he confiscated the estate of Count Esterhazy in Somogy County in collaboration with

the Labour Council of Kaposvár. The first agricultural farmers' co-operative was founded. He was murdered by the counter-revolutionaries after the defeat of the labour power.

1961 Arcképek [Personalities] III series 1 forint

LADISLAUS I., (Saint) (cca.1040-1095)

He was the son of Béla I of Hungary. He was born in Poland, where his father fled. He ascended to the throne after the death of his brother, Géza I of Hungary, in 1077. He defeated the Pechenegs. He waged successful wars against the Oghuz who were breaking into the country. He invaded Croatia. His laws protected the institution of the feudal estates and the serfdom. He was buried in Nagyvárad. He is a common heroic figure in Hungarian legends and poems. He was canonized by the Catholic Church in 1192.

1930 Szt. Imre [St. Imre] series 20 + 4 filler

1938 Eucharisztikus [International Eucharistic Congress] pair 16 + 16 filler

1938 Eucharisztikus [International Eucharistic Congress] block 16 + 16 filler

1940 Kelet visszatér [The East Returns] 10 filler

1942 Királyok [Kings] series 6 + 6, 8 + 8 filler

1943 Hadvezérek [Generals] series 2 filler

1943 Karácsony [Christmas] series 30 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 10 pengő/2 filler

LENIN, VLADIMIR ILYICH (1870-1924)

He was born with the name Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov. He was a genius who further developed Marxism. He was the founder of the Bolshevik Party and the first leader of the Socialist Republic of Russia. He was forced into exile in Siberia by the tsar for his participation in the socialist movements. He studied law and dedicated his life to the propagation and realization of the teachings of Marxism. Lenin became the leader of the radical socialist left-wing (Bolsheviks), which was in majority, when the Russian social democratic party split up. He advocated the turning of the imperialist war during WWI into a civil war which shall defeat capitalism. He lived abroad until 1917 in France, Switzerland, and Germany. His theoretical work produced in this period, in which he further developed Marxism, was of great importance. He returned home after the fall of tsarism. He organized the proletarian revolution in November 1917. He had the bourgeois Democratic Party overthrown. He proclaimed the fellowship of the communist Russian soviet republics. He bore the brunt of the extremely difficult organization and creation of the first socialist state in world history. He wrote several philosophical and socio-

economical works, which discuss the basic questions of socialist society and provide the way in which the socialist social system can be realized.

1947 30 éves a Szovjetunió [The Soviet Union is 30 Years Old] series 40 + 40 filler

1951 Nagy Októberi Szocialista Forradalom [Great October Socialist Revolution] I series 60 filler and 1 forint

1952 Nagy Októberi Szocialista Forradalom [Great October Socialist Revolution] II series 40 filler and 1 forint

1954 On the 30th anniversary of the death of Lenin 40, 60 filler, 1 forint

1957 Nagy Októberi Szocialista Forradalom [Great October Socialist Revolution] III series 1 forint

1959 Szovjet bélyegkiállítás [Soviet Stamp Exhibition] series 20 fill.

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

1961 Arcképek [Personalities] III series 1 forint

1965 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 60 filler

DA VINCI, LEONARDO (1452-1519)

He was a genius painter, sculptor, architect, mathematician, inventor, musician, and philosopher, who embodied the humanist ideal of the renaissance. He died in Amboise in France. Most of his oeuvre is lost. His masterpieces which survived are: *Utolsó vacsora* [*Ultima Cena*, The Last Supper], *Mona Lisa*, *Sziklás Madonna* [*Madonna dei Fusi*, The Virgin of the Rocks]. His records of his engineering work ensure his eternal immortality.

1952 Emlék [Memory] series 1, 60 forint

LEONOV, ALEXEI ARKHIPOVICH (1935-)

He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Soviet army. He was born in Siberia where his grandfather was exiled for his participation in the revolution of 1905. He completed his studies in Kaliningrad. He was admitted to the Chuguyev Higher Air Force School in 1953. He was an experienced pilot by 1957. He orbited the globe in space multiple times on board of Voskhod 2, a multi-man spacecraft, under the command of and co-pilot to Pavel Ivanovich Belyayev on 18 March 1965. During the second orbit, Leonov stepped into outer space 5 metres from the aircraft. He spent app. 20 minutes outside the aircraft in outer space. He was the first human being to float free in the cosmos.

1965 Voskhod 2 series 1 and 2 forint

LISZT, FRANZ (1811-1886)

He was born in the village of Doborján in Sopron County. He gave concerts already at the age of 9. He was 14 years old when his opera was per-

formed by the Paris Opera. He had close friendships with the greatest musicians of his time including Chopin, Berlioz, and Wagner. He lived in Weimar and in Rome. He often visited Pest, where he was always well-received by the enthusiastic audience. He was appointed director of the new Royal Academy for Music in 1871. Therefore, he spent a period of time in Hungary each year. He is among the immortals of the art of music due to his works: *Faust* [Faust Symphony], the *Dante* symphonies, the symphonic rewriting of the *Rákóczi induló* [Rakoczy March], the Hungarian Rhapsodies, and his piano concertos.

1932 Arcképek [Personalities] I series 20 filler

1934 Lehel block 20 filler

1953 Zeneszerzők [Composers] series 60 filler

1956 29th Bélyegnap [Stamp Day] pair 1 forint

1961 Liszt series 60 filler and 1 forint

1961 Liszt block 10 forint

LORÁNTFFY, ZSUZSANNA (1600-1660)

She was the wife of György Rákóczi I, Hungarian Prince of Transylvania. She was a highly educated and intellectual woman who made great efforts for the revival of the college in Sárospatak. She invited teachers from abroad, she founded educational scholarships, and she made the publication of several works possible. She also supported the Puritan movement persecuted by the ruling class.

1939 Protestáns [Assembly of Protestant Churches] series 40 + 20 filler

1944 Nagyasszonyok [Great Women of Hungarian History] series 70 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 1, pengő/70 filler

1946 Letters Series I Cs.5 1./70 filler

1946 Letters Series I Cs.10 L/70 filler

MADÁCH, IMRE (1823-1864)

He was a poet. He was born in Alsósztregova in Nógrád County in an aristocratic landowner family. He studied law and participated in the political movements of the 1840s. He was arrested after the War of Independence and was sentenced to one year imprisonment. He married young but his marriage was unsuccessful. The catastrophes in his family left him with dark pessimism. His most major work, *Az ember tragédiája* [The Tragedy of Man], is the greatest dramatic work of our literature which is still popular on stage. His other dramas were also performed on stage and are still put on stage today: *Mózes* [Moses], *Civilizátor* [The Civiliser].

1932 Arcképek [Personalities] I series 1 filler

1964 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 60 filler

MAYAKOVSKY, VLADIMIROVICH VLADIMIR (1893-1930)

He was a poet. He was one of the greatest lyricists of Russian poetry. His unique style and the message of his works were innovative. His poetry is filled with the zeal of the socialist revolution. He put his poetry into the service of building socialism. His poems were translated into almost all languages.

1959 Szovjet bélyegkiállítás [Soviet Stamp Exhibition] series 60 filler

MARGIT, Saint (1242-1271)

She was a Hungarian princess, the daughter of Béla IV of Hungary. She received a strictly religious upbringing. She took solemn vows and became a nun and lived on the "Rabbit Island", which was later named Margaret Island after her. She lived an ascetic life and died of exhaustion. She received the title Blessed from the Church in 1271, and she was canonized in 1943.

1938 Eucharisztikus [International Eucharistic Congress] block 50 + 50 filler

1944 Szt. Margit emlékbélyeg [St. Margaret Commemorative stamp] 30 filler

1944 Nagyasszonyok [Great Women of Hungarian History] series 24 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 30/30 filler and 40/24 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] II 80/24 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] III 300 pengő/30 filler

1946 Letters Series III Ajánlás/24 filler

TWAIN, MARK (1835-1910)

He was born as Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He was an American writer. The noisy, emerging, and commercial life of America is represented in a sour and mostly grotesque way in his works. Beside passion, his works are filled with sarcasm against a society built on human villainy and immorality. He turned to the lives of ordinary people with passionate interest. At the same time, he mocked and raged against an American capitalism which was superficial and destroyed human honesty and morality. His best-known novels are: *Huckleberry Finn* [*Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*], *Tom Sawyer kalandjai* [*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*], *Egy jenki Artur király udvarában* [*A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*] *Koldus és királyfi* [*The Prince and the Pauper*].

1948 Költők-írók [Literature] series 12 filler

MARKOVITS, IVÁN (1838-1893)

He applied the Gabelsberger type of shorthand system to the Hungarian language and introduced it into Hungary. He was the vice-director of the Shorthand Office of the Hungarian Parliament. He constantly worked on the correction and development of his system and he played an important role in the spreading of the use of shorthand system and the realization of its introduction in education.

1963 Nagy idők-nagy események [Great Times-Great Events] series 40 filler

MARÓTHY, GYÖRGY (1715-1744)

He was a teacher. He was born in Debrecen. After graduating from universities in Switzerland and the Netherlands, he took over the teaching of history and Moorish culture in his hometown. He was a highly educated scientist with an open mind, who advocated that every person should learn to count and that the mind of a child was ready to learn mathematics at the age of 5-6. His major work *Aritmetika vagy számvetésnek mestersége* [Arithmetic or the art of counting] was published in 1743.

1938 Debrecen series 32 filler

MARTINOVICS, IGNÁC JÓZSEF (1755-1795)

He was a Franciscan monk and teacher, who travelled around most of Europe. Due to the effect of the French revolution, he wrote and spread liberal articles and essays in which he expressed sharp criticism about Habsburg politics. He organized secret societies, the "Reformátorok társasága" [Association of Hungary's Reformers] and the "Szabadság és egyenlőség társasága" [Association of Liberty and Equality]. These societies aimed to achieve the revolutionary ideals. The conspiracy was betrayed, and Martinovics was sentenced to death with his fellows through an illegal procedure. They were beheaded on the Vérmező [The Field of Blood] in Buda on 20 May 1795.

1919 Magyar Tanácsköztársaság [People's Republic of Hungary] series 60 filler

1947 Szabadséghőseink [Hungarian Freedom Fighters] series 20 filler

MARX, KARL (1818-1883)

He was the founder of scientific communism and the great teacher and leader of the proletariat of the world. He was the organizer and creator of the First International. He was born in Trier, Prussia. His father was a lawyer. He studied at universities in Bonn and Berlin. He was awarded his PhD in 1841. He became the editor of the *Kölnische Zeitung* but moved to Paris after the newspaper was banned. Later he lived first in Brussels and then in London.

He and Engels published the *Kommunista kiáltvány* [*Das Kommunistische Manifest*, The Communist Manifesto] in London in 1848, which became the founding stone of the international workers movement. He laid down the foundations of his political, social, and economical theory of the scientific socialist system with several years of hard and dedicated work. He had a major part in the theoretical and political development of the socialist movements in each European country. His major work is the *Das Kapital* [Capital]

1919 Magyar Tanácsköztársaság [People's Republic of Hungary] series 20 filler

1949 Tanácsköztársaság [People's Republic of Hungary] Commemorative stamp series 40 filler

1952 Nagy Októberi Szocialista Forradalom [Great October Socialist Revolution] Commemorative series 1 forint

1953 On the 70th anniversary of his death 1 forint

1964 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 60 filler

1965 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events]series 60 filler

CORVINUS, MATTHIAS (cca.1443-1490)

He was the second son of John Hunyadi and Erzsébet Szilágyi. He was king of Hungary and Bohemia. He was born in Cluj. He was chosen king in 1458. He defeated the Turkish, Czech, and Austrian armies and occupied Vienna, where he died in 6 April 1490. His name is coined with the first and last successful attempt at national political centralization. He created the standing army and reformed legislation and finance. He generously supported science and art. His court was the first centre of the renaissance of Europe beyond the Alps. He collected the great foreign scientists and artists of his time in his Castle of Buda and Visegrád. He founded the *Bibliotheca Corviniana* and established the first Hungarian printing house in Buda. He was given the name "Matthias the Just" by the people of Hungary. His figure occurs in several legends and tales.

1940 in the series issued on the 500th anniversary of the birth of Matthias 16 + 8, 20+10 filler

1940 Mátyás [Matthias] block 20 filler + l pengő

BUONAROTTI, MICHELANGELO (1475-1564)

Not only was he one of the greatest figures of Italian renaissance, but also of the art history of the whole world. He was a versatile artist, an excellent sculptor, architect, painter, and poet. He studied in Florence but spent most of his life in Rome in the Papal court. His first statue of great importance was the *Pieta* [The Lamentation over the Dead Christ], which he created in 1499. He created his major works, his famous slave statues, and then the Sistine

Chapel ceiling and walls which bear a tragic portrayal of The Last Judgement and scenes from the Old Testament, on the order of Pope Julius II. He participated in the rebuilding of Rome by designing buildings and squares. A few among his greatest works: The Medici Chapel in Florence, the tomb of Pope Julius II with the Moses statue in Rome, the *David* statue in Florence; he designed the dome of the St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. His letters and sonnets provide faithful commentary on his art.

1964 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 2 forint

MISZTÓTFALUSI KIS, MIKLÓS (1650-1702)

He was an excellent typesetter and typographer. He published the Hungarian Bible in the Netherlands in 1684. He set up a printing house in Cluj, the fame of which was so great that he produced to the order of foreign princes and the Pope. He contributed to the establishment of the Hungarian spelling rules. Later he came into conflict with the heads of the Calvinist Church. His self-serving work *Mentség* [Excuse], written on this subject and published in 1698, was burnt.

1962 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 1 forint

1945 Monograph of Hungarian Postage Stamps IV

MÓNUS, ILLÉS (1888-1944)

He was a tannery worker and one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary. Later he worked as a journalist. He was the editor of the theoretical periodical *Szocializmus* [Socialism]. He was chief editor of the *Népszava* [The Voice of the Pople] until 1939. He was among the leadership of the Social Democratic Party from 1927, and later held the position of general secretary. He was also the secretary of the parliamentary faction in the party. After the German occupation in 1944, he was taken by the Gestapo to one of the concentration camps in Germany, where he was murdered.

1945 Vértanúk [Martyrs] series 3 pengő + 3 pengő

MAURUS (Blessed) (995-1070)

He was the bishop of Pécs who participated in the evangelization of pagan Hungarians during the reign of Stephen I. of Hungary. He was given the title Blessed for his religious achievements.

1938 Eucharisztikus [International Eucharistic Congress] block 40 +40 filler

MÓRA, FERENC (1879- 1934)

He was a novelist and archaeologist. He was born in Kiskunfélegyháza. He started working as a teacher and then became a journalist in Szeged. Later

he was the director of the museum of the city. He initiated the archaeological excavation of the graves from the period of the Great Migrations along the rivers Tisza and Mures. He held progressive views as a journalist. Due to his views, the Horthy government initiated legal proceedings against him for the defamation of the nation and high treason. He stood bravely up against the anti-democratic, fascist system of the period of the counter-revolution until the end. His works address the reader with an original tone, unmatched extensive knowledge, positive attitude to life, and luscious Hungarian language. He is among the greatest masters of the Hungarian sense of humour. His best-known novels are: *Ének a búzamezőkről* [A Song about Wheat Fields], *A festő halála* [Death of the Painter], *Aranykoporsó* [Golden Coffin].

1930 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

MOSONYI MIHÁLY (1815-1870)

He was a composer. His family name is: Michael Brand. He belonged to the circle of friends of Franz Liszt. He composed several oratories, piano concertos, male choruses, and operas (*Szép Ilonka, Álmos*). He was the editor of the newspaper *Zenészeti Lapok* [Musical Journal]. He fought for the recognition of a Hungarian composed music which found its inspiration in folk traditions. Unfortunately, his age did not appreciate his endeavours. He lived as a neglected and ignored man until his death.

1953 Zeneszerzők [Composers] series 70 filler

MUNKÁCSY, MIHÁLY (1844-1900)

He was a painter. He was born in Munkács in the Lieb family who had Bavarian origins. Being a bad student, his foster parents sent him to be a carpenter. He drew and painted tulips on chests in his free time. He moved to Pest in 1863, where his talent was soon discovered. Due to scholarships he was granted, he studied in Vienna, Munich, and Paris. He was the first 'truly' great Hungarian painter. Colours dominate in his art. He used mostly deep and radiant colours. His best-known works are: *Ásító asztalosinas* [Yawning Apprentice], *Siralomház* [The Condemned Cell], *Tépés-csinálók* [Pluckmakers], *Zálogház* [The Pawnbroker's Shop], Milton, *Krisztus Pilátus előtt* [Christ before Pilates], and *Ecce Homo*. Several of his works are in the Museum of Fine Arts but his paintings can be found in almost every museum of the world. For example, 65 of his paintings are in significant art collections in America.

1932 Arcképek [Personalities] I series 40 filler

NAGY, IMRE (1886-1942)

He was born in Sárrétudvari as one of six children in a poverty-stricken peasant family. After he got acquainted with the labour movement, he fought for the rise of the people of the countryside in his writings. He died as a victim of the fascist terror on 6 December 1942.

1945 Vértanúk [Martyrs] series 10+10 pengő

NAGY, JENŐ (1898-1944)

He was a colonel and army staff officer in the army of Miklós Horthy. He joined the "Hungarian Front", the aim of which was to make Hungary quit the war. He became the member of the military leadership of the Front after the Nazi coup on 15 October 1944. He was captured by the Hungarian Nazis [Arrow Cross] and executed on 9 December 1944.

1945 Vértanúk [Martyrs] series 15+15 pengő

NAGY, SÁNDOR JÓZSEF (1804-1849)

He was born in Oradea and served in the Austrian army. He left the army in 1844 and retired. During the War of Independence of 1849, he joined the army as major. He excelled in the battles of Szolnok, Vác, Nagysalló, and soon he was promoted to the rank of general. Although he fought a victorious battle against the overwhelming Russian forces near Debrecen in August 1849, he was finally forced to retreat. He reached Arad with his troops and was inclined to capitulate in Világos. He was sentenced to death by the Austrian court-martial and was executed together with his fellow martyrs on 6 October 1849.

1952 Az 1848-as Szabadságharcosok [1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence] series 1, 50 forint

NIKOLAYEV, ANDRIAN GRIGORIEVICH (1929-)

He was a lieutenant in the Soviet air force. He was born in Sorseli in Chuvash. He studied at the Forestry Polytechnic. He was a pilot by the end of WWII. His wife was Valentina Tereshkova. He orbited the Earth 64 times in 95 hours between 11 and 15 August 1962 with the spacecraft Vostok 3. He orbited the globe 64 times and the distance travelled was 2640 thousand km. He and Pavel Popovich were the first astronauts to perform dual spaceflight.

1962 Az első csoportos űrrepülés [The First Group Spaceflight] 2 forint

1962 A világűr meghódítói [The Conquerers of Outer Space] row 1, 70 forint

1965 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 1 forint

PATTANTYÚS, ÁBRAHÁM GÉZA (1885-1956)

He was a mechanical engineer. He was born in Selmecbánya. After graduating from university, he mastered his knowledge in Germany, England, and America. His field of research was mostly electric machinery. He became a professor at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics in 1921. His major works are: *Emelőgépek* [Hoisting Machines] and *Villamos daruk* [Electric Cranes].

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

PÁZMÁNY, PÉTER (1570-1637)

He was a cardinal and writer. He was born in Oradea in a protestant family. He converted to Roman Catholicism in his childhood. He was a Jesuit priest. He led the anti-reformation movement in Hungary. He became the bishop of Esztergom in 1616. He founded the University of Nagyszombat in 1635, which is the predecessor of the current university. The most important among his works is the *Isteni igazságra vezető kalauz* [Guide to Divine Truth]. He strove for clarity in his works. He used plenty of similes and folk sayings, and he introduced the Baroque style into Hungarian prose.

1935 Pázmány series 6, 10, 16, 20, 32, 40 filler

PETŐFI, SÁNDOR (1823-1849)

He is the greatest figure of Hungarian lyrical poetry. He was born in Kiskőrös. His original family name is Petrovics. He went to elementary school in Félegyháza and Kecskemét. He completed his high school education in Pest and Aszód. He read a lot and started writing poems in an early age. Later he gained experience in the difficult life of an artist when he worked as an actor. He enrolled in the army but had to leave due to his illness. After returning to acting for a period of time, he went to Pápa to continue his studies. This is where he got acquainted with Jókai, the friendship with whom would have a crucial role in his future. His poems were published in newspapers by that time and his name was getting well-known. He achieved success by the publishing of his works with the help of Vörösmarty. He wrote his epics *János vitéz* [John the Valiant] and *A helység kalapácsa* [The Hammer of the Village] in that period. He joined the political current and became the leader of the "Youths of March". His poem "Nemzeti dal" was the first product of the free Press. He had an important role in the organization of the revolution in March in Pest. He enrolled in the army when the War of Independence broke out. He fought in the battles of Transylvania led by Bem. He disappeared in the Battle of Segesvár on 31 July 1849. His poetry is characterized by simplicity, the zeal of emotions, richness of pictures, clarity of language, and revolutionary radicalism. He drew inspiration for the freshness of

the folk tradition and elevated Hungarian poetry onto the level of world literature.

1919 Magyar Tanácsköztársaság [People's Republic of Hungary] series 45 fill.

1923 Petőfi I series 10, 25, 40, 50 crown

1947 Szabadsághőseink [Hungarian Freedom Fighters] series 1 forint

1948 Költők-írók [Literature] series 10 filler

1949 Tanácsköztársaság [People's Republic of Hungary] Commemorative row 60 filler

1949 Petőfi II series 40, 60 filler 1 forint

1950 Petőfi III series 40, 60 filler 1 forint

1952 1848-as szabadságharcos [1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence] series 30 filler

PÉCH JÓZSEF (1829-1902)

He was an engineer. He was born in Oradea. He participated in the regulatory works on the Tisza, among many others, as water professional. He became the director of the engineering office of the Bega Canal in 1873. He became the chief engineer in the Ministry of Public Works and Transport in 1879. He established the flood warning services in Hungary. He published several professional writings.

1962 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 1 forint

POE, EDGAR ALLAN (1809-1849)

He was a poet and author of short stories. He died in extreme poverty in Baltimore after a life filled with hardship. He is the greatest poet of America. Some of his poems have been translated into practically each language of the world. His poems are very popular ("The Raven"). His unrealistic visions are the main subject of his poems. He wrote short stories as well as fantastic tales (grotesque, arabesque, etc.).

1948 Költők-írók [Literature] series 8 filler

POPOV, ALEXANDER STEPANOVICH (1859-1905)

He was a Russian scientist, a pioneer in wireless telecommunications. His name is associated with the invention of the antenna. Wireless telegraphy was achieved in 1896. The distance was 250 metres. He invented a thunderstorm detecting machine. He invited wireless telephone in 1899, which transported telegraphic signs through hearing.

1948 Feltalálok- felfedezők [Explorers and Inventors] series 40 filler

POPOVICH, PAVEL ROMANOVICH (1930-)

He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Soviet Army. He was born in Uzin (Ukraine). He graduated from technical school in Magnitogorsk, and then he continued his studies as an air force pilot. He orbited the Earth 48 times in 71 hours, within the same duration of time than Nikolayev, on board of the spacecraft Vostok 4 between 12 and 15 August 1962. The distance travelled was 1980 thousand km.

1962 Az első csoportos űrrepülés [The First Group Spaceflight] row 2 forint

1962 A világűr meghódítói [The Conquerors of Outer Space] row 2,60 forint

PUSKÁS, TIVADAR (1844-1893)

He is the inventor of the "Telephone News Service", which was the predecessor of wired radio. He was the colleague of Edison between 1877 and 1886. The telephone exchange centre was set up in Paris based on his designs, and he was also its first director.

1954 Tudósok [Hungarian Scientists] series 1, 70 forint

(Some believe that the portrait on stamps in fact depicts Ferenc, the brother of Tivadar Puskás, instead of the inventor.)

PUSHKIN, ALEXANDER SERGEYEVICH (1799-1837)

He was a Russian poet. He was born in an aristocratic family. His grandfather on his mother's side was Black. He enrolled in the army but was relocated to Odessa due to his liberal views and some of his poems which were labelled revolutionary. He wrote his great epics in Odessa: *Ruszlán és Ludmilla* [*Руслан и Людмила*, Ruslan and Lyudmila], *Bahcsiszeráji szökőkút* [*Бахчисарайский фонтан*, The Fountain of Bakhchisaray], and *Anyegin* [*Евге́ний Оне́гин*, Eugene Onegin]. Eugene Onegin made him a world famous author. After Tsar Nicholas I ascended to the throne, Pushkin got into his good grace, and the tsar reserved the right to be the censor of the works of Pushkin. The aristocracy made every effort to annihilate him for his unconcealed sympathy for the Decembrist Revolt. He was forced into a duel due to a case of jealousy. He was killed by a man of dubious livelihood named Dantes.

1949 Pushkin stamp 1 + 1 forint

1949 Pushkin pair of blocks X 1 +1 forint

1959 Szovjet bélyegkiállítás [Soviet Stamp Exhibition] row 40 filler

RÁKÓCZI, FRANCIS II (1676-1735)

He was born in Borsi in the county of Zemplén. He lost his father in his early childhood and was raised by his mother, Ilona Zrínyi, in Munkács and Sárospatak.. He was ripped from his mother by the imperial court and sent to a Jesuit boarding school in Bohemia after Munkács got under Austrian supervision. He returned home after his graduation and lived in Sárospatak and Sáros. The absolutist rule of Leopold I caused the Kuruc uprising. The Kuruc wished to choose Rákóczi as their leader but he refused. Urged by the public, he later took on the duty of leader in the War of Independence. He was elected to be Prince of Transylvania in 1704 and Ruling Price of Hungary in 1705. The Diet followed his suggestion and proclaimed the dethronement of the Habsburgs in 1707. His fight for independence did not succeed. He was abandoned by his allies; his army fell to pieces by internal emerging social conflicts and destroyed by the plague. He visited Tsar Peter I for help in 1711. In the meantime, the Kuruc made the Peace of Szatmár. Rákóczi chose exile instead. He went first to France and then to Turkey. He died in Rodostó. His corpse was brought back to Hungary in 1906 and buried in the St. Elisabeth Cathedral in Kassa.

1935 Rákóczi I series 10, 16, 20, 32, 40 filler

1943 Hadvezérek [Generals] series 8 filler

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] I series 50 filler/8filler (yellow)

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] I series 50 filler/8 filler (blue)

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 60 filler/8 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] II 5 pengő/8 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] III 40 pengő/8 filler

1946 Letters Series III Printed 60 filler/8 filler

1953 Rákóczi II series 1 forint

RÁKOSI, MÁTYÁS (1892-1971)

He was a politician. He worked in the Social Democratic Party and the Galilei Circle in 1914. He was captured by the Russians in WWI, where he joined the Bolshevik Party. He returned home in 1918 and became a founding member of the Hungarian Communist Party. He was a Deputy Commissar of Commerce during the People's Republic of Hungary, and then Commissar of Social Production. He participated in the battles of the Hungarian Red Army. He emigrated after the fall of the People's Republic of Hungary. He returned home illegally in 1924 and did party organizational work. He was arrested and court-martialed in 1925, but his case was finally directed to the general

court due to the efficient international protests. He was sentenced to eight and a half years imprisonment. He was charged once again for his commissary activity and was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1934. He was released in 1940 due to the intervention of the Soviet Union and worked in the Soviet Union from then on. He returned to Hungary in January 1945. He was the secretary general of the central leadership of the Hungarian Communist Party, and later Secretary General and First Secretary of the Hungarian Working People's Party until July 1956. He was Deputy Prime Minister between 1945 and 1952. He was Prime Minister between 1952 and 1953. He was deposed of his political committee membership by the Central Leadership of the Hungarian Working People's Party in July 1956 for the serious mistakes he had made in the party and state leadership. Later he was deposed of all of his services.

1951 MDP II Kongresszusa series [2nd Congress of the Hungarian Workers' Party] 60 filler

1952 R. M. 60 éves [Mátyás Rákosi is 60 Years Old] 60 filler, 1 forint, 2 forint

RIPPL-RÓNAI, JÓZSEF (1861-1927)

He was a painter. He was born in Kaposvár. He completed his studies in Munich and then went to Paris, where he became a pupil of Munkácsy. Since the academic trend did not satisfy his predisposition, he joined the impressionist painters. We can distinguish three different periods in his artistic development. The first is the 'black period' (Kalitkás nő) [Girl with cage], when he composed his paintings of the shades of black and white instead of different colours. His second period is the period of colourful interiors, in which his paintings have a jovial effect due to his use of colour. In these paintings Piacsek bácsi [Uncle Piacsek] plays the main role. The paintings of the third period are predominantly graceful and delicate pastel portraits (portraits of Babits, Osvát, Móricz, Lőrinc Szabó). He had a great effect on new Hungarian painting.

1961 Arcképek [Personalities] III series 1 forint

ROOSEVELT, ELEANOR (1884-1962)

She was called the "Ambassador for Human Rights". She was born in New York. She lost her parents in an early age and lived a lonely life. She married her distant relative Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was later elected 32nd President of the United States. She was the right hand and excellent colleague of his husband. She participated in the work of the United Nations as member of the delegation of the United States. The Congress initiated the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund in 1963 for the protection of human rights.

1964 Roosevelt Eleanor Commemorative stamp 2 forint

1964 Roosevelt Eleanor Commemorative minisheet 4X2 forint

ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN DELANO (1882-1945)

He was an American statesman. He was President of the United States between 1933 and 1945. He began his career as a lawyer. He underwent a serious illness in 1921, which left him physically challenged. He was governor of the state of New York between 1929 and 1933. He directed the affairs of the United States in the position of President of the United States for four presidential cycles from 1932. He was popular also among the workers. He was the leader of the coalition against Hitler during WWII. He called for the close cooperation of the Allies. He had a major role in the establishment of the United Nations.

1947 Roosevelt series 8 + 8filler, 12 + 12 filler, 20 + 20 filler, 30 + 30 filler

1947 Roosevelt repülő [Air Mail F.D: Roosevelt] series 10+10 filler, 20 + 20 filler, 50 + 50 filler, 70 + 70 filler

1947 Roosevelt pair of blocks from the stamps of previous series

RÓZSA, FERENC (1906-1942)

He was an architect. He was a construction worker in the summers, where he became familiar with the lives of workers. He completed his university studies in Germany, and later he joined the work of the Communist Party. He returned home in 1931. He was the editor of the *Kommunista* [Communist], the illegal newspaper of the party. Later he became one of the leaders of the Communist Youth Alliance. He became a member, and later secretary, of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Party in 1940. He was also the editor of the illegal newspaper *Szabad Nép* [Free People]. He was murdered by the gendarme investigators during an interrogation in 1942.

1945 Vértanúk [Martyrs] series 4 +4 pengő

1961 Arcképek [Personalities] III series 1 forint

SALLAI, IMRE (1897-1932)

He was raised in an orphanage in Transylvania. He moved to the capital city at the age of 13, where he worked as a paperboy and tutor. He finished secondary school at the cost of great difficulties. He started working in a bank after finishing secondary school. He joined the work of the Galilei Circle, a progressive youth association, in the years before the world war. He was among the founders of the Hungarian Communist Party in 1918. He worked for the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs during the period of the Hungarian People’s Republic. He worked in emigration in America and then the Soviet Union after 1919. He returned home in 1931 and became a mem-

ber of the Central Committee of the illegal party. He was arrested in July and court-martialed. He was sentenced to death and executed.

1945 Vértanúk [Martyrs] series 2+2 pengő

SÁGVÁRI, ENDRE (1913-1944)

He was a journalist and lawyer. He became a leading figure of the progressive youth association already during his university studies. He graduated from university in 1936 and started working in public administration in Budapest. He became a member first of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party and then of the Hungarian Communist party. He worked as a leader of the socialist youth movement during the war. He organized demonstrations and recruited the young workers to fight against the Hungarian Nazis who were gaining ever increasing strength. He organized the anti-Nazi operation in Tompa Street in 1937, for which he was sentenced to seven months imprisonment. He became one of the leaders of the resistance movement after the Nazi occupation. He died as a hero on 27 July 1944 during a fire fight against the gendarmes who were sent for his arrest.

1945 Vértanúk [Martyrs] series 40 + 40 pengő

SÁRKÖZI, GYÖRGY (1899-1945)

He was an author, poet, and literary translator. He belonged to the group of folk writers. He was the editor of the periodical *Válasz* [Answer]. He met with deserved success with two of his works: with his drama *Dózsa*, which was based on the peasant revolution of 1514, and his novel *Mint oldott kéve* [Untied Sheaf], which was written about the War of Independence of 1848 and 1849. He was sent to and murdered in a concentration camp for his firm resolution against fascism.

1945 Vértanúk [Martyrs] series 10+10 pengő

SCHILLER, JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH (1759-1805)

He was a German poet. He worked in the fields of medical studies, philosophy, and natural sciences. His interest also in literature appeared in a young age. He wrote his first drama, *Haramiák* [*Die Räuber*, The Robbers], at the age of 18. He became a doctor in Stuttgart in 1780. When Duke Karl Eugen forbade him to indulge in literature, he escaped to Frankfurt where he could dedicate his entire life to poetry. His dramas *Ármány és szerelem* [*Kabale und Liebe*, Intrigue and Love], *Don Carlos*, *Tell Vilmos* [*Wilhelm Tell*, William Tell], *Stuart Mária* [*Maria Stuart*, Mary Stuart], and the *Wallenstein* trilogy earned him a place among the greatest poets of mankind. Most of his works have been translated to Hungarian by such poets as Kazinczy and Petőfi. His friendship to Goethe is considered to be the most famous friendship between poets in world literature. He was buried in Weimar.

1959 Schiller Commemorative series 1 forint

SCHIRRA, WALTER (1925-)

He was a sea captain the USA navy. He orbited the Earth six times in 9 hours and 13 minutes with the spacecraft Sigma 7 on 3 October 1962. The distance travelled was 259 200km. He and Thomas Stafford orbited the Earth sixteen times in 25 hours and 52 minutes on 15 December 1965, on board of the spacecraft Gemini 6. They also completed a rendezvous and docking with another vehicle.

1962 A világűr meghódítói [The Conquerors of Outer Space] series 3 forint

SCHÖNHERZ, ZOLTÁN (1905-1942)

He was an engineer. He was born in Kassa. He was one of the leaders of the Communist youth movement in Czechoslovakia in the 1930s. He moved to Budapest in 1940 and became a member of the Central Committee, and later of the secretariat, of the Hungarian Communist Party. He participated in the editing of the illegal newspaper *Szabad Nép* [Free Nation]. He was an outstanding figure in the fight against war and fascism and the fight for the creation of a free, independent, and democratic Hungary. He was captured by fascist investigators in 1942. He was sentenced to death by the court-martial. He was executed on 9 October 1942.

1945 Vértanúk [Martyrs] series 4 + 4 pengő

SCHWARZ, DÁVID (1845-1897)

He was born in Kecskemét. He worked as a timber merchant in Zagreb. Besides his daily work, he was interested in the technique of aviation. He created the draft of the navigable airship and offered it to the Ministry of War in Vienna. The Ministry of War rejected his draft finding it impossible to execute. He was invited to St. Petersburg, where he could work on his draft on the order of the tsar government for two years. He could perform a test flight in Berlin only in 1896. The test flight was unsuccessful due to a storm which broke out and destroyed the airship. His widow sold his drafts to Count Ferdinand Zeppelin after his death who, further developing the drafts following the ideas of Schwarz, solved the problems of the navigable airship.

1948 Feltalálók-felfedezők [Explorers and Inventors] series 6 filler

SEMMELWEIS, IGNAZ (1818-1865)

He was a doctor. He was born in Buda. First he studied law and then medicine. He became an assistant professor at the obstetric clinic of Vienna. He published his revolutionary discovery that puerperal fever is caused by

infection in 1847. He prescribed antiseptic treatment by which he successfully cured the disease and became the saviour of mothers. His obscurantist colleagues did not recognize his talents and persecuted him. He moved to Pest for this reason and became the head of the obstetric department of Rókus Hospital. He did not live to see the victory of his findings. Tragically, he died in septicaemia, the very disease he dedicated his life to cure. He was buried in Budapest.

1932. Arcképek [Personalities] I series 4 filler

1954 Tudósok [Hungarian Scientists] series 20 filler

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

1965 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 60 filler

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM (1564-1616)

He was an English playwright. He is one of the greatest figures of world literature. Only a few details of his life are known. His father was a merchant who went bankrupt. For this reason, William had to leave school at the age of 13. He went to London in 1586 and found a job at a theatre. First he worked there as assistant actor but soon he became the best actor of the theatre company. He played roles also in the performance of his own plays. He was considered the greatest writer of the era by the end of the 16th century. Some unscrupulous publishers published the works of other under his name, which made it very difficult to identify the 37 plays attributed to him in utmost certainty. His plays are continuously performed on all stages of the world. His best-known plays are*: Rómeó és Júlia [Romeo and Juliet*], *III. Richárd* [*Richard III*], *A velencei kalmár* [*The Merchant of Venice*], *A szentivánóji álom* [*A Midsummer Night's Dream*], *Sok hűhó semmiért* [*Much Ado about Nothing*], *Hamlet*, *Othello*, and *Lear király* [*King Lear*].

1948 Költők-írók [Literature] series 1 filler

1964 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 2 forint

STEPHENSON, GEORGE (1781-1848)

He was an English engineer. He invented the locomotive. He built the first working locomotive together with Humphry Davy in 1814. The first steam railway between Stockton and Darlington was built under his supervision. The first railway tunnel was built under his supervision between 1826 and 1830. The railway traffic began in 1830 on the railway line between Liverpool and Manchester also built under his supervision.

1948 Feltalálók-felfedezők [Explorers and Inventors] series 5 filler

1961 Közlekedési miniszterek budapesti értekezlete [Budapest Meeting of the Ministers for Transport] series 60 filler

STROMFELD, AURÉL (1878-1927)

He was a commander-in-chief. He fought in WWI in different military positions. He was Secretary of State for War in the government of the bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1918. During the Hungarian People's Republic, he was Chief of Staff in the Red Army and the leader of the campaign in the North. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment after the defeat of the labour movement. He became one of the leading figures of the leftist side of the Social Democratic Party after his release from prison. Later he joined the Hungarian Communist Party.

1952 Néphadsereg napja [Army Day] II row 1,50 forint

SZABÓ, ERVIN, Dr (1877-1918)

He was a social scientist who was an outstanding figure of the Hungarian socialist movement. After graduating as lawyer from university, he was a trainee at the Library of the Parliament. He started working at the Metropolitan Ervin Szabó Library in 1904 and became its director in 1911. His librarian activity is strongly linked to his theoretical and practical activity in the labour movement. His name is coined with the translation of some of the works of Marx and Engels to Hungarian and their propagation. He was the editor of the *Huszadik Század* [20th Century], a social science periodical. He was among the leaders of the anti-war movement during WWI.

1964 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 60 filler

SZAMUELY, TIBOR (1890-1919)

He was born in Nyíregyháza. He started his career as a journalist. He did military service in WWI. He became a war prisoner in Russia in 1915, and that is where he joined the communist movement. He became the editor of the newspaper *Szociális Forradalom* [Social Revolution], which was the first Hungarian communist newspaper. He returned to Hungary in 1919 and served as People's Commissar of War, and then later as People's Commissar of Public Education. He had a major role in the defeat of the anti-revolutionary riots against the labour movement. The cities of Abony and Szolnok were reoccupied by the troops of the Red Army under his leadership. He flew over enemy lines to Soviet Russia in May 1919 to report to Lenin on the situation of the Hungarian People's Republic. After the defeat of the Hungarian People's Republic, he became a victim of the anti-revolutionary terror.

1959 Szovjet bélyegkiállítás [Soviet Stamp Exhibition] series 20 filler

SZENCZI MOLNÁR ALBERT (1574-1634)

He was a Protestant religious writer. He was a pupil of Gáspár Károli and studied some years in universities in Switzerland. He studied the book

printing profession in Frankfurt am Main. He enriched our literature with several high quality works. He wrote a Hungarian grammar book in Latin and published a Latin-Hungarian dictionary. His translations of psalms and his correction of Károli's "Bible of Vizsoly" are significant. He translated Calvin's main work, the *Institució* [*Institutio Christianae religionis*, Institutes of the Christian Religion]. He died in deep poverty in Transylvania.

1939 Protestáns [Assembly of Protestant Churches] series 20+ 10 filler

SZÉCHENYI, ISTVÁN, Count (1791-1860)

He was born in Vienna. His father was the founder of the National Museum. He participated in the wars against Napoleon as a military officer. He travelled around England in 1815 to study the economic and political life of the country. He offered his full annual income for the establishment of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on the Diet of 1825. He created the steam shipping on the Hungarian rivers, the ship factory on the island of Old Buda. The first bridge on the Danube, the now world famous Chain Bridge, was built with his contribution between 1832 and 1848. He participated in the regulatory works of the Iron Gates. His literary activity also had an immense effect on his age. His three major works *Hitel* [Credit], *Világ* [World], and *Stádium* revealed the reasons why the state of Hungarian economy and society was underdeveloped and, at the same time, indicated the criteria for a social and economic progress and the modern way of production. He was the first to speak in Hungarian in the Upper House. He was also the one who broke the free of taxation status of the Hungarian nobility by the bridge toll. His rivalry with Kossuth started in 1840, who intended a faster and more radical solution for the realization of reforms. Széchenyi became a minister in the first Hungarian responsible ministry in 1848. After the defeat of the War of Independence, he continued his activities; however, his nervous system was seriously damaged by the events of the past period. He attacked absolutism in both writing and speech. He committed suicide on 8 April 1860 in the Asylum of Döbling.

1932 Arcképek [Personalities] I series 10 filler

1941 Széchenyi series 10, 16 filler

1966 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 2 forint

SZILÁGYI, ERZSÉBET (?-1483)

She was born in a Transylvanian aristocratic family. She married John Hunyadi in around 1430. She was the mother of Ladislaus and Matthias. After the death of his husband and later of his son Ladislaus, she organized a movement with her brother, Michael Szilágyi. She helped her son Matthias ascend to the throne with the help of the movement. First she served as Queen

mother on her son's side. Later, when the achievements of Matthias proved him ready to rule, she resigned.

1944 Nagyasszonyok [Great Women of Hungarian History] series 30 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 30 filler/30 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] II 20 pengő/30 filler

1946 Letters Series III Package 10 kg/30 filler

SYLVESTER II (930?-1003)

He was a Roman pope. He held his papal position from 999 until his death in 1003. His birth name was Gerbert d'Aurillac. He was a French priest and a great scientist mind of Europe in the Middle Ages. He was accused of witchcraft by his superstitious contemporaries for his interest in natural sciences. He was the pope who sent the royal crown to Stephen I of Hungary.

1938 Szt. István [St. Stephen] III series 1 filler and10 filler

VISSARIONOVICH, IOSIF (1879-1953)

He was a Soviet statesman. He was born with the family name Jugashvili in the village of Gori in Georgia. He studied in Tbilisi. He was expelled from university in 1899 for advocating Marxist ideas. He joined the communists and was punished and exiled several times during the period of tsarism. He participated in the editing of the Pravda. He was a member of the political and military centre which led the 1917 October Revolution. He was a member also of the Council of Ministers. He was elected secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1922. He had a major role in the consolidation of the Soviet state while he held this position. His work had a great effect on the international labour movement. He was the Chairman of the State Defence Committee and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces during the Great Patriotic War. He published several works and studies, including *A leninizmus alapjairól* [Russian title not found, The Principles of Leninism] and the *SZK(b)P történetének rövid tanfolyama* [*История Всесоюзной Коммунистической Партии (Большевиков)*, The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union], and "Economic Problems of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.", among others. He held several wrong views on the development of socialist society and the transition to communism, and he worked on the celebration of his person by the public from the 1930s.

1947 30 éves a felszabadító Szovjetunió [Liberating Soviet Union is 30 Years Old] row 1 forint

1949 Sztálin 70 éves [Stalin is 70 Years Old] 60 filler, 1 forint, 2 forint

1951 Sztálin 72 éves [Stalin is 72 Years Old] 60 filler, 1 forint

1953 Sztálin gyász [Stalin Mourning] block 2 forint

1953 Sztálin gyász-bélyeg [Stalin Mourning Stamp] 60 filler

1951 Nagy Októberi Szocialista Forradalom [Great October Socialist Revolution] I series 1 forint

1952 Nagy Októberi Szocialista Forradalom [Great October Socialist Revolution] II series 60 filler, 1 forint

TARTSAY, VILMOS (1901-1944)

He was a staff officer of the army. He became acquainted with the resistance movement after the Hungarian Nazi [Arrow Cross] coup on 15 October 1944 and actively participated in the work of the Hungarian Front as a member of its Chiefs of Staff. He was captured by the Nazis and sentenced to death. He was executed on 8 December 1944.

1945 Vértanúk [Martyrs] series 15 + 15 pengő

TÁNCSICS, MIHÁLY (1799-1884)

He was a writer, editor, and politician. He was born in Ácsteszér in a serf family. He studied at university under difficult conditions and working as a tutor. He travelled around Western Europe and became familiar with the ideals of utopian socialism, of which he was the first advocate in Hungary. He was imprisoned in 1846 for his pamphlet in which he urged the abolition of serfdom among others. He was freed from prison by the revolution of 15 March. He was a member of the parliament and a radical publicist during the War of Independence. He was forced to hide in the following years and was later imprisoned again. He was a member of parliament in 1869. He was the Chairman of the General Workers Association for a period of time. He fought for the interests of the workers in his newspaper *Arany Trombita* [The Golden Trumpet]. In history, he is considered to be a revolutionary democratic politician and one of the most progressive Hungarians of his time.

1947 Szabadsághőseink [Hungarian Freedom Fighters] series 60 filler

1952 1848-as szabadságharcosok [1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence] 60 filler

THAN, KÁROLY (1834-1908)

He was a chemist and a professor at the University of Budapest. He participated in the War of Independence, fighting on the side of Bem. He became a professor of chemistry in 1860. He published the results of his research in several works. His two-volume work the *A kísérleti kémia elemei* [Elements of Experimental Chemistry] is the first regularly used modern Hungarian textbook of chemistry. He wrote more than one textbook for the education of

science. He was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1870, and later he became its president.

1954 Tudósok [Hungarian Scientists] series 60 filler

(The date of death indicated on the stamp is incorrect.)

TISZA, ISTVÁN (1861-1918)

He was a landowner and a conservative politician. He was a leading representative of his class. He was Prime Minister multiple times. His political activity represented large landed estates and financial capital and, at the same time, repressed certain social classes and nationalities. He supported the war as Prime Minister when WWI broke out. He was the chief advocate of the politics of war in Hungary until his dismissal from his position in 1917. He was shot to death by revolutionary soldiers on 31 October 1918.

1932 Arcképek [Personalities] I series 32 filler

TOLDI, MIKLÓS (?- after 1385)

He was a mercenary leader who fought in the Italian campaigns of Louis I of Hungary. Later he became the sub-commander of the "White" mercenary army which consisted of different nationalities. He became the lord lieutenant of the county of Szabolcs after his return home. It is as lord lieutenant that he is last mentioned in historical documents in 1385. He was a valiant soldier of great strength and a complete cycle of legends were born around his heroic deeds. His figure was immortalized by János Arany in his trilogy, which he based on the verse of Péter Ilosvai Selymes from the 16th century.

1943 Hadvezérek [Generals] series 3 filler

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] I series 20 filler/3 filler (yellow)

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] I series 20 filler/3 filler (blue)

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 3 pengő/3 filler

TOLSTOY, LEV NIKOLAYEVICH, Count (1828-1910)

He was a Russian author. He was born in Yasnaya Polyana. He returned to his hometown in 1847, after graduating from university, to educate and liberate the oppressed Russian peasants. Due to the opposition of his contemporaries and partly of the indifference of those he tried to help, he did not achieve his goal. He joined the army and participated in the Crimean War. He left the military in 1856 and started his writing career. He revealed the depths of Russian life, and the life of the ever existing humanity in his works *Karenina Anna* [*Анна Каренина*, Anna Karenina], *Háború és Béke* [*Война и мир*, War and Peace], *Kreutzer-szonáta* [*Крейцерова соната*, The Kreutzer

Sonata], *Feltámadás* [*Воскресение*, Resurrection], *Az élő holttest* [*Живой труп*, The Living Corpse], etc. He sought social and moral truth. All of his works emanate his noble humanity. He is among the greatest novelists of the 19th century.

1948 Költők-írók [Literature] series 30 filler

TÓTH BUCSOKI, ISTVÁN (1889-1944)

He was a miner. He was one of the leaders of the miners' association of the coalfield of Tata. He started his activity in the socialist movement in the Social Democratic Party. He became a member of the Hungarian Communist Party in 1919. He was a political commissioner of one of the workers regiments during the period of the Hungarian People's Republic. He dedicated his life to the liberation of the working class during the fascist oppression. He was one of the leaders of the resistance of the mining region of Tata during WWII. He was beaten to death during an interrogation at the gendarmerie station of Tatabánya in 1944.

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] Series II 60 filler

TÜKÖRY, LAJOS (1830-1860)

He was a hero of the War of Independence of 1848 and 1849. He participated in the Hungarian and Italian wars of independence. He fought in the army of Bem in 1848. He excelled in the Transylvanian campaign. He emigrated to Turkey after the defeat of the war of independence. He joined the Turkish army and participated in the Crimean War. He went to Italy in 1859, where he fought in the army of Garibaldi. He was one of the leaders of the 'Thousand' of Marsala. He was deadly wounded in the fights of the occupation of Palermo.

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] Series II 60 filler

TÜRR, ISTVÁN (1825-1908)

He was born in Baja. He fought against the Italians as lieutenant of the Austrian army in 1848. He changed sides and joined the Italian army in January 1849. He moved to Switzerland after the defeat of the revolution. He marched into Naples on Garibaldi's side in 1860. He was first appointed general and then the Governor of Naples by Garibaldi. He returned home to Hungary in 1867 and participated in the building of the Danube-Tisza-Danube Canal. Moreover, he initiated the building of the Panama Canal.

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

TERESHKOVA, VALENTINA VLADIMIROVNA (1937-)

She is a Soviet astronaut. She was born in Maslennikovo, in the Yaroslavl Oblast. She worked in a tire factory and then in a textile factory, where she received qualification. She became a certified cotton spinner in 1960. She joined the aero club and completed her training as skydiver. She was selected as a member of the group of astronaut candidates in 1961. She flew 70 hours and 50 minutes on board of the spacecraft Vostok 6 between 16 and 19 June 1963. She orbited the Earth 48 times. The distance travelled was 2 million km. She performed the first man and woman joint spaceflight (with V. Bykovsky).

1963 Páros űrrepülés [Joint Spaceflight] block 10 forint

1965 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 1 forint

TITOV, GHERMAN STEPANOVICH (1935-)

He was a squadron leader. He was born in Zhilino in the Altai Krai. He studied at the Stalingrad Military Aviation School, and then did military service in the Leningrad area. His father was a teacher. He orbited the Earth 17 times on 6 and 7 August 1961 on board of the space craft Vostok 2. The distance travelled was 703 000km in 25 hours and 18 minutes.

962 Ikarosztól az űrrakétáig [From the Icarus to the Space Rocket] block 10 forint

1962 A világűr meghódítói [The Conquerors of Outer Space] series 60 filler

VÁMBÉRY, ÁRMIN (1832-1913)

He was born in Dunaszerdahely. His parents were poor. He worked as a tutor due to the lack of financial assets in the family. He completed only a few years of secondary school but he excelled early by his extreme talent in languages. Beside European languages, he learnt Turkish, Tartar, and Persian. He travelled around Central Asia on foot and disguised as a dervish. After his return home, he became a professor of Eastern languages at the University of Budapest. He also researched the origins of Hungarians in Asia. His best-known works written in Hungarian are: *Utazásom Közép-Ázsiában* [Travels in Central Asia], *Vándorlásaim Perzsiában* [Wanderings and Adventures in Persia], and *A magyarok eredete* [Origin of the *Magyars*].

1954 Tudósok [Hungarian Scientists] series 50 filler

VOLTAIRE, FRANCOIS-MARIE (16941778)

He was a French writer and philosopher. He was an outstanding leading figure of the Enlightenment. His family name was Arouet. He fought against superstition, religious impatience, and social injustice with murderous irony.

He primarily attacked the Church but he did not treat the feudal lords gently either. He had a major role in the creation of the *Encyclopédie*, which work summarized the ideals of the Enlightenment. He was imprisoned in the Bastille twice and he fled abroad several times. His popularity and effect was immense. Frederick II of Prussia and Catherine II of Russia sought contact with him; however, his views were most embraced by the soon revolutionary bourgeoisie. His works were translated already in his life. His best-known works are: *Candide*, *A vadember* [*L'ingénu*, The Huron], *Zadig*, and *XIV.Lajos százada* [*Le Siècle de Louis XIV*, The Age of Louis XIV].

1948 Költők-írók [Literature] series 2 filler

VÖRÖSMARTY, MIHÁLY (1800-1855)

He was a poet. He was born in Kápolnásnyék. He studied in Pest and then graduated from university as a lawyer and philosopher in Pest. He started writing poems in a young age. He reached his first success by the epic *Zalán futása* [The Flight of Zalán] published in 1824. His best-known dramatic works are: *Csongor és Tünde* [Csongor and Tünde], *Vérnász*, [Blood Wedding], *Czillei és a Hunyadiak* [Czillei and Hunyadi]. Among his poems some of the best-known are "A vén cigány" [The Old Gypsy], "Szép Ilonka" [Beautiful Ilonka], etc. He wrote the "Szózat", our second national anthem, in 1836. He was a leading figure of Romanticism. He is among our greatest writers due to his linguistic and intellectual richness. He was the organizer and leader of the literary sphere of his time by his aesthetic and critical activity.

1932 Arcképek [Personalities] I series 25 filler

1955 Költők [Poets] series 1 forint

WEINER, LEÓ (1885-1960)

He was a Kossuth Prize winner composer and professor of music. He was born in Budapest. He completed his studies at the Academy of Music in Budapest and became a professor there in 1913. He composed several piano and orchestral pieces. He also composed ballet music and accompaniments. His best-known works are: *Csongor és Tünde kísérőzene* [Accompaniment for Csongor and Tünde] and *Karnevál* [Carnival]. He won the Coolidge Prize with one of his quartets in 1922. His compositions are characterized by deep lyricism, colourful orchestration, and well-set form creation. He often used elements of folk music in his art. His major works in the theory of music: *Elemző összhangzattan* [Analytical Harmony] and *A hangszeres zene formái* [Forms of Instrumental Music].

1963 Nagy idők-nagy események [Great Times-Great Events] series 40 filler

YBL, MIKLÓS (1814-1891)

He was an architect. He studied in Budapest, Vienna, and Munich. He worked with Mihály Pollack after he returned home from abroad. He designed several buildings, the Saint Stephen's Basilica, the Hungarian State Opera House, the Palace of Customs, and the Royal Garden Kiosk. He actively participated in the construction also of the royal palace in Buda. One of his most beautiful works is the church in Fót built in Romantic style.

1964 Évfordulók-események [Anniversaries-Events] series 1 forint

ZALKA, MÁTÉ (1896-1937)

He was a writer and a fighter in the Hungarian workers movement. He was born in Matolcs. He was a prisoner of war in Russia during WWI. He became familiar with the ideas of Lenin in the Russian prison camp. He fought in the troops of Vorosilov and Frunze in the civil war of Soviet Russia. As colonel, he participated in the liberation of Ukraine from the rule of the anti-revolutionaries. He exerted significant activity as writer. His writings are about the life and sufferings of Hungarian people, and about their fight for liberty. He held different positions in the field of cultural policy during the 1930s in Moscow. He died a heroic death in the Spanish civil war as the commander of the international brigades.

1961 Arcképek [Personalities] III series 1 forint

ZAMENHOF, LÁZÁR LAJOS (1859-1917)

He worked as a doctor in Warsaw. He worked out an artificial world language which he published under the pseudonym "Esperanto". Since that time, the language named Esperanto has spread all over the world. There are several working philatelist Esperanto circles.

1957 Eszperantó mozgalom [Esperanto Movement] 1 forint

ZEPPELIN, FERDINAND, Count (1838-1917)

He is the inventor of the airship named after him. He showed great interest in technology already in a young age. He started a career in the military. He participated in the Civil War in North America, in the wars between Austria and Prussia, and the between Germany and France. He retired in 1890 as Lieutenant General. When he was still active in service, he worked out the model of the airship, which was considered impossible to construct by the authorities. He persistently worked on the realization of his invention. He built *Zeppelin*, the first rigid-framed and heavy duty airship in Friedrichshafen in 1900, further developing the designs of the Hungarian David Schwartz. The airship was given a significant role also in the military operations during WWI.

1948 Feltalálók-felfedezők [Explorers and Inventors] series 6 filler

ZETKIN, CLARA (1857- 1933)

She was an outstanding figure of the German and international workers movement. She was born in Wiederau in Saxony. She was a teacher. She became familiar with the ideas of socialism already at her young age. She was an enthusiastic supporter and agitator of socialism. She married Ossip Zetking Russian socialist writer in Paris. She was the leader of the German women's labour movement. She was an editor of the newspaper of the German social democratic women. 8 March was declared the "International Women's Day" by the international congress of socialist women in Copenhagen in 1910 on her suggestion. She participated in the establishment of the German Communist Party, of which she was a leader until her death.

1960 Arcképek [Personalities] II series 60 filler

ZITA (1892-)

She was Princess of Bourbon-Parma. She was the wife of Charles IV of Hungary. She was Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary from 1916 to 1918.

1916 Koronázási [Coronation] series 10 filler

1918 Károly-Zita [Charles-Zita series 40, 50 filler

1918 with Köztársaság [Republic] overprint 40, 50 filler

ZRÍNYI, ILONA (1643-1703)

She was the wife of Francis Rákóczi I. After the death of her husband, she married Imre Thököly. The troops of Caraffa, who was a general in the Imperial army, attacked the castle of Munkács in 1685. Ilona Zrínyi heroically defended the castle against the overwhelming forces of the enemy for three years. The castle became imperial possession only by betrayal. Ilona Zrínyi was captured and then exiled to Turkey to his husband. Her ashes were brought back to Hungary in 1906 and are now in the St. Elisabeth Cathedral in Kassa.

1944 Nagyasszonyok [Great Women of Hungarian History] series 80 filler

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I 80 filler/80 filler

1946 Letters Series II Cs. 10-2/80 filler

1952 Néphadsereg napja [Army Day] II series 60 filler

ZRÍNYI, MIKLÓS (1508-1566)

He was a military leader and Ban of Croatia. He participated in the defence of Vienna besieged by the Turks. He became Ban of Croatia in 1542. In

the same year, he fought a victorious battle at the castle of Somlyó against the armies of the Sultan. The Turks attacked Szigetvár in 1566, which was under his protection. After one month of continuous siege, Zrínyi and his comrades ran out of the burning castle and died there a heroic death. His heroic deed was chronicled by his great-grandchild, the poet Miklós Zrínyi, in the epic poem *Szigeti veszedelem* [Peril of Sziget].

1943 Hadvezérek [Generals] series 6 filler

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] I series 40 filler/6 filler (yellow)

1945 Felszabadulás [Liberaition of Hungary] I series 40 filler/6 filler (blue)

1945 Kisegítő bélyegek [Auxiliary Stamps] I series 150 filler/6 filler

ZRÍNYI, MIKLÓS (1620 - 1664)

He was a poet and military leader. He was born in the castle of Ozaly in Croatia. He was orphaned in a young age. He and his brother, Péter, were brought up by Péter Pázmány. He started his battles from his castle in Csáktornya against the Turks in a young age. He became Ban of Croatia. He came into conflict with the court of Vienna, which procrastinated the driving of the Turks out of the country. He became the leader of the opposition in the Diet and he fought for an individual Hungarian army in his publications (*Vitéz hadnagy* [The Gallant General], *Mátyás királyról* [Reflections on the Life of King Matthias], and *Török áfium* [An antidote to the Turkish poison]). Although he vanquished in the war against the Turks between 1662 and 1664, the higher circles of Vienna deliberately de-emphasized his person. After the Peace of Vasvár, he sought contact with Louis XIV of France. Unfortunately, he was killed in an accident during a hunt in the woods of Kursanec before he could achieve his new political pursuits. The Kuruc freedom-fighters tried to realize his political ideas. His greatness as writer is proven by his epic poem *Szigeti veszedelem* [Peril of Sziget].

1952 Néphadsereg napja [Army Day] II series 40 filler

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